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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Vol. III. JANUARY, 1891. No. 13.

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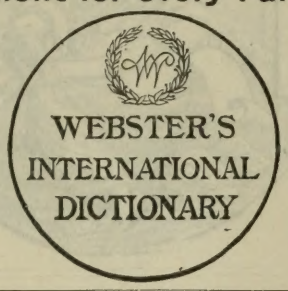
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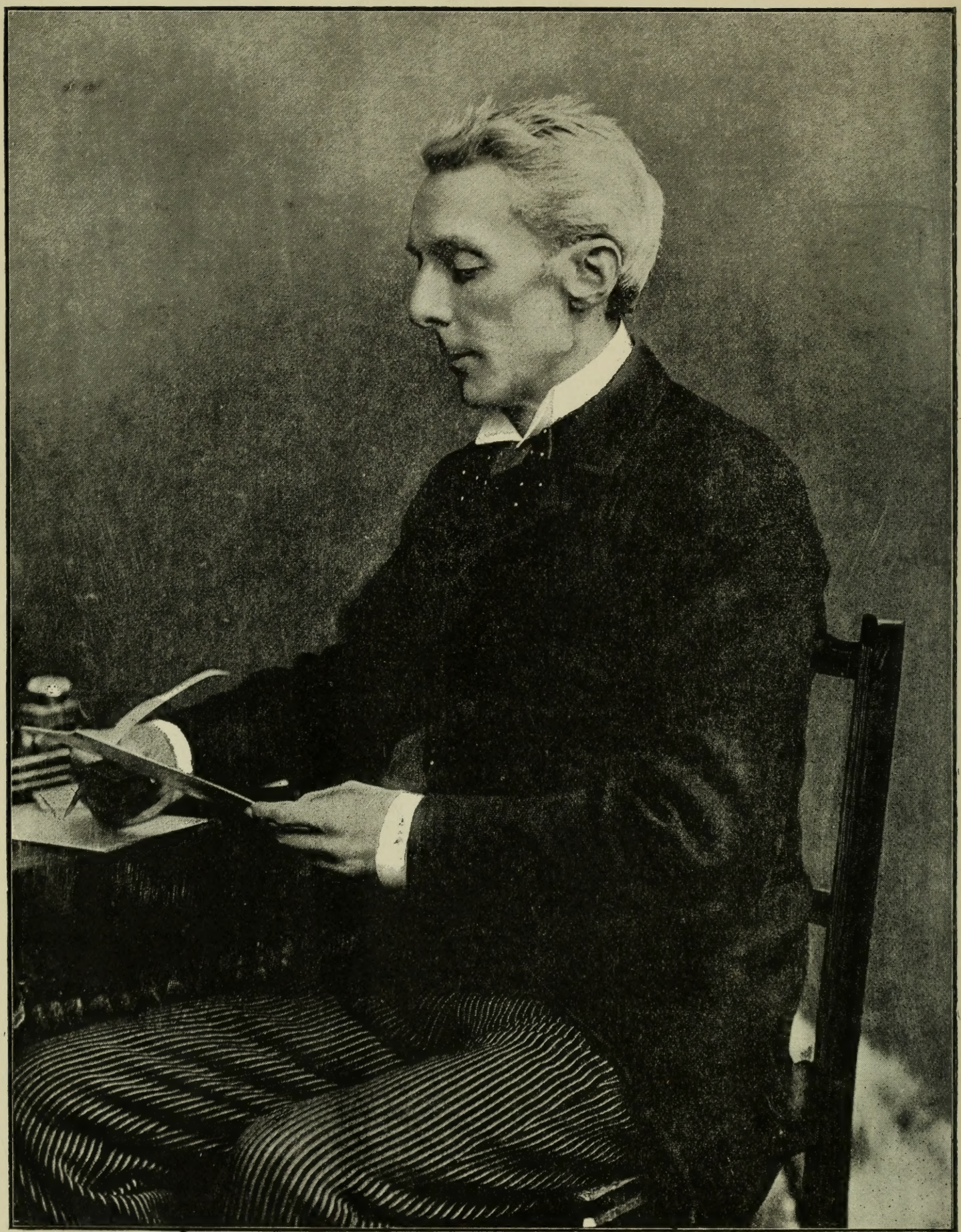
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SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY,

M.P. for North Kilkenny.

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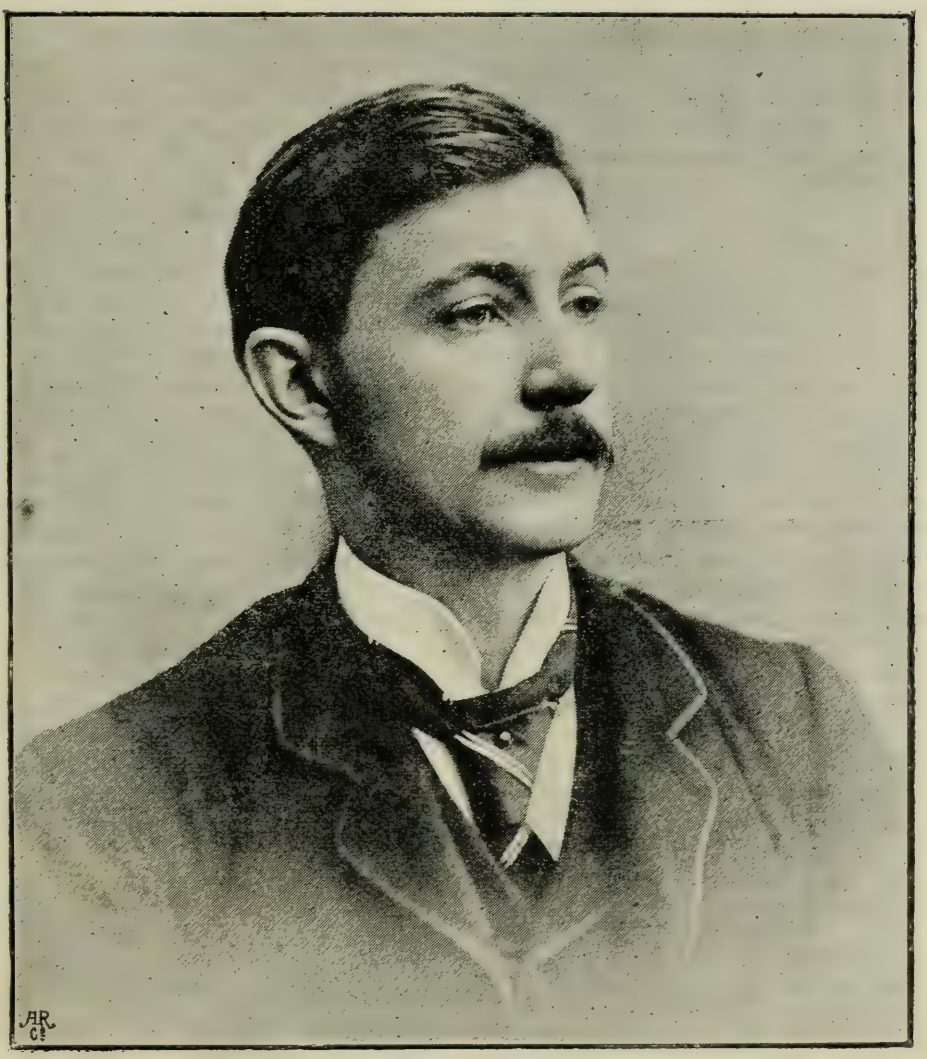
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TO ALL ENGLISH-SPEAKING FOLK.

WHEN the REVIEW OF REVIEWS was founded, just twelve months since, I published an address "To all English-Speaking Folk." I reprint it to-day, in order that the multitude of new readers of the REVIEW—a number exceeding by threefold that of the original subscribers—may have before them our Confession of Faith. It is the most appropriate Preface to the new volume. Much that then appeared little better than a dream has now been realised. Already we have a circulation in the Three Kingdoms alone of over 100,000 every month. With the New Year we begin in serious earnest to build up what we hope will be as large a circulation in the English-speaking lands beyond the sea.



From photo. by] [*London Stereoscopic.*

OUR AMERICAN EDITOR.

This month I shall open the American office of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS in New York, where the magazine will be republished, re-edited, and recast, in order that it may appear in American dress and secure an American circulation. In Mr. Albert Shaw, late of the *Minneapolis Tribune*, well known for his articles in the *Century* and in the *Contemporary* upon questions of municipal administration and political economy, I have been fortunate enough to secure an American editor after my own heart. I have established agencies for the distribution of the REVIEW in Australia, South Africa, and India. By the kind assistance of Mr. W. S. Caine I hope to make the REVIEW the special organ of the educated native to whom our English speech is an acquired tongue, and a competent native agent is now engaged in building up a circulation among the educated youth of India.

Three out of four of those who will read the pages of my REVIEW will read this Address to all English-speaking Folk for the first time. Those who have read it before will not object to read it again. If our Churches deem it needful to rehearse their creeds every week, it is surely permissible to reprint once a year the Declaration of Principles on which this REVIEW was founded, the aspirations which demand for their realisation the formation of what is to all intents and purposes a Civic Church.

Culture, according to Matthew Arnold, consists in knowing the best thoughts of the best men upon the subjects that come before us. The aim of this magazine will be to make the best thoughts of the best writers in our periodicals universally accessible.

To enable the busiest and poorest in the community to know the best thoughts of the wisest; to follow with intelligent interest the movement of contemporary history; and to understand something of the real character of the men and women who rank among the living forces of our time,—that is the aim which will constantly be kept in view in the editing of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

There exists at this moment no institution which even aspires to be to the English-speaking world what the Catholic Church in its prime was to the intelligence of Christendom. To call attention to the need for such an institution, adjusted, of course, to the altered circumstances of the New Era, to enlist the co-operation of all those who will work towards the creation of some such common centre for the inter-communication of ideas, and the universal diffusion of the ascertained results of human experience in a form accessible to all men, are the ultimate objects for which this REVIEW has been established.

A daily newspaper is practically unreadable beyond twenty-four hours' distance by rail of its printing office. Even a weekly, although capable of wider distribution, is of little use as a circulating medium of thought in all the continents. If anything published in London is to be read throughout the English-speaking world, it must be a monthly. It must also be published at a price within the means of all, and it must condense into a manageable compass the best and ripest thoughts of the foremost thinkers of our time. Hence the present venture. It will be a combination of two elements,—the eclectic and the personal. In one part there will be the expression of individual conviction upon men and things; the other part, that which gives the distinctive character and designation to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, will endeavour, as faithfully as if we had no creed or political opinion, to mirror the best thought of our time. This is done distinctly on a religious principle. The revelation of the Divine Will did not cease when St. John wrote the last page of the Apocalypse, or when Malachi finished his prophecy. "God is not dumb, that he should speak no more," and we have to seek for the gradual unfolding of His message to His creatures in the highest and ripest thought of our time. Reason may be a faulty instrument, but it is the medium through which the Divine thought enters the mind of man. Hence the man who can interpret the best thought of his day in such a manner as to render it accessible to the general intelligence of his age is the true prophet of his time.

While this REVIEW will not be a colourless reflection of the public opinion for the time being, it will certainly not be a party organ. We shall be independent of party, because, having a very clear and intelligible faith, we survey the struggles of contending parties from the standpoint of a consistent body of doctrine, and steadily seek to use all parties for the realisation of our ideals.

These ideals are unmistakably indicated by the upward trend of human progress, and our position in the existing economy of the world. Among all the agencies for the shaping of the future of the human race, none seem so potent now, and still more hereafter, as the English-speaking man. Already he begins to dominate the world. The Empire and the Republic comprise within their limits almost all the territory that remains empty for the overflow of the world. Their citizens, with all their faults, are leading the van of civilisation, and if any great improvements are to be made in the condition of mankind, they will necessarily be leading instruments in the work. Hence our first starting-point will be a deep and almost awestruck regard for the destinies of the English-speaking man. To use Milton's famous phrase, faith in "God's Englishmen" will be our inspiring principle. To make the English-speaking man worthy of his immense vocation, and at the same time to help to hold together and strengthen the political ties which at present link all English-speaking communities save one in a union which banishes all dread of internecine war, to promote by every means a fraternal union with the American Republic, to work for the Empire, to seek to strengthen it, to develop it, and, when necessary, to extend it, these will be our plainest duties.

But how? Not, it may be said at once, by any attempts to interfere with the liberties already conceded to our colonies, or by indulging any wild aspiration after an impossible centralisation. We have to move in the opposite direction. To save the British Empire we must largely Americanise its constitution, and the first step in the direction of this necessary development is to compel the Irish to undertake the responsibility of managing their own affairs under the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament. Home Rule will open the door by which all the colonies may yet enter into the pale of our Imperial Constitution, pending the inevitable evolution of a true Imperial Senate.

At present they are disenfranchised by the Empire, and yet they are bound by its policy. If not enfranchised and brought within the pale by being allowed a voice in deciding the policy of the Government of the Empire, they will inevitably seek enfranchisement in another direction, by severing themselves from the political system over which they have no control.

It follows from this fundamental conception of the magnitude and importance of the work of the English-speaking race in the world, that a resolute endeavour should be made to equip the individual citizen more adequately for his share in that work. For the ordinary common Briton, country yokel, or child of the slums, is the seed of Empire. That red-haired hobbledehoy, smoking his short pipe at the corner of Seven Dials, may two years hence be the red-coated representative of the might and majesty of Britain in the midst of a myriad of Africans or Asiatics. That village girl, larking with the lads on her way to the well, will in a few years be the mother of citizens of new commonwealths; the founders of cities in the Far West whose future destiny may be as famous as that of ancient Rome. No one is too insignificant to be overlooked. We send abroad our best and our worst: all alike are seed-corn of the race. Hence the importance of resolute endeavour to improve the condition, moral and material, in which the ordinary English-speaking man is bred and reared. To do this is a work as worthy of

national expenditure as the defence of our shores from hostile fleets. The amelioration of the conditions of life, the levelling up of social inequalities, the securing for each individual the possibility of a human life, and the development to the uttermost by religious, moral, and intellectual agencies of the better side of our countrymen, —these objects follow as necessary corollaries from the recognition of the providential sphere occupied by English-speaking men in the history of the world.

Another corollary is that we can no longer afford to exclude one section of the English-speaking race from all share in the education and moralising influences which result from the direct exercise of responsible functions in the State. The enfranchisement of women will not revolutionise the world, but it will at least give those who rock our cradles a deeper sense of the reality of the sceptre which their babies' hands may grasp than would otherwise be possible. Our children in future will be born of two parents, each politically intelligent, instead of being the product of a union between a political being and a creature whose mind is politically blank. If at present we have to deplore so widespread a lack of civic virtue among our men, the cause may be found in the fact that the mothers from whom men acquire whatever virtue they possess have hitherto been studiously excluded from the only school where civic virtue can be learnt—that of the actual exercise of civic functions, the practical discharge of civic responsibilities.

However much we may place the English-speaking world before us as the chief object of our attention, no self-denying ordinance on the part of our statesmen can prevent us having an influence on European affairs. The shrinkage of the world and the development of the colonial policy of Germany, France, and Italy render a policy of non-intervention impossible, even if it were desirable. But it is not desirable. The pressure, pacific but constant, of a great federation of English-speaking commonwealths would be very strong in favour of the development of a similar federal system in Europe. The Concert of Europe, steadily developed, will result in the United States of Europe; and to that goal the policy of England should be constantly directed. All the old nonsense about the maintaining the balance of power in Europe, of sending armies to defend Constantinople, is now pretty nearly exploded. We have too much to do within our own Empire to bolster up the Empire of the Turks; and it will be time enough to talk of sending an army on to the Continent when our fleet is strong enough to protect our commerce on the sea.

With regard to the dark-skinned races and the yet unoccupied regions of the world, our duty depends upon our opportunities and our responsibilities. We have no business to breed rowdies and filibusters, and let them loose with firearms and fire water upon the half-civilised or wholly savage races on our borders. We must follow the rowdy by the policeman, and endeavour to secure that the dispassionate voice of impartial justice should be heard and obeyed on the frontiers of the Empire. Nor must we ignore the still weightier duty of the just government of our great Indian dependency, with its three hundred millions of human beings of every shade of colour, creed, rank, and culture.

Imperialism within limits defined by common sense and the Ten Commandments is a very different thing from the blatant Jingoism which some years ago made the very name of Empire stink in the nostrils of all decent people. The sobering sense of the immense responsibilities of an Imperial position is the best prophylactic for the frenzies of Jingoism. And in like manner the sense of the lamentable deficiencies and imperfections of "God's Englishmen," which results from a strenuous attempt to make them worthy of their destinies, is the best preservative against that odious combination of cant and arrogance which made Heine declare that the Englishman was the most odious handiwork of the Creator. To interpret to the English-speaking race the best thought of the other peoples is one among the many services which we would seek to render to the Empire.

We believe in God, in Humanity, and in the English-speaking race as one of the chief of God's chosen agents for executing coming improvements in the lot of mankind. If all those who see that could be brought into hearty union to help all that tends to make that race more fit to fulfil its providential mission, and to combat all that hinders or impairs that work, such an association or secular order would constitute a nucleus or rallying point for all that is most vital in the English-speaking world, the ultimate influence of which it would be difficult to overrate.

This is the highest of all the functions to which we aspire. Our supreme duty is the winnowing out by a process of natural selection, and enlisting for hearty service for the commonweal all those who possess within their hearts the sacred fire of patriotic devotion to their country. Carlyle did not believe much in what he called "penny editors." Of the inspiration of the morning papers, he declared long ago, we have had enough, and by these means he thought we had arrived at the gates of death. But it will probaby be through the agency of the newspaper that Carlyle's great idea will yet get itself realised in the English-speaking world. Whatever we may make of democratic institutions, government of majorities, and the like, the fact remains that the leadership of democracies and the guidance of democracies belong always to the few. The governing minds are never numerous.

Carlyle put this truth in the most offensive aspect, but truth it is, and it will be well or ill for us in proportion as we act upon it or the reverse. The wise are few. The whole problem is to discover the wise few, and to place the sceptre in their hands, and loyally to follow their leading. But how to find them out? That is the greatest of questions. Mr. Carlyle, in almost his last political will and testament to the English-speaking people, wrote: "There is still, we hope, the unclassed aristocracy by nature, not inconsiderable in numbers, and supreme in faculty, in wisdom, in human talent, nobleness, and courage, who derive their patent of nobility direct from Almighty God. If, indeed, these fail us, and are trodden out under the unanimous torrent of hobnails, of brutish hoofs and hobnails, then, indeed, it is all ended. National death lies ahead of our heroic England. . . . Will there, in short, prove to be a recognisable small nucleus of Invincible Aristoi fighting for the Good Cause in their various wisest ways, and never ceasing or slackening till they die? This is the question of questions on which all turns. In the answer to this, could we give it clearly, as no man can, lies the oracle response, 'Life for you: death for you.' But considering what of piety, the devoutest and bravest yet known, there once was in England, one is inclined to hope for the best."

Our supreme task is to help to discover these wise ones, to afford them opportunity of articulate utterance, to do what we can to make their authority potent among their contemporaries. Who is there among the people who has truth in him, who is no self-seeker, who is no

coward, and who is capable of honest, painstaking effort to help his country? For such men we would search as for hid treasures. They are the salt of the earth and the light of the world, and it is the duty and the privilege of the wise man to see that they are like cities set on the hill, which cannot be hid.

The great word which has now to be spoken in the ears of the world is that the time has come when men and women must work for the salvation of the State with as much zeal and self-sacrifice as they now work for the salvation of the individual. For the saving of the soul of Hodge Joskins, what energy, what devotion, is not possible to all of us! There is not a street in London, nor a village in the country, which is not capable of producing, often at short notice and under slight pressure, a man or woman who will spend a couple of hours a week every week in the year, in more or less irksome voluntary exertions, in order to snatch the soul of Hodge Joskins from everlasting burning. But to save the country from the grasp of demons innumerable, to prevent this Empire or this Republic becoming an incarnate demon of lawless ambition and cruel love of gold, how many men and women are willing to spend even one hour a month or a year? For Hodge Joskins innumerable are the multitude of workers; for the English-speaking race, for the embodiment of many millions of Hodges, how few are those who will exert themselves at all! At elections there is a little canvassing and excitement; but excepting at those times the idea that the State needs saving, that the democracy need educating, and that the problems of Government and of reform need careful and laborious study, is foreign to the ideas of our people. The religious side of politics has not yet entered the minds of men.

What is wanted is a revival of civic faith, a quickening of spiritual life in the political sphere, the inspiring of men and women with the conception of what may be done towards the salvation of the world, if they will but bring to bear upon public affairs the same spirit of self-sacrificing labour that so many thousands manifest in the ordinary drudgery of parochial and evangelistic work. It may no doubt seem an impossible dream.

Can those dry bones live? Those who ask that question little know the infinite possibilities latent in the heart of man. The faith of Loyola, what an unsuspected mine of enthusiasm did it not spring upon mankind! "The Old World," as Macaulay remarks, "was not wide enough for that strange activity. In the depths of the Peruvian mines, in the heart of the African slave caravans, on the shores of the Spice Islands, in the observatories of China, the Jesuits were to be found. They made converts in regions which neither avarice nor curiosity had tempted any of their countrymen to enter, and preached and disputed in tongues of which no other native of the West understood a word.

How was this miracle effected? By the preaching of a man who energised the activity of the Church by the ideals of chivalry and the strength of military discipline. What we have now to do is to energise and elevate the politics of our time by the enthusiasm and the system of the religious bodies. Those who say that it is impossible to raise up men and women ready to sacrifice all they possess, and, if need be, to lay down their lives in any great cause that appeals to their higher nature, should spare a little time to watch the recruiting of the Salvation Army for the Indian mission-field. The delicate dress-maker and the sturdy puddler, the young people raised in the densest layer of English commonplace, under the stimulus of an appeal to the instincts of self-sacrifice, and of their duty to their brethren, abandon home, friends, kindred, and go forth to walk barefoot through India at a beggar's pittance until they can pick up sufficient words of the unfamiliar tongue to deliver to these dusky strangers the message of their Gospel. Certain disease awaits them, cruel privations, and probably an early death. But they shrink not. A race whose members are capable of such devotion cannot be regarded as hopeless from the point of those who seek to rouse among the most enlightened a consuming passion for their country's good.

But how can it be done? As everything else of a like nature has been done since the world began—by the foolishness of preaching.

We must look for the revival of civic faith which will save the English-speaking race; for other hope of salvation from untutored democracy, weighted with the burdens of Empire and distracted by its own clamant wants and needs, it is difficult to see.

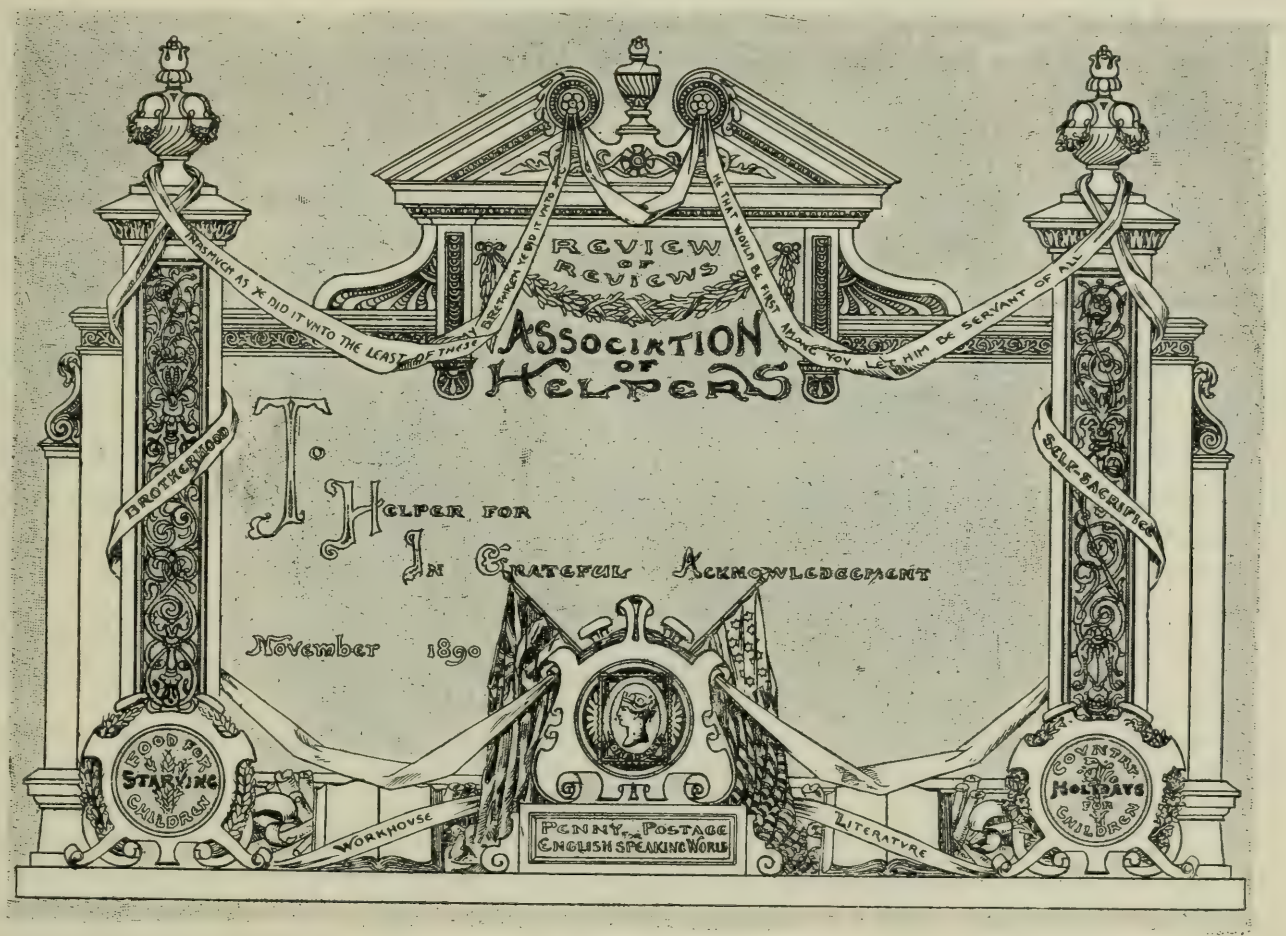
That which we really wish to found among our readers, is in very truth a Civic Church, every member of which should zealously, as much as it lies within him, preach the true faith, and endeavour to make it operative in the hearts and heads of his neighbours. Were such a Church founded it would be as a great voice sounding out over sea and land the summons to all men to think seriously and soberly of the public life in which they are called to fill a part. Visible in many ways is the decadence of the Press. The Mentor of the young Democracy has abandoned philosophy, and stuffs the ears of its Telemachus with descriptions of Calypso's petticoats and the latest scandals from the Court. All the more need, then, that there should be a voice which, like that of the muezzin from the Eastern minaret, would summon the faithful to the duties imposed by their belief.

This, it may be said, involves a religious idea, and when religion is introduced harmonious co-operation is impossible. That was so once; it will not always be the case, for, as I once wrote in the *Universal Review*—

> A new Catholicity has dawned upon the world. All religions are now recognised as essentially divine. They represent the different angles at which Man looks at God. All have something to teach us—how to make the common man more like God. The true religion is that which makes most men most like Christ. And what is the ideal which Christ translated into a realised life? For practical purposes this: To take trouble to do good to others. A simple formula, but the rudimentary and essential truth of the whole Christian religion. To take trouble is to sacrifice time. All time is a portion of life. To lay down one's life for the brethren—which is sometimes literally the duty of the citizen who is called to die for his fellows—is the constant and daily duty demanded by all the thousand-and-one practical sacrifices which duty and affection call upon us to make for men.

To establish a periodical circulating throughout the English-speaking world, with its affiliates or associates in every town, and its correspondents in every village, read as men used to read their Bibles, not to waste an idle hour, but to discover the will of God and their duty to man,—whose staff and readers alike are bound together by a common faith, and a readiness to do common service for a common end, that, indeed, is an object for which it is worth while to make some sacrifice. Such a publication so supported would be at once an education and an inspiration; and who can say, looking at the present condition of the Empire and of the Republic, that it is not needed?

So I wrote twelve months ago, when the Association of Helpers was but a suggestion of what might be. To-day that Association is an accomplished fact. It has not, of course, attained more than a mere first growth. But it exists. This month I issue the first draft of the rules and regulations of this Association, but in the twelve months past it has not been idle. The list of monthly Services shows good work industriously performed in favour of the extension of the Penny Post to all English-speaking lands, towards which a tardy step has been taken by the British Government; while the more distinctly philanthropic services have been directed towards the supply of literature to the workhouses, the promotion of country holidays for the children of the slums, and the feeding of the starving scholars in our schools. The work of the Association is now being systematised. Every helper is expected, as a first duty, to draw up a census of the influential men and women in his constituency. Year by year this census will become more and more complete, and the Helpers will become more and more accustomed to their work. It is not difficult to foresee that before long the editorial sanctum of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS may become in sober earnest one of the most sensitive nerve centres of the English-speaking world—a place from which, almost with the ease of volition, it will be possible to ascertain simultaneously the views of all those whose opinion counts for anything in the government, the guidance, or the education of the world.



OUR CARD OF MEMBERSHIP, 1890.

No one has ventured to accuse the REVIEW of partiality for party, sect, faction. It was in these pages that the "Kreutzer Sonata" was first published in anything approaching its original sombreness. Another great feature of the last year's volume, was the prominence given to the Oberammergau Passion Play, which, like the last rose of the vanished summer of the Mediæval Church, has been left blooming alone in the valley of the Bavarian Tyrol. To Russian pessimistic Mysticism, dramatic German Catholicism, there must be added the sympathetic treatment of the Social Scheme of the Salvation Army, the three comprising as varied and vivid a panorama of the spiritual forces of our time as could well be compressed into such brief compass.

The central idea of the REVIEW, that of enabling the reader to obtain, in a comparatively narrow compass, a bird's-eye view of the whole range of contemporary thought and of contemporary history, has been steadily maintained

from the first. The idle fears expressed in some quarters, that the REVIEW would make its living by a system of literary larceny, exposing its proprietor to an unending series of prosecutions from aggrieved publishers, have been proved to be baseless. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS has been from the first the most gigantic advertising medium ever invented for all existing periodicals. It has not merely increased the circulation of the other magazines and reviews; it has distinctly and perceptibly improved the status of the monthly magazine as a vehicle of political, social, and religious discussion. It has had imitators and offshoots, both weekly and monthly, at home and abroad, but it has hitherto been without any serious rival.

I have been overwhelmed with kindly expressions of thanks from the men and women who stand on the outposts of civilisation. "In the heart of the Indian jungle," writes one of my readers, "I seem to be in the midst of London." "I am profoundly grateful to have been the means of making the exiles of England feel at home for a time in the heart of Central Africa, or in the midst of the aborigines of Polynesia," writes another. "You make me feel," wrote one man, "that, though stranded far away in this quiet corner, I am still close to the heart of the great world." And Miss Willard wrote: "Your magazine has the brightest outlook window in Christendom for busy people who want to see what is going on in the great world." All this involves a great responsibility, for it implies a great influence, and in these days influence is power. But it is power that depends upon service, and herein also is fulfilled that great saying, that he who would be chief must be servant of all. How literally this is the case in the editing of this REVIEW only those at the centre can imagine. It is no doubt a great secret of strength that every reader of the REVIEW feels more or less when he opens the REVIEW as if a friend had come in to have a pleasant, sympathetic chat about the movement of the great world, but it has its drawbacks when a considerable proportion of your readers ask you, as if it were the most natural thing in the world, to find out everything that they don't know, or to help them to whatever they want—even to the extent of clearing up some misunderstanding in a tradesman's account. Still I have no reason to complain. So far as possible I try to help. My only regret is that I can by no possibility find employment for all those who appeal to me for situations, or suggest expedients by which those who are at their wits' end for want of pence can raise the wind.

In the course of the year many new features have been added to the REVIEW. Science and photography have both demanded recognition in our columns. Illustrations—which, it must be admitted, have often been deplorably printed, owing to the rapidity at which the editions had to be worked off—have been introduced, and as they were not printed as mere pictures, but in order to illustrate the text, they have undoubtedly added to the popularity of the magazine. I propose in the new volume to publish every month selections from the caricatures by which the humorous artists of the world fix with their ready pencil the moral of current events.

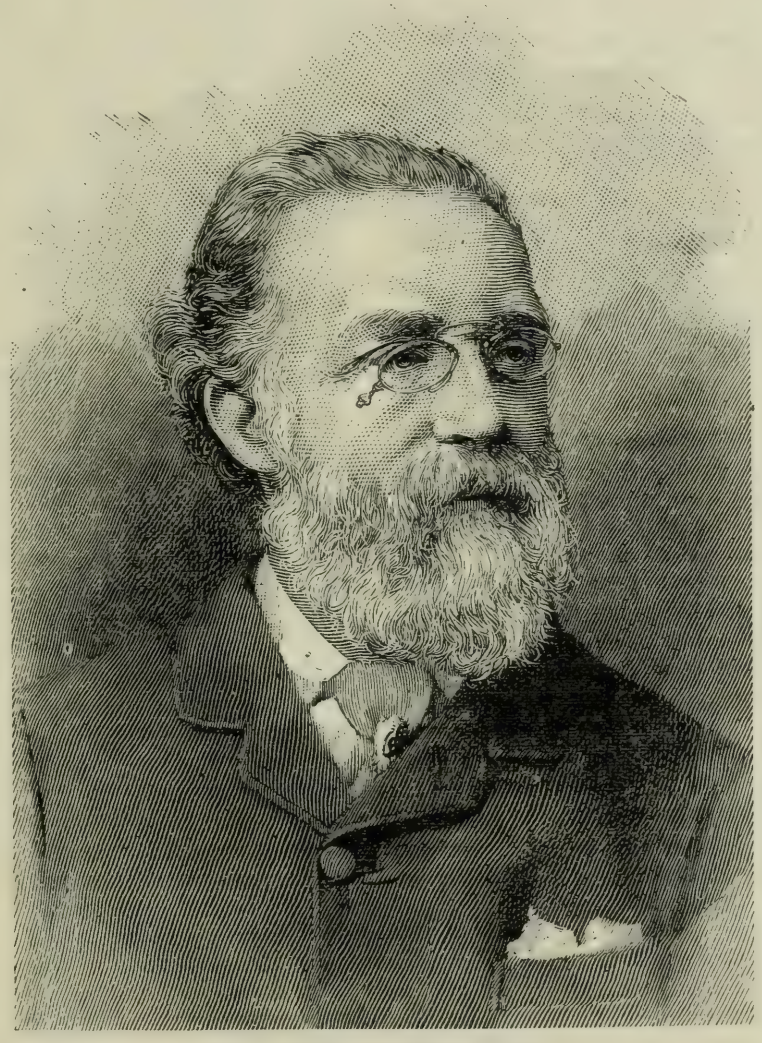
Among all the suggestions thrown out in the first number of the REVIEW, that of a Magazine Exchange was most universally approved; that of the so-called Confessional was most condemned. But the Magazine Exchange was an utter failure, while the so-called Confessional has been a most valuable means of service. Nothing has brought me nearer to the realities of life, nothing has kept me so closely in touch with actual facts of the great tragedy of human souls. It is pitiful, no doubt, to listen to so many tales of sin and sorrow, and remorse and despair, and to know that you can do nothing except listen and sympathise and condole; but now and again the opportunity offers when a helpful word and faithful counsel has turned darkness into day, and restored hope and gladness to those in whom the light of life almost seemed to have gone out.

I cannot conclude this brief retrospect of an eventful year without a hearty recognition of the faithful service and loyal devotion of those without whose constant aid the REVIEW OF REVIEWS could never have come into being. When I reflect upon the amount of strenuous work in every department that has been given, not merely without grudging, but with eager enthusiasm of labour, ever eager for more burdens to carry, more tasks to perform, I am lost in a wonder of gratitude and affection. To be the centre of so much willing service, to be borne up, as it were, on the arms of so many zealous and capable comrades, and encouraged ever onwards and upwards by an enthusiastic confidence which regards the greatest difficulties as but so many stepping-stones to victory—this, indeed, is in itself an exceeding great reward. To my unknown friends in many lands, who wrote me as if I were a brother beloved, and who have spared neither time nor labour to lay the foundation for the realisation of the great design, to them also I return my heartiest thanks, painfully conscious the while how poor a return I can make for all their generous forbearance and their helpful sympathy. "You have made articulate," writes one Helper, "the best thoughts and desires of our hearts, and while you stand in the breach, be assured that multitudes of men and women, with warmest regards, are circling you round unseen." With such a company, who is there who would not front the New Year, as I do now, with a heart full of gratitude and hope? And yet, even as I write these words, I feel that this is not the true note. Not in man, nor in the sons of men, who are as grass that withereth before it groweth up, is the ground of our hope. If the Lord be not on our side, or if we be unwilling in the day of His power, we are but the chaff of the threshing-floor. "It is nothing with Thee to help, whether with many or with them that have no power" But if the call of Duty be the Voice of God, then may we not all, who are obedient to the Divine word, take, as if in very truth addressed to each one of us, the word of the Lord spoken long ago to Joshua, the son of Nun, Moses' minister: "Have not I commanded thee? Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed, for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest"? In that faith we go forward, nothing doubting, that according to our day so shall our strength be.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

January 1st, 1891.

1890. THE old year which has passed destroyed two great reputations: Prince Bismarck fell in the spring, Mr. Parnell in the winter. What result will follow the displacement of these great personal forces 1891 will perhaps reveal. Last New-Year's Day few men seemed to be more firmly seated than the German Chancellor and the Irish Chief. To-day their places are occupied by men who, twelve months ago, were comparatively unknown. General Caprivi and Mr. Justin McCarthy are good men and true; but if a seer had named them a year ago as the destined successors of Prince Bismarck and Mr. Parnell, he would have been derided as a fool for his pains. But he would have been right. What statesmen is the New Year destined to destroy?



MR. JUSTIN McCARTHY, M.P.

Busy Death. If disaster has overtaken those in high places in the State, death has been unusually busy among those who occupy high places in the Church. The Pope and the Cardinal—with us there is only one Cardinal—survive, but Cardinal Newman, Canon Liddon, Dean Church, and the Archbishop of York, have all fallen at their posts during the last year. It is safe to say, that so far as the English Church is concerned, it is impossible for 1891 to be as fatal a year. The Anglican Establishment has not left within its borders as illustrious a band as those, the dead Churchmen of 1890. Nor is it only among the higher clergy that death has been busy. The death-roll is full of many a famous name, and many more are marked to fall in the new year.

Progress. The advent of the German Emperor upon the stage as an ardent social reformer has perhaps been the most conspicuous and dramatic of the events of the year. His transformation has been complete. Twelve months ago Europe believed him to be devoured by militarism, a reactionary of the reactionaries, the obedient tool which Prince Bismarck had moulded to his hand. To-day he stands revealed as the master of Germany, the intelligent and impatient advocate of social reform, the independent and vigorous ruler who realises the altered condition of the new time, and aspires to fill the great rôle of a Hohenzollern turned social Pontiff. Another great event fraught with hopeful auguries for the world, is the immense stimulus given to the practical consideration of the Social Question by General Booth's action. It is easy to carp and sneer and expose errors, and show up the seamy side of the Salvation Army. It is not an association of angels, nor is General Booth an incarnation of Omniscience. But it is the only organised body which has dared to propose to deal with the many-sided problem in a bold and comprehensive fashion, and even if it passed out of existence to-morrow it would have done yeoman service to the cause of the suffering poor by its joyous message of hope and its audacious offer of help.

Black and White Africa. The Dark Continent has been the theatre of most of the exciting incidents of the year. The partition of the African map is nearly complete, the division

of the African land has yet to be accomplished. The year which opened with pæans of praise over the heroic exploits of Mr. Stanley, has closed with lamentation and humiliation over the revelations made by his companions. Germany presses on to wait the attainment of her ideal of a Colonial Empire, and Portugal shrinks in horror from the inevitable which awaits her in the shape of the transfer of her African possessions to the flag of England. The most hopeful signs of the times in Africa are the pacific advance of the British South African Company almost to the valley of the Zambesi, and the proposed formation by Cardinal Lavigerie of a new religious organisation—the Brothers of the Sahara—a sort of pioneer engineer monks of the secular type, by whom he hopes to bridge the desert.

The Dog in the Manger in the Land of Ophir.

The British Chartered Company is now developing King Solomon's mines, but as one of the inevitable incidents of the operation it has come into sharp conflict with the Portuguese. When the Portuguese Cortes rejected Lord Salisbury's agreement with contumely, their frontiers in Africa reverted to the indeterminate condition in which they had been for some years previously. While matters were in this state the pioneers of the British Chartered Company entered Mashonaland, penetrated northward, and made a treaty with the chief in whose land lay the gold-bearing reefs of Manica. The British flag was duly hoisted, and a small picket was posted in an outlying fort to remind all dwellers in this region that England was in possession of that strip of debatable land. On the 8th of November a certain Portuguese officer, representing a Portuguese Chartered Company, for chartered companies are not exclusively a British patent, marched down from the Zambesi to the British outpost, hauled down the British flag, and captured the garrison. For ten days the Portuguese enjoyed their triumph, and watched pleasantly the Portuguese standard floating over the British outpost, But on the 18th of November came retribution. Mr. Rhodes' pioneers mustered in force, surprised the Portuguese, made them prisoners, in turn hauled down the Portuguese standard, and ran up the British flag. In the meantime diplomatists in London and in Lisbon negotiated, in blissful ignorance of the game of king of the castle which was going on in South Africa. They arranged a *modus vivendi* by which both the Powers agreed to leave debatable land alone. With the conclusion of this arrangement both Governments considered that they could rest upon their oars for a time, having at least secured a temporary respite from the alarms of war. Imagine, then, the consternation in both capitals when a Reuter's telegram from Cape Town announced the capture and recapture of Manica. The Portuguese were furious, and the British Government could only protest that it had no knowledge when the *modus vivendi* was drawn up that the British Chartered Company was in Manica, which lay indubitably in debatable land. Angry protestations were made in Lisbon, and explanations were demanded from Cape Town by Lord Salisbury. Mr. Rhodes replied that he had no knowledge of the *modus vivendi* when he made the treaty which placed Manica under the British Protectorate; having made the treaty, however, he did not intend to budge. Portugal, thereupon waxing more wroth than ever, began to equip troops to despatch them to what was expected to be the seat of war. It was hinted that diplomatic relations would be suspended unless the *modus vivendi* were enforced. Matters getting serious, Mr. Rhodes determined to come to London to make explanations. In the meantime Manica remains in our hands.

Mr. Rhodes and his ideas.

It is hoped that before Mr. Rhodes reaches London arrangements will have been made by which the Portuguese Company, whose claims Portugal is upholding in Manica, will have been bought out by the Chartered Company. Mr. Rhodes is a man who will never use steel when gold will serve his turn. He is a man who appreciates to the full the power of wealth while despising it himself, for he is probably the only millionaire who lives on £500 a year. He values his millions solely for the political potentiality which they represent. If he can buy the Portuguese out he will certainly not cross swords with them. But whether they are bought out or fought out, the Portuguese must go: that is a fixed principle with Mr. Rhodes. He entirely shares the British-African conception of the Portuguese. To him they are an accursed race, who have no business to be in Africa at all, excepting on the coast, where they have settled, and about three miles inland. More than that Mr. Rhodes does not consider that they ought to possess, and it is very probable that he will maintain this position against all the arguments of Downing Street. Beyond occasionally organising slave-raiding expeditions, he maintains that the Portuguese have never exercised any authority in the interior; they are slave hunters, and in many other ways are most objectionable people, whose elimination from South Africa is one of the planks of the Rhodesian platform. The Portuguese must go. The particular reason

why they must go is because they hold Delagoa Bay, and if in addition to that much coveted sea-port they hold any considerable tract of territory inland on the Zambesi north or south, the difficulty will be great to get rid of them. If they could be starved out of the interior and restricted to the territory over which they actually exercise jurisdiction, they might not find the game worth the candle, and might consent to clear out of Delagoa Bay for a substantial sum down. The day on which they clear out the union of South Africa begins. As Mr. Rhodes is working for the union of South Africa, the elimination of the Portuguese is an axiom of his policy. This does not conduce materially to the peace of Downing Street, and it will be interesting to see how matters are arranged. The odds are heavily in favour of the masterful Prime Minister of the Cape, who is also the chairman, managing director, founder, and guiding spirit of the British Chartered Company.

The Sioux Trouble.

The Empire is at peace, but there is war within the confines of the Republic. The gradual elimination of the Redskin from the American Continent last month received a sudden impetus in the war that has broken out between Sitting Bull's Sioux, of Dakota, and the American troops. Sitting Bull has been killed, and there has been some considerable slaughter of men, women, and children of his tribe. In London the opinion of those who have lived in those regions is in favour of the hypothesis that the Sioux were driven to revolt by insufficient rations. We are, however, too far away to form any judgment worth printing. The map which appears in the *Paternoster Review* affords an interesting bird's-eye view of the retreats of the last of the Redmen who still linger as pariahs on the continent that but three centuries since was all their own.

Redskin Ethics at Home.

In his article on the Red Indians of North America in the *Paternoster*, the author, Mr. Lathrop, says:—

The religion of the Sioux is substantially that of other savages. As it is dissociated from morality, they have no moral system, nor do they possess even an embryo conscience. They may kill wife or children—that is a family matter. They may steal their best friend's wife—and pay in ponies for the theft. They may rob outside their tribe—and be accounted heroes. They may murder alien friends or foes; may outrage women, may commit cruelties too horrible to name, may be guilty of the basest treachery; in short, may from our point of view, live quite up to the doctrine of total depravity, and yet be the honoured heroes of their tribe; their names recalled with the highest pride; their deeds recited for the emulation of the young; and their lives held up as an example of all that is admirable and worthy to be followed.

The ideas of the religion of the Sioux are by no means confined to Red Indians. It is true that in the United Kingdom, and even at the headquarters of the Parnellite faction, the killing of wife or children is not regarded as a purely family matter. But in other respects the ethics of the Sioux have a strong family resemblance to the morals sedulously preached by the supporters and defenders of Mr. Parnell against the condemnation of the Irish hierarchy.

The Rejection of Mr. Parnell.

The sequel to the story of the fall of Mr. Parnell, as I told it in the December number, is now a matter of ancient history. The Irish Parliamentary Party, distracted by the varying claims of personal fealty to Mr. Parnell and loyalty to their country, after long debates in the Committee Room No. 15 of the House of Commons, during which Mr. Parnell, as chairman, displayed infinite resource, both good and bad, in defence of his cause, at last decided, by a majority of 55 to 30, to choose a new leader. They selected Mr. Justin McCarthy. Mr. Parnell at once repudiated the authority of the majority, and as North Kilkenny happened to be vacant, he appealed to the electors to support his pretensions against the authority of the majority of the representatives of the Irish people. Hurrying over to Dublin, he seized the office of *United Ireland*, destroyed the edition of the paper that was already printed, and substituted a new and Parnellite edition. Before that could be issued the evicted editor, Mr. Bodkin, returned, in the darkness of the night, and made pye of the type of the new version. Next day Mr. Parnell returned, crowbar in hand, and stormed the office. This time there was no attempt at rescue, and *United Ireland* continued to advocate Mr. Parnell's cause against the orders of its editor, Mr. W. O'Brien.

The Fight in North Kilkenny.

The battle was then transferred from the streets of Dublin—where Mr. Parnell's supporters cheered for "Parnell, Balfour, and Kitty O'Shea"—to North Kilkenny. Mr. Parnell had nominated Sir J. Pope Hennessy as his candidate for the vacant seat. Sir John, however, declared that he could not oppose the hierarchy. Thereupon Mr. Parnell summarily cast him overboard, and nominated Mr. Vincent Scully as his own candidate, and overwhelmed the man whom he had first selected for the post with denunciation, assailing him not merely for his opposition to himself, which

would have been fair, but for his antecedents, which were of course the same as those which he had when he was Mr. Parnell's man. For a brief moment it seemed as if Mr. Parnell, who had enthusiastic receptions in the towns through which he passed — with the exception of Mallow — was likely to carry all before him. But it was only for a moment. Mr. Michael Davitt hastened to Kilkenny and organised the patriots for resistance. The priests backed him nobly. Nearly a score of Irish voters undertook a house-to-house canvass of the constituency. Mr. Parnell, on the other hand, mustered all his supporters. He had many M.P.'s, three disfrocked priests, and a large contingent of the publicans and sinners. The time had come, it was said cynically, for all adulterers to stand shoulder to shoulder on North Kilkenny, Mr. Davitt declares they showed that there is a Freemasonry in vice which can on occasions be used against those who endeavour to maintain any standard of virtue higher than that of sheer promiscuity.

Mr. Davitt and Dr. Tanner followed Mr. Parnell from village to village, confronting him everywhere and appealing to their countrymen to show by their votes that they were determined not to destroy the alliance between the Irish and English democracies by supporting a leader whom no Englishman could ever trust again. Mr. Parnell, on the other hand, waxing wild and furious with opposition, appealed to the spirit of hatred, and invoked the memories of revolutionary days to assist him in his electioneering. It was all in vain. The priests and the patriots combined triumphed over Mr. Parnell, and Sir John Pope Hennessy was returned M.P. for Kilkenny by 2,527 to 1,365. It was a great mercy, and was hailed by the English Liberals as an immense relief. Mr. Davitt, with whom more than any man rests the honour of the victory, is confident that Mr. Parnell will now be beaten everywhere in town or in country. We shall see. It is never safe to prophesy, least of all in Ireland; but one thing is quite obvious, and that is, that the Liberal party in England is more than ever pledged to fulfil its obligations to its Irish allies.

MEMORANDA FOR HELPERS AND OTHERS.

I HAVE to thank my Helpers for the voluminous series of Reports on the feeding of starving scholars in the elementary schools, which they have forwarded me as their Service for December. The *précis* of their Report has been crowded out of the present number.

A copy of the proposed Rules and Regulations of the Association of Helpers will be forwarded this month to every Helper. Any person desirous of helping should send in an application for "How to Help," in a letter marked "Helper" on the envelope.

I have received a mass of correspondence on the subject of the Magic Lantern Mission. Copies of the article reprinted as one of the Helper's Series of Papers, can be had on application.

I continue to receive the most gratifying testimony as to the stimulus which has been given to the supply of workhouse literature all over the country. A copy of the Christmas number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS was sent to every workhouse in the land, with a stamped envelope and form for reply, in which the inmates are asked to state how they are supplied with books, magazines, newspapers, music, visitors, and tobacco, and are further requested to make any other suggestions which they may wish to bring before the attention of the outside world. The replies, when they come in—if they come in, for there is always a doubt whether the inmates in a workhouse will be allowed to write—ought to be very instructive and suggestive. I was particularly pleased to hear that all the old inmates of Kingston Workhouse had been supplied with spectacles by the kindness of a local optician. The makers of Player's Navy Cut Tobacco follow the example of Messrs. Allen and Wright in forwarding me a monthly parcel of tobacco for distribution among the workhouses.

I regret to hear from Mr. Goschen that he cannot as yet give me any information as to the success of the attempt now being made by the Treasury to rescue the condemned tobacco from the Queen's tobacco pipe for the use of the inmates of the workhouse.

Mr. Ritchie informs me that he is not quite ready with the Report as to the supply of reading matter to workhouses. It will probably be laid before Parliament shortly after the opening of the Session.

The Examination for the £300 Scholarship in Contemporary History has been fixed for January 17th, in the evening, between six and half-past seven. The extreme variety of the conditions under which the examination has to be held, renders it impossible to lay down a cast-iron rule as to exact day and hour. Private notice was sent to all competitors, and before this number is issued all arrangements will be complete. The result, however, cannot be published till the March number.

SOME CARICATURES OF THE MONTH.

OUR caricatures this month are chiefly devoted to the contest in Kilkenny. They are rather disappointing, for, with one exception, the Irish cartoons are all on Mr. Parnell's side. They help us, however, better to understand than any number of columns of letterpress the kind of appeal which Mr. Parnell relied upon in his last desperate attempt to destroy the unity of the party which he had lead almost to the verge of victory.

United Ireland changed hands in the middle of the contest. The last cartoon which Mr. Bodkin issued showed Mr. Parnell standing appealing to Ireland to follow him to ruin while the rest of the party, under the flag of their country, are pointing to the peaceful attainment of their national aspitions. Mr. Parnell, having possessed himself of the artist and the office, promptly issued a portrait of himself as the champion of Irish independence standing alone beneath the flag. The next week they brought out a disgraceful cartoon in which Mr. Davitt was represented as yielding to the temptation of a leering Albion who dangled in her hand a bag of 50,000 sovereigns, while Mr. Healy peeps from the door of the National Liberal Club to see the success of the fund raised to subsidise agnostic journals.



THE PARNELLITE EXPLANATION OF ACTION OF MICHAEL DAVITT.
(*United Ireland*—Crowbarred Edition.)



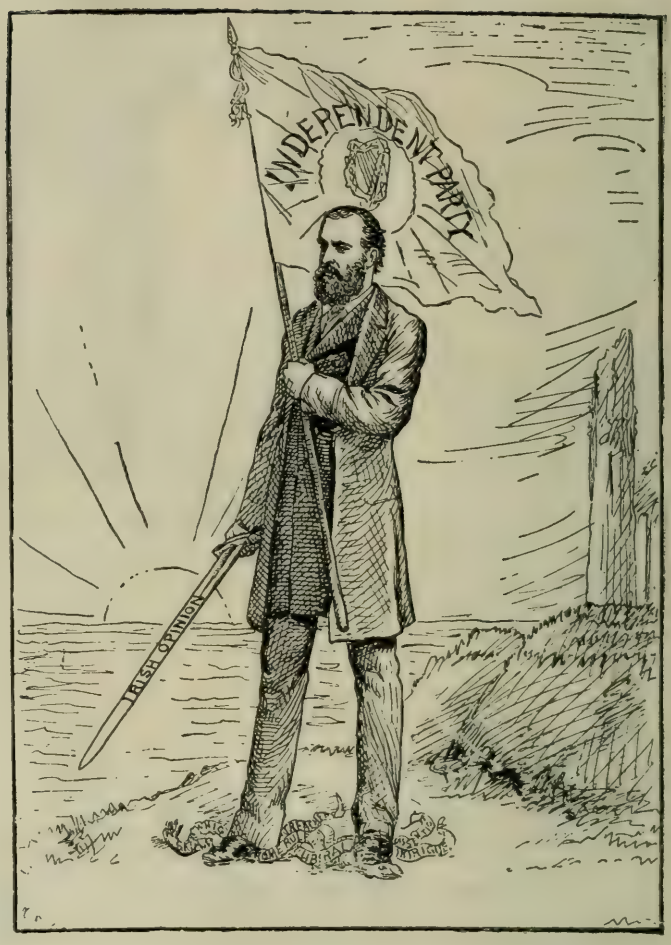
"PUCK'S" SOLUTION OF THE INDIAN QUESTION.

[*Puck*] [New York.

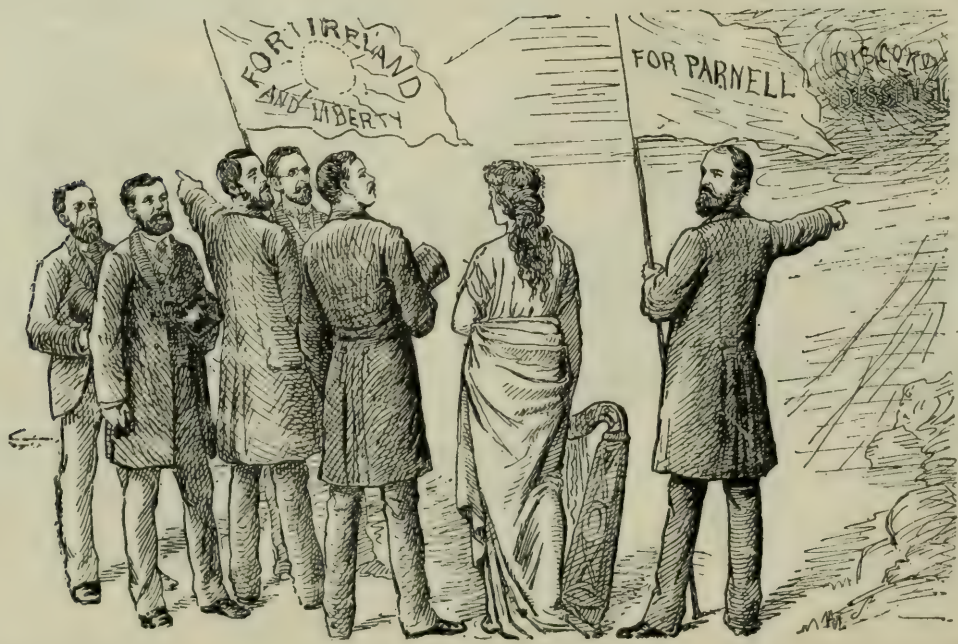
If the regular Army can't handle the Hostiles, let us send a detachment of the Salvation Army to frighten them into submission.



Freeman's.] THE LEADER STILL



[*United Ireland.* "HAIL TO THE CHIEF!"



United Ireland] IRELAND'S CHOICE. WHICH? [Before Suppression.



From the *St. Stephen's Review*.]

MR. PARNELL IN HIS LATEST ROLE AS THE CROWBAR KING.



From the *Pall Mall Budget*.]

"TALLY HO, MR. FOX."

At one of the meetings in North Kilkenny Mr. Parnell drove away as Dr. Tanner was speaking. Dr. Tanner, seeing him depart, shouted, "Tally Ho, Mr. Fox!" The whole crowd joined in the cry. "Mr. Fox" was one of the *aliases* under which Mr. Parnell used to visit Mrs. O'Shea.

IN DARKEST ENGLAND, AND THE WAY OUT.

A REPORT OF PROGRESS, WITH CRITICISMS AND COMMENTS.

GENERAL BOOTH has succeeded in raising nearly the whole of his £100,000, an achievement which must be regarded as phenomenal in the history of British philanthropy. His book was published in the midst of a financial crisis, which threatened the city with wide-spread ruin. It was put forward on the authority of a single man, whose authority had up to that time been rather as a matter for raillery than as a serious factor in the national existence. Notwithstanding all drawbacks, General Booth has almost raised his £100,000, and, what is much more important, he has quickened the conscience of Christendom, roused a new interest in the welfare of the lapsed and the lost, and at the same time he conferred upon the community the inestimable advantage of widening its horizon and compelling the most sluggish-minded individuals to a conception of a great scheme, which, whatever may be its faults, is, nevertheless, enormously wider, broader, and more catholic than anything that has hitherto been before the public.

For a time it seemed as if the General were likely to fall under the woe of those of whom all men speak well. Fortunately Professor Huxley came to the rescue, and, with the aid of the *Times* and the majority of the members of the Charity Organisation Society, succeeded in saving the Salvation Army from a temptation to which, from its very novelty, they might have succumbed. The mitraille of criticism from aggrieved philanthropists—many of whom would not have thanked General Booth six months ago for his benediction, but are now piteously complaining because he omitted to accord them the praise which was their due—although it may have revealed joints in the General's armour, has not done much more than illustrate how little there is in the shape of alternative proposals before the public. The General has traversed England and Scotland as if they were all his parish; he has addressed crowded meetings in the centres of population, everywhere evoking an enthusiastic and commanding attention for which, twelve months ago, he would have prayed in vain. Nor is it only in Great Britain that the scheme has attracted enormous attention; it is being translated into Japanese by a representative of the Japanese Government in this country; the Procurator of the Holy Synod in Russia has read it with intense interest, and the book has formed the topic of eager discussion in the salons of St. Petersburg. In the colonies it has commanded instant attention; and Mr. Rhodes, the most imperial of our Colonial Prime Ministers, has given it a hearty welcome. Land has been offered the General in three continents, and it is evident, despite all cavillers, the great experiment is on the way to be fairly tried. Even if the whole scheme were to be stricken with paralysis and nothing were to be done to carry it out, its mere promulgation would deserve to be reckoned among the most hopeful and fertile proposals of the century.

It is much to be regretted that on the eve of practical operations Mr. Commissioner Smith, who was in charge of the social wing, should have deemed it necessary to abandon his post. His resignation seems to have been due to the irritation produced by the friction inevitable under the circumstances. Frank Smith is a good man, but sensitive and nervous to a degree. He had to maintain the rights of independent judgment and the interests of the Social Wing against the pressure of the instinct of authority and the prejudices of the other Departments, which are always slow to adapt themselves to the exigencies of new growth. It is a misfortune that he was not of a tougher and more phlegmatic temperament. As it is, the strain of the unequal conflict proved too much for him, and he abandoned the post, which it was his duty to hold to the last, in a fashion which can only be attributed to the extreme nervous and physical strain to which he has been exposed. His successor is Commissioner Cadman, who will carry on the work, we hope, with all the efficiency that can be desired.

THE GENESIS OF DARKEST ENGLAND.

According to the theory favoured by those who are eager to clutch at every stick with which to beat the General, his "Darkest England" scheme is not his scheme at all, but Smith's and mine. Smith conceived the scheme and I wrote the book—so the story runs—and the General is a mere man of straw, or a puppet in the hands of Frank Smith and W. T. Stead. What arrant nonesense all this is! They little know the General who indulge in such speculation. Everyone knows perfectly well that two years ago, nay, even one year ago, General Booth did not see his way to the utilisation of the Salvation Army as an instrument of social reform. Smith wanted it to be so employed three years ago. So did many other people. But it is one thing to press for action and another thing to know how and when to act. When Smith was in America attending to his own business, the Army, largely under the direction of Mr. Bramwell Booth, was making tentative efforts towards social work by the establishment of the Slum Brigade, the Food Depôt, and the Night Shelter. When Smith came back and submitted himself to his old commanding officer, he was placed in charge of the social wing, and while there he developed the factory—the realisation of an idea first mooted at an officers' council, at which Smith was not present, but which unquestionably he did much to help into practical shape. The experience gained by the social wing encouraged the General to take a decided step in advance. He decided upon writing "In Darkest England" and propounding the way out, which has since attained so world-wide a fame. As a general in command of an army cannot stand sentry and collect forage and work in the trenches at the same time that he is directing the operations of the campaign, General Booth naturally and properly called upon all those under his command to render him whatever assistance they could render towards making the great new departure a success. That is obvious from the structure and the nature of the book. It is composed largely of reports drawn up by officers in the field. Not even his worst enemies can accuse General Booth of having ever professed to have personally managed a Rescue Home or to have served in the Slum Brigade. When he got these reports he set to work writing his book. At that time Mrs. Booth was dying; but by the aid of diligent dictating and laborious writing he succeeded in preparing a book which in its rough state was about twice or thrice the size of "In Darkest England," and was then incomplete. It was then that the General asked me to find him a literary hack to help him to lick the huge and growing mass of material into shape. I volunteered

as hack. I served as scribe temporarily under his orders, and I succeeded with the aid of three zealous and competent stenographers, in getting through my journeyman work up to time. But it revolts me to hear people who profess to be friends of mine talking as if the help which I was proud to render to General Booth in any way detracts from his claim to be considered the author of the whole scheme. It is his scheme, if ever a scheme was any man's, and although many were glad to help, the sole responsibility and the dominating mind was his, and his alone. The idea of "Darkest England," like the title, was the General's own. My part—of which I had no wish to speak, and would not now say a word were it not that people are attaching such exaggerated importance to this irrelevant detail—was strictly subordinate throughout. A curious little incident occurs to my memory as I write. I had objected to some subsidiary proposal of his in connection with the farm colony, and said "I really cannot have this. It is preposterous." The General turned sharp round upon me. "Cannot have this! pray, and what do you mean by *you* cannot have this? Is it your book, or mine, then, that we are busy with?" "General," I replied, "it is your book. I am only a scribe under your orders, and if you desire to advocate, let us say polygamy, I will obey you implicitly, and put the chapter in praise of polygamy into the book. Only before allowing any such deadly heresy to appear, I claim, as your scribe, full right of expostulation and protest." He laughed, and the work went on. I never found the General inclined to enforce his famous dictum, "Do as you are told, and don't argufy." He was always most reasonable. But then, of course, from childhood up, I have been taught to know when to obey.

THE GENERAL'S REPORT.

There are so many articles in the magazines on General Booth's book, that it is somewhat difficult to give even the most condensed summary of the opinions expressed by the various writers. The first place, however, must be given to General Booth himself, who writes in *All the World*, which comes out in an enlarged shape at sixpence. It contains a leading article by the General, entitled "The Man for 1891," and an interview with the General, in which he replies to various criticisms which have been made to his scheme. He says that the generous response which his scheme has met with has compelled him to reconsider it in all its details. Its publication has brought him the opinions of a host of students of the social problem, and after comparison of notes with them, has confirmed him in the wisdom and feasibility of his scheme, and built up a confidence more firmly than ever as to the fulfilment of the promise which he has made. The crying need for 1891 is for men and women also who are on fire.

Moderation is good in its place, and so is prudence, but oh! in view of the terrible necessities of the hour, I do hope! and pray that God will raise up some blazing, red-hot men. To my vision all things appear ready for a wonderful year. I look towards it with the profoundest expectation of hope. To me it appears freighted with the mightiest opportunities. By faith I see spiritual and moral and social miracles wrought during its progress, equalling, if not surpassing, any of the past. I long after it with strong desire, and wait for it in hope and faith and love, as I think I have never waited for a year before.

In the interview, which is published under the title of the "Cab-horse Charter," the General expresses himself more in detail. He had received, he says, £80,000 up to December 12th. Mr. Watts has subscribed, and also Mr. Herkomer; the workmen of the Great Eastern and the Great Northern have made collections among themselves, and the Roman Catholic clergy and people have shown him much sympathy. His meetings throughout the country have been enthusiastic, religious and salvationist.

I want every town in the kingdom to have a small committee who shall get up meetings on behalf of the scheme, and canvass for people to support it and receive subscriptions in aid of it.

I do not despair of Mr. Augustus Harris letting me have Drury Lane Theatre yet to hold a meeting on the subject, for people would probably be induced to come there who would not come to hear me in churches or chapels or in Exeter Hall. To me one of the most pleasing features of the affair is that men of the most pronounced sceptical tendencies not only endorse it, but endorse it because there is so much religion about it.

You asked just now why the Local Boards were talking so much about our scheme. We propose to fit it into the Poor Law system, by taking all the able-bodied paupers off the parish. Even now there would be little difficulty in the way of the entire casual ward system being conducted by us. But when we have proved our competency by means of the stupendous object lesson which this hundred thousand pounds will enable us to set before the eyes of the country, I am hopeful that the parochial authorities will seek to gain the end they have in view by, in some form or other, adopting the same methods, for which there will be ample funds with their present income. When the money is obtained and the scheme started, I shall endeavour to give to it the same oversight and direction that I do to the other branches of our enterprise. There will be plenty of people to work the scheme. I reckon I have any amount of labour lying idle—any number of men and women, holy and devoted, and longing for work, who are not exactly cut out for field-officers, but who are admirably adapted for the various businesses connected with this concern. Columbia Market? The decision as to whether we are to have it for a City Colony is pending Mr. Burdett-Coutts' answer from America. There's a contract for £20,000, for the alteration of the Old Street Brewery, purchased some time back, waiting for this.

THE CARDINAL'S SUPPORT.

After the General the Cardinal, who writes in the *Paternoster Review*:—

General Booth's effort, not as a religious movement but as a work of human benevolence, appears to the Cardinal worthy of sympathy and support.

1. Because it is a work of what is called "corporal mercy," distinct from all spiritual work. In giving bread to the hungry, clothing to the naked, and shelter to the homeless, we all can and ought to unite. It is the law of nature, which is the law of God, and binds us all under pain of sin.

2. There are at this time three agencies for the relief of the poor. The Poor Law, therefore, does not touch the hundreds of thousands who had rather starve than break up their home and go into the workhouse.

The second agency for relief is the Charity Organisation Society. It does great good to many worthy cases. But it avowedly rejects the unworthy. It is precisely the unworthy that General Booth chiefly aims at. This second agency is therefore, by its own limitation, inadequate.

In London alone there are hundreds of thousands to whose miseries these and all other agencies combined can never reach. The vast field of want and misery and crime that exists in London, not only exists, but is always multiplying beyond our reach.

3. This being so, who that cares for human misery and human ruin can forbid others to do what they cannot do themselves? General Booth has at his command a vast organisation of devoted men and women ready to go and wade in the midst of this dead sea of human suffering. And it is only by human sympathy and human voices appealing, face to face, with these outcast and ruined souls that they can be won back again to human life and to the law of God. If General Booth can gather under human influence and guidance those whom all our other agencies for good have not yet reached, who shall forbid him? If General Booth can reclaim this no man's land where the name of God is unknown, we will wish him in reward the fulness of all grace and truth.

General Booth's work is both like and unlike all that has hitherto been attempted. Let him try his hand, and if he fail, let others do better. Above all it is intolerable to hinder General Booth in feeding the starving, and reclaiming the criminal of this day, because in the next generation a normal state of capital and labour may provide employment for posterity. In the meanwhile, must they starve?

Again, it is a feeble criticism to say that in all his proposed work there is nothing new. Old needs can be met by old remedies; bread will still stay hunger, clothing keep out the cold, and work earn wages. If the scale of the application be adequate the work is done. And for the means to make these remedies adequate he is now appealing.

Lastly, we may hope that his effort will quicken the zeal of all who are now working for the same motives and for the same ends. Their hands are already full, and their means are always running out. If a good providence did not work with them, and for them, they would soon be unable to go on. But help comes with the day. If they are not able to unite in the works of others; if the dictates of faith and conscience compel them to work alone on their own lines, or within their own sphere, they can nevertheless bid God-speed to all who in good faith are toiling for at least the temporal good of our outcast people.

WANTED, A CATHOLIC SALVATION ARMY.

One of the most remarkable articles which this subject has called forth is Francis Tancred's "Catholics in Darkest England," which appears in *Merry England* for January. For Tancred sounds a bugle blast which it is to be hoped will ring through the Catholic ranks not only in England but in all Catholic Christendom. After speaking highly of General Booth and his large, daring, and comprehensive scheme, he points out that it will of necessity lead to the proselytising of neglected Catholics. He therefore cries aloud for the creation of a Catholic Salvation Army, or rather for the utilisation of the Franciscans, regulars and Tertiaries, for the purpose of social salvation.

Mother of street-preaching, where are your street-preachers? To gather the multitude into our churches something more than the sound of a bell has become necessary; let us go forth into the highways and byways like the Franciscan Friars of old. And it is for the Friars to do it. The priest, worn almost to breaking by the cares of his own poor parish, has no strength or time to go forth among that nomad population which is of no parish and of all parishes. Why should the Franciscans lie behind their caricatures? The scarf and scarlet jersey is crying in street, in slum-dwelling, in common lodging-house, such God's truth as is in it to cry; where is the brown frock and the cord?

But in addition to the friars under the banner of the Stigmata, quartered throughout the kingdom, an army over 13,000 strong, following the barrack routine of religious peace, diligently pipe-claying its spiritual accoutrements, practising what that other Army calls "knee-drill," turning out for periodical inspection, and dreaming of no conflict at hand. Sound to it the trumpet. Sound to the militia of Assisi that the enemy is about them, that they must take the field; sound to the Tertiaries of St. Francis. Yes, the Franciscan Tertiaries are this army.

In whatever town there was a Congregation of Tertiaries, they would endeavour to combine for the establishment of Shelters, and whatever, in the process of development, might ultimately grow out of them. For I abstain from suggesting either ultimate development or initiatory limits. That would be for organisers; I have only endeavoured to indicate the tools which seem at hand for such organisers. Around these central mouths the Tertiaries would stretch their tentacles through alley and lane, and retract them with their forlorn prey. It is in this latter operation particularly that we should find the advantage of the many poor in the Order. We should proceed from small beginnings. Only let us begin! Nor yet let it be said that the organisation indicated is not numerous enough for such a work. It numbers, on a rough calculation, over 13,000 in England and Scotland. Under the Capuchins alone there are 4,300 Tertiaries (47 congregations); the Provincial of the English Franciscan Recollects (Upton) has under him about 170 congregations, with an average attendance at each congregation of about 80; while the Friars of Clevedon (Somerset), Saltash (Cornwall), and Ascot (Berkshire) have under their united direction seven congregations, with a total of about 400 members. Truly an army which may do much—if it will mobilise itself, if its members do not shrink from the self-denial, the hardship, the toils of the field.

Let us, then, put this thing to the test, in God's name.

Amen, and amen! The article is one of the most encouraging illustrations of the indirect good which General Booth has done that has yet been noticed.

THE CHURCH ARMY.

In *Newbery House Magazine* there is a symposium on the subject, which deals with the matter from a Churchman's point of view. The Bishop of Bedford begins by saying frankly:—

I object so strongly to the teaching and the practices of the Salvationists that I must hesitate to accept or commend any scheme, the object of which I may nevertheless approve, if the scheme is to be worked on the lines of the Salvation Army.

Mr. Tom Mann says that he is decidedly in favour of General Booth's scheme, which he would like to see carried out by municipal authorities. He believes that there are 70,000 men in London alone now in enforced idleness.

We thank General Booth for having brought the subject vividly before the public; he has made it easier for us who have been contending for the principle that underlies his scheme; whatever is imperfect about his proposals it is for us to improve upon. I am satisfied that nothing contrary to the best interests of trades unionism is likely to result, but that it will supplement the efforts of the London organisations in a valuable direction.

The secretaries of the Church Army say that they

At once felt that the promulgation of a scheme on such vast and comprehensive lines must inaugurate a new epoch in the great conflict with poverty, idleness, and drink.

Why put all your eggs in one basket? We are prepared to establish labour homes everywhere.

Whenever, as in many parishes, other social agencies of different kinds are already at work, we shall aim at the parochial union of such agencies, and at harmonious action; but where, on the other hand, there are no such in existence, we should ourselves aim at planting in connection with the Labour Home, Labour Registry, Provident Dispensary, Thrift Agency, Slum Work, Women's Labour Home, Sales Room for the Poor, Rescue Work, and improved Casual Shelters.

The Vicar of Barking thinks that the scheme will operate disastrously on character and result in servility quickened by fanaticism.

In the *National Review* Mrs. Jeune attacks the scheme in the fashion which is already familiar to those who have read her letter in the *Times*.

A FRENCH GENERAL BOOTH.

One of the best articles in the magazines is Mr. Mavor's in the *Universal Review*, who writes under the title of the "New Crusade." While admitting that there is nothing new in any of the proposals which the General makes, and devoting a considerable portion of his space to point out the very definite relationship between his proposals in detail and those already partially carried into actual practice by the disciples of Frédéric Le Play, Mr. Mavor continues:—

General Booth makes no appeal to authority, otherwise he might have fairly appealed to the writings of Le Play, and to the operations of the two organisations which have been formed in France for the execution of his plans—*Les Unions de la Paix Sociale* and the *Société Internationale d'Economie Sociale*. Frédéric Le Play was, like General Booth, a student of the socal problem employing mainly laborious inductive methods. His monographs of workmen's families in all parts of the world form a perfect mine of sociological information. His "Organisation du Travail" is one of the most stimulating books on social questions. The common features of the scheme of the Salvation Army and of the school of Le Play are the leaning towards patriarchalism, less definite in the case of Le Play than in that of General Booth, the latent perception of the unity of life, and the necessity for careful inductive study of the problem. The social teaching of Le Play has been widely accepted by a large section of devout Catholics in France, and now they are carrying on a crusade through the press and by actual experiment on lines very similar to those proposed by General Booth.

But although one man has proposed one method and others different methods, Mr. Mavor points out that—

What has been wanting is a steady and masterful grip of the whole, with executive power to carry out all the proposed lines of action on a large scale. If the self-sacrificing forces of the Salvation Army can supply this executive power, we may be about to make a tremendous stride in social progress. The precise origin of the items in the comprehensive programme is thus of less moment than the urgency with which they should be carried out, if on inquiry they appear to be adequate to effect what is aimed at.

Mr. Mavor sums up in the following fashion:—

1. That the submerged tenth are really children, and require to be dealt with, if at all, as children.

2. That society does feel the responsibility of the existence of this mass of human ill-doing and suffering.

3. That along with concurrent movements in social progress, this scheme does offer at least a fair prospect of saving a large part of the existing generation of the "lapsed."

On the other hand, it must not be forgotten—

1. That disciplinary training may be carried so far as to destroy the feeling of individual responsibility.

2. That the guarantee of maintenance might conceivably result in a minimum and not in a maximum of production, rendering necessary a constant and extensive subsidy.

3. That it is at least possible that the pressure of the increase of population upon the scheme might crush it.

4. That the vast problems opened up by the disintegration of the wages system now in progress are not solvable for the mass of the people by any such scheme.

Four practical suggestions may be made in conclusion:—

1. Instead of asking subscriptions either to a capital of £900,000 or to a subsidy of £30,000, it might be practicable to secure guarantors in particular districts in order that a subsidy should be forthcoming if necessary to carry on the work in any particular district.

2. Since subscriptions are being asked from those who do not accept the religious platform of the Salvation Army, a consultative committee might be formed from these subscribers, not for the purpose of hampering the administration in small details, but for the purpose of partly relieving the General from the responsibility attaching to individual initiation of fresh enterprises of moment, besides providing for the continuity of the scheme.

3. That, in cases where the operations of the Army manifestly relieved the poor-rates, grants should be applied for from the Boards of Guardians, and if necessary and possible Parliamentary powers for obtaining these grants procured.

4. That co-operation with existing agencies be sought, in order to avoid waste of resources by the overlapping of agencies.

"BLACKWOOD."

In *Blackwood* an anonymous writer discusses the question under the title of "The Problem of the Slums," which is full of admiration for General Booth and confidence in his project. *Blackwood* says:—

Since Robert Owen's time, no Englishman has come forward with such a bold proposal, promising in its realisation—even in its partial success—so widespread and beneficial results; and the courage and self-confidence which have made General Booth stand to the front, are qualities that will stand him in good stead in the desperate struggle in which he proposes to engage. He may go down in the conflict, but the world will even then be the gainer, as it was in the case of Owen before him.

After explaining the General's scheme and describing a shelter, it says:—

Here then, unquestionably, is a ray of light in the darkness. The "shelter" has all the merit of being a simple, practical, and really intelligible plan.

It demurs to the number of his side shows, fearing that they may have a tendency to divert attention from the cardinal features of his undertaking. It objects to the poor man's lawyer lest it should become a blackmailing agency. It insists strongly upon the necessity of centering attention upon three great branches of the scheme—the home colony, the farm colony, and the colony over sea.

The objections which have been already launched against the General's scheme are for the most part fanciful or interested. We have already described it as partaking a good deal of the nature of a forlorn hope; but that is no reason why we should either oppose or discourage it. Even if it is doomed to failure—which we trust may not be the case—it must do a certain amount of good in passing, and may show the way in which a more successful attack can be led. And if we reject General Booth's offer, who is there to volunteer to take his place? If they succeed, as we trust they will do, no higher service will have been rendered to the nation during the present century. If they fail, we shall surely gather some valuable social lessons from them for future use, as we have done from the wrecks of all previous undertakings of the same description.

In the *Leisure Hour* Mrs. Mayo devotes her paper in "Under Discussion" series to "In Darkest England, or the Great Proposal."

"IN DARKEST ENGLAND" AT MUDIE'S.

In the December number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS I stated—on authority which then seemed to me indisputable—that Messrs. Mudie had refused to put "In Darkest England" into circulation. This, I have since learned, was incorrect. Messrs. Mudie have taken special pains to procure the book, even buying it from the retail trade in order to complete their orders. They have at present 1,000 copies in circulation. I regret to have unwittingly done injustice to Mudie's—an admirable institution, which has done for the world of books what wants to be done for magazines and lantern slides.

THE LAW AND THE LAWYERS.

PLEDGING SECURITIES.

A GOOD deal of attention has recently been attracted to a series of decisions respecting cases in which brokers have, without the authority of their clients, pledged the clients' securities. A remarkable discussion on the subject *a propos* to a considerable extent of the very recent decision of the Court of Appeal in "Simmons *v.* The London Joint Stock Bank" took place before the London Chamber of Commerce. The opinion seemed to find favour that the solution of the difficulty is to be found in the extension of the principle of the Factors' Act to all "instruments of value," thus making all persons who innocently deal with those to whom such instruments have been entrusted perfectly safe, without the necessity of inquiry as to the title.

BANKING WITH INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Attention has been recently directed to the advantages of practically banking with insurance companies, and at the same time securing the benefit of a policy for a certain time. The *modus operandi* is as follows:—A man who has some money to invest may pay it as a single premium. His life will thus be insured for a considerably larger sum than the amount paid, and the insurance will also be increased by bonus additions. Should he desire to give up his policy at any time, he can always draw on the company for a larger amount than he has paid. The plan, the summary of which has here been given, is adopted in practice by one of the oldest insurance societies, the Equitable, and a practical illustration of it of a most remarkable character may also be cited. What literary man has not heard with feelings, if not of envy, yet certainly of admiration, of the celebrated cheque for £20,000 paid to Lord Macaulay on a single occasion by his publishers, on account of the profit of his "History"? This mighty cheque, however, sinks into comparative insignificance when contrasted with one of the value of £116,000 which has been in recent times paid over to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York as a premium on the principle above stated, by a well-known merchant prince. A fac-simile of the cheque in question has been published.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT COMING INTO OPERATION ON JANUARY 1ST, 1891.

A fact of great interest to those concerned with legal matters is that three Acts of considerable importance come into operation on January 1st, 1891. The Partnership Act, which is, when regarded from the point of view of the jurist, by far the most important of them, codifies the law of partnership, with some amendments, in just fifty sections. What is a partnership? How is it to be defined? This is a point on which legal writers have expended a vast amount of learning and labour, but the riddle is now authoritatively solved by the Legislature. Partnership is now defined by Act of Parliament as "the relation between persons carrying on a business with a view of profit." The chief value of the new Act is in its authoritative statement of the law; but there are also several noteworthy changes. Execution can now never issue against any partnership property unless there be a judgment against the firm. The law is also now settled that a majority of partners can decide any difference "arising as to ordinary matters connected with the partnership." Important changes are also introduced by the Companies' (Winding-up) Act, 1890, the principal being that the bankruptcy practice is now to a very large extent brought into the winding-up of joint-stock companies, and that large jurisdiction is conferred upon the County Courts.

A third Act which will also have considerable effect, and which came into operation January 1st, 1891, is the Bankruptcy Act, 1890. Marked changes have been introduced into the law as to composition and arrangements with creditors, and the provisions as to debtors obtaining their discharge are of a much more stringent character than those which existed under the Bankruptcy Act, 1883.

IS THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1890, RETROSPECTIVE?

A question which will doubtless be of very considerable interest to a large number of persons is discussed in the *Law Gazette*. Does the new Bankruptcy Act apply to bankruptcies and arrangements with creditors which have not been ended on January 1st, 1891, or, to put the same question in somewhat more technical language, does it apply to *pending* matters? The general rule is that an Act of Parliament which alters the rights of parties does not apply retrospectively unless the intention of the Legislature that it shall be retrospective is plainly expressed or implied. In the present case the clauses of the new Act come into operation on January 1st, and the corresponding clauses of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, are simply repealed, and there can be no doubt that all pending bankruptcies and arrangements will, as from January 1st, 1891, be governed by the provisions of the Act of 1890.

APPEALS FROM COUNTY COURTS.

Two questions of great general interest with regard to the powers of County Court judges have recently come to the front. The first and more important, which alone need be now considered, is what power has a County Court judge to grant a new trial? The words of the section of the County Court Act, 1888, which were characterised by one of the judges of the Court of Appeal as "most emphatic," would certainly seem to confer an absolute *and unfettered discretion* upon him. They provide that the judge of a County Court "shall in every case whatever have the power to order a new trial, to be had upon such terms as he shall think reasonable." In one case which came before the Court of Appeal, Lord Justice Fry seems to have treated it as perfectly clear that a County Court judge had an absolute discretion to order a new trial "in every case whatever." In a subsequent case, however, which came before a Divisional Court, the Lord Chief Justice laid down the law as follows:—"The County Court judge must be bound by the rules laid down in this Court and the Court of Appeal, as to granting new trials, and one of these rules is that the Court, even a superior Court, must set aside a verdict simply because the judge is dissatisfied with the verdict." "The County Court judge," added another of the judges, "has asserted that he has an absolute discretion. He is wrong, and he must be content with a less elevated authority, and grant new trials only upon sufficient grounds." There will thus appear to be a direct conflict of authority upon this very important subject, and it is to be hoped that the matter will ere long be fully discussed and finally settled by the Court of Appeal.

BUSINESS IN THE COURTS.

The *Solicitors' Journal* calls attention to the fact that the list of witness actions in the Chancery Division, which numbered 448 at the commencement of the Michaelmas sittings and has since increased by cases set down since the sittings began, has been reduced by only seventy-four. There can, indeed, be no doubt that the present strength of the judicial bench is wholly inadequate to deal in an efficient manner with the business which is brought before it.

THOMAS BRETT.

December.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MONTH.

ROYAL.

MESSRS. RUSSELL AND SONS, BAKER STREET.

The Comte de Paris. Head and shoulders. Side face. Taken since his return from America.

Philippe, Duc d'Orleans. Head and shoulders. Full face. Striking portrait of the latest Pretender.

Princess Helene d'Orleans. Three-quarter length. Taken in riding habit and hat.

POLITICAL.

MESSRS. RUSSELL AND SONS, BAKER STREET.

Justin McCarthy, M.P. Head and shoulders. Side face. Good likeness of the Irish leader.

MESSRS. ELLIOTT AND FRY, BAKER STREET.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart, M.P. Head and shoulders. Full face.

MESSRS. GUY AND CO., CORK, IRELAND.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, M.P. Excellent panel portrait of the new Member for Kilkenny. *Vide frontispiece.*

MILITARY.

MESSRS. RUSSELL AND SONS, BAKER STREET.

Lieutenant General de Lysons. Portrait of the Constable of the Tower. Head and shoulders. Side face. In uniform.

Colonel Mackinnon. Full face. In uniform.

Colonel C. E. Russell. Three-quarter length. Side face. In uniform.

SOCIAL.

MESSRS. RUSSELL AND SONS, BAKER STREET.

Lady Marriott. Head. Bust. Side face. In walking costume.

MESSRS. ELLIOTT AND FRY.

Miss von Finkelstein (Mrs. Montford). Two excellent likenesses of the well-known lady lecturer on Eastern life and customs. One taken in modern and one in Eastern costume.

RELIGIOUS.

MESSRS. RUSSELL AND SONS, BAKER STREET.

His Grace the late Archbishop of York. Three-quarter length portrait of the late Dr. Thomson. Lawn sleeves. Side face.

The late Dean Church. Characteristic portrait of the late Dean of St. Paul's. Three-quarter length. Full face.

Archdeacon Buchanan. Head and shoulders. Full face.

Canon Creighton. Head and shoulders. Full face.

Canon Gregory, the Dean of St. Paul's. Head and shoulders. Full face.

LITERARY.

MESSRS. ELLIOTT AND FRY.

Rudyard Kipling, Esq. Likeness of the author of "Soldiers Three," "Plain Tales from the Hills," and "The Record of Badalia Herodsfoot." Head and shoulders. Side face.

W. L. Courtney, Esq. Excellent portrait of the editor of *Murray's Magazine.* Full face.

The late Charles Marvin. Full length. Full face.

LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, REGENT STREET.

H. W. Massingham, Esq. Characteristic likeness of the editor of the *Star.*

THE VAN DER WEYDE LIGHT STUDIES, REGENT STREET.

Bill Nye. Portrait of the famous American humourist.

THEATRICAL.

MESSRS. ELLIOTT AND FRY.

Miss Palliser. Three-quarter length. Standing, with fan.

The Chevalier Scovel. The American tenor singing in "La Cigale." Vandyke costume.

Edward Terry, Esq. "Gay Dog—regular Jolliffe," as acting "In Chancery."

MESSRS. RUSSELL AND SONS, BAKER STREET.

Miss Collette. Three-quarter length. Full face. Walking costume.

THE VAN DER WEYDE LIGHT STUDIES.

Miss Ellen Terry.

Mrs. Langtry. The Jersey Lily in her latest *rôle*, "Cleopatra."

"OUR CELEBRITIES."

For January. 2s. 6d. Published by Sampson Low. Photographs by Walery. Edited by Percy Notcutt, Esq.

"FASHION AND SPORT."

MISCELLANEOUS.

MESSRS. BONING AND SMALL, 22, BAKER STREET, W.

The Late Baron Huddleston. Head and shoulders. Full face, Platinotype.

Sir Henry Cotton. Characteristic likeness of the late Chief Justice of Appeal. Head and shoulders. Full face. Platinotype.

SERIALS IN THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

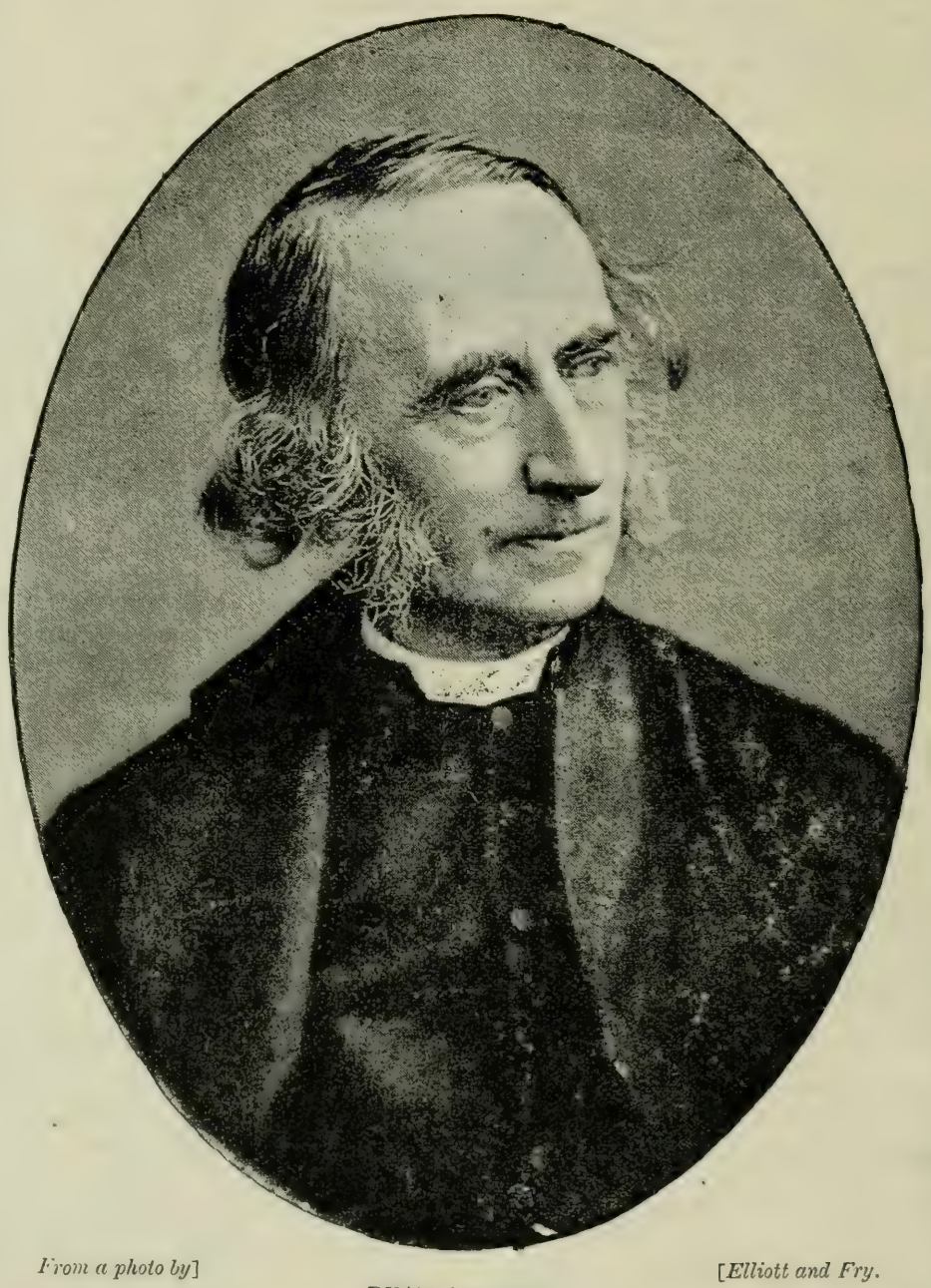
MAGAZINE.	STORY.	AUTHOR.	BEGUN.
Argosy	The Fate of the O'Hara Diamonds	Anon	Jan.
Atalanta	Imogen	Mrs. Molesworth	Oct. '90
Blackwood ...	A Secret Mission ... (concluded)		April '90
,, ...	Madeline's Story ...	E. Keary	Jan.
Boy's Own... ...	George Freeborn: Sailor, Exile and first Parson of Aurora Island	Rev. A. C. Baker	
,, ...	The Butterfly Hunters	Ashmore Russan	Jan.
Cassell's Family .	A Sharp Experience	Kate Eyre ...	Dec.' 90
,,	Temptation of Dulce Carruthers	C. E. C. Weigall	Dec. '90
,,	By Word of Mouth	Thomas Keyworth	Dec, '90
Cassell's Saturday	A Baffling Quest ...	Richard Dowling.	No. 365
,,	The Man with a Thumb	W. C. Hudson ...	No. 365
Century	Colonel Carter, of Cartersville	F. Hopkinson Smith	Nov. '90
,,	Sister Dolorosa ...	James Lane Allen	Dec, '90
Centennial ...	A Modern Midshipman	F. W. Shortland	Jan.
,, ...	Nevermore	Rolf Boldrewood	Aug. '89
Cornhill	The White Company	A. Conan Doyle	
,, ...	Eight Days	Anon	July '90
Fireside	Testing Times ...	Agnes Giberne ...	Jan.
,, ...	Katherine Willoughby	E. S. Holt... ...	Jan.
Good Words ...	The Marriage of Elinor	Mrs. Oliphant ...	Jan.
,, ...	The Little Minister .	J. M. Barrie ...	Jan.
Girl's Own Paper	Averil...	Rosa S. Carey	
,,	Greyfriars	E. Everett-Green	
Great Thoughts...	Found yet Lost ... (concluded)	E. P. Roe	
,, ...	A Romance of Rome (concluded)	Nath. Hawthorne	
Groombridge's ...	Red Jack: a Love Story	Miss F. Warden...	Jan.
Lamp	Next of Kin ...	R. M. O. Marsh .	Nov. '90
,, ...	Wilfred Cameron (concluded)	Anon.	
,, ...	Pure Foye-Mon Joye	Grace Aylmer.	
,, ...	John	Mrs. Gerard Ford	Jan.
Leisure Hour ...	The Story of Francis Cludde	S. J. Weyman ...	Nov. '90
,, ...	The Incomplete Adventurer	Tighe Hopkins ...	Jan.
Little Folks ...	A Pair of Pickles ...	Evelyn Everett Green	Jan.
,, ,, ...	Captured by Indians	Edward S. Ellis ...	Jan.
Longman's ...	The Mischief of Monica	L. B. Walford ...	Nov. '90.
Month	Glancoomage (con.)	Richard Brinsley Sheridan Knowles	Jan. '90.
Monthly Packet...	Lilian and Lili ...	Author of "Atelier du Lys"	Jan.
,, ,, ...	That Stick	Charlotte Yonge	,,
Murray's	Esther Vanhomrigh	Margaret L. Woods	Jan.
,, ...	Begun in Jest ...	Mrs. Newman ...	,,
Nationalist (December) ...	The Birth of Freedom	H. B. Salisbury...	Nov. '90
Newbery House...	Virginie's Husband.	Esme Stuart ...	July '90
Quiver	Waiting to be Claimed	Evelyn Everett Green	
,, ...	Sifted as Wheat ...	E. Neal	
,, ...	Unspoken Love, or The Tree in Our Street	Rev. P. B. Power	Jan.
People's Friend ...	Brooke's Daughter..	Adeline Sergeant	
,, ...	The Ayres of Studleigh	Annie Swan.	
,, ...	The Wooing O't: A Humorous Story	The Editor.	June '90
Scribner's	Jerry		
Strand	Maid of Treppi ...	From the German of Paul Heyse	Jan.
Sun	The Railway Man and his Children	Mrs. Oliphant	
,, ...	Maud Melville's Marriage	Evelyn Everett Green.	
Sunday	Godiva Burleigh ...	S. Doudney ...	Jan.
,,	With White Wings Gleaming	L. T. Meade ...	Jan.
Temple Bar ...	The Three Brothers	W. E. Norris ...	Jan.
,,	Kept to the Ear ...	Mrs. Lynn Linton	Jan.
,,	Love or Money ...	Anon	Jan.
Tinsley's	The other Man's Wife	John Strange Winter	Oct. '90
,,	Two Steps and where they led	Mrs. Thos. Woolaston White.	June '90

CHARACTER SKETCH: JANUARY.

DEAN CHURCH.

WITH SEVERAL LETTERS FROM THE DEAN, CANON LIDDON, AND DEAN STANLEY.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY was cruel and remorseless to the last. Seldom has one twelvemonth been so fatal. A year ago the Church of England counted Lightfoot among her bishops, Liddon among her preachers, and Dr. Church as Dean of St. Paul's, while Newman, the greatest among her spiritual children, was still living, although he had wandered into another fold. Now Dr. Westcott sits in the see of St. Cuthbert, a stranger occupies the pulpit of Liddon, Newman has been gathered to his fathers, and St. Paul's has a new Dean. Of the four, Dean Church, the latest taken, was perhaps the most lovable and the best, although to the great public he was probably the least, known. Of the hundreds and thousands whose restless feet hurry morning and night past the Deanery, there were comparatively few who knew what rare and priceless treasure of human worth lay there concealed. Nay, even of the thousand worshippers in the Cathedral to whom the tall figure of the Dean, for he was tall despite the stooping shoulders, was familiar, but few there were who knew him as he was. Like the violet, the subtle fragrance of his presence gladdened many whose eye never pierced the secluded retreat in which that spiritual effluence had its source. But Mr. Gladstone knew him and, if he could have had his way, he would have seated him on the throne of St. Anselm, deeming that for once, in these later times, the English Church should have a primate whose primacy was other than titular and administrative. And none of those who knew him as Mr. Gladstone knew him, ever hesitated a moment in their recognition of the justice of his choice. But such an appointment would have been too ideal for this mundane sphere, and Dr. Church died, as he had lived, merely Dean of St. Paul's.



From a photo by] [*Elliott and Fry.*

DEAN CHURCH.

Dean Church was more than an ecclesiastic and more than an Anglican. He was a man and an Englishman—a man who was one-half woman, tremulously sensitive, exquisitely refined, and nobly sympathetic. Yet his womanhood was but the grace of a manhood fearless, and strong with a strength and a power for the like of which we look in vain among his contemporaries. Among laymen his nearest counterpart was Lord Carnarvon—another, alas, of the victims of that fatal year. They resembled each other in many things, although their paths lay far apart. They shared the same devotion to their Church, and they were both to a singular degree possessed by the passion of patriotic love of their country. But of the two, the Dean possessed the more serene faith. At times, notably, as I shall show, during the dark and dismal hour of Lord Beaconsfield's ascendency, the Dean's heart almost failed him in shuddering horror of what seemed the unloosing of the Divine vengeance, but, on the whole, amid all the commotions of these days, he faced the future with a lofty faith and a serene confidence. Lord Carnarvon by temperament was more tempted by pessimism. The trend of events in these democratic days seemed too often to him to be ever downwards. Dean Church, although grieving over many things, ever saw the light beyond.

In this respect I must place him higher than either of

the other eminent Churchmen whom I knew, Dean Stanley and Canon Liddon. Whether it was his Quaker ancestry or not I cannot say, but there was about him a spirituality of calm the others lacked. Dean Stanley was in the Church, but not of it. Canon Liddon was in the Church so much as hardly to be anything out of it. Dean Church was in the Church and of the Church, but I always felt him to have a wider sympathy and a broader range than Dean Stanley, while he had a certain wistful, quiet confidence in the Power that overrules both the Church and the world, which Canon Liddon lacked. He was more contemplative, more of a scholar and less of a combatant, than either of the others. Yet he was not in the least degree a recluse. He was a statesman, as Dean Stanley was a courtier, and he never hesitated to strike a blow with the foremost when occasion demanded it. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that he always hesitated but he never flinched. With more than the shrinking modesty of a woman, he drew back as unworthy and incapable of the great trust. "Oh, Lord God! behold, I cannot speak; I am a child," was with him, as with the Hebrew prophet, the first and most natural cry of his heart. But when the command was unmistakable, he spoke and feared not. No one ever said more sincerely *Nolo episcopari*. When the Deanery was offered him he refused it. It was only the imperious pressure of Mr. Gladstone's will and his overmastering persuasiveness that brought him from the quiet Somersetshire parish where he was interned and set him to the task, in which he acquitted himself so admirably, of revivifying the Cathedral of St. Paul's. He was like Lord Carnarvon also, in shrinking from taking a single step beyond the area within which he felt himself clearly called to act. Inside that boundary no one could be more bold, but beyond it, where there was no clear and unmistakable Duty to compel him, he seemed to be almost timid. There was no lack of decision in the young Proctor who, when only 29, vetoed the condemnation which Oxford Convocation pronounced on Ward's "Ideal of a Christian Church." But he was an eminently sober, cautious, sane, cool-headed man.

"Dean Church," said Mr. Morley once to me, "is the consummate flower of the Christian culture of the England that is passing away. We shall never look upon his like again. The conditions have disappeared which alone rendered possible the production of so perfect a specimen of a gentleman, a Churchman, and a scholar. He is the finest and the last type of the Oxford of the past. Our universities, with their examinations and their modern spirit, bear other fruit." But Dean Church was the product of more than Anglican influences. There was something about him almost as Italian as English. Half at least of his early associations were in the Latin countries, where his father lived, and as a boy his imagination was domiciled in Greece, where his uncle, in the War of Independence, revived somewhat of the glories of ancient Hellas. There was a faint undefinable something about the eminent Churchmen whom I met in the Vatican that reminded me of him, and still more did "John Inglesant," with his mysticism and his pictures of Italy, remind me of the scene in the Deanery on New Year's Eve, when the choir boys sang Christmas carols, and the Dean entertained his elder guests with an unfailing fund of genial humour and pleasant and sagacious converse.

How miserably inadequate are these wretched lines to recall that most lovable and admirable of men! Never was anyone kinder to me—no, not even Cardinal Manning himself—than Dean Church, whose friendship indeed was one of the greatest of my treasures many years before I ever found my way to the Archbishop's house at Westminster. My first acquaintance with the Dean sprang, like almost everything else in my journalistic career, from the part which I took in the great national protest against the Turkish Alliance in 1876. The first letter I ever received from him now lies before me. It began with a reproof, not perhaps altogether undeserved. I was then editing the *Northern Echo*, in the full fervour of the first great agitation in which I had been privileged to bear a part. The Russians were still lying in their trenches before uncaptured Plevna. The war, which might have been prevented had Lord Beaconsfield not paralysed Lord Salisbury, was filling Bulgaria with dead, and our Liberal England brooded the ever-present horror as of a nightmare of a possible intervention by Lord Beaconsfield on behalf of the Turks. In my paper of Wednesday, November 14, 1877—the same issue, by the by, in which I published the first letter from Madame Novikoff which ever appeared in the English press—I had written a leader on "Church and Dissent and the Eastern Question," couched in terms not, perhaps, unnatural to one born and bred in an atmosphere of militant anti-State Churchism, but which, quite as naturally, must have grated horribly upon the sensitive ear of the Dean of St. Paul's.*

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* Here are some passages from the article, which it is necessary to reproduce for the due understanding of the correspondence that followed:—"I am a member of the Church of England," said Mr. Gladstone at Holyhead on Monday. "I am a decided and convinced member of the Church of England. I have been there all my life, and there I trust I shall die. But that will not prevent me from bearing an emphatic testimony to this: that the cause of justice, the cause of humanity, of mercy, of right, of truth for many millions of God's creatures in the East of Europe, has found its best, its most consistent, and its almost unanimous supporters in the Nonconformist Churches of the land." We can understand and sympathise with Mr. Gladstone's disappointment. Eighteen months ago we believed we saw for the first time in the history of the Established Church the awakening of a genuine human sympathy, of a disinterested enthusiasm for liberty, beneath the cerements of ecclesiasticism and the trappings of the Establishment. The Church of England at last appeared as if it were about to take the lead in the great awakening of the national conscience, and make herself really the exponent of all that was noblest and best in the national heart. Had the Church of England been true to her Divine Founder at that crisis of the history of the world, the success of the Liberation Society, if ever it did succeed, must have been postponed for many generations. For a time it seemed as though she would be true. The Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Manchester and Exeter, Dean Stanley, Canon Liddon, and Dean Church assured us that the great body of the clergy were at one with them on this question. Silently proclaiming a "truce of God" upon the much debated question of Church and State, we applied ourselves diligently to cement the alliance between the Church and the people in the new crusade. Once the militant organ of aggressive Liberationism, we have sedulously refrained from any but unavoidable references to the State Church. The overthrow of the Turk was worth purchasing even by a new lease of life to the State Chnrch; the crusade against the Establishment was postponed indefinitely in favour of the crusade against the Sultan. But the temporary reconciliation was but evanescent. The ruling principle of the English Church asserted itself as soon as the first burst of horror had spent itself, and the clergy, as a body, became passive supporters of the iniquity against which they had eagerly protested. Some of them even spoke and preached against the cause of emancipation, and it speedily became evident that, even on a question on which everything was

Dean Church wrote me as follows:—

"The Deanery, St. Paul's,
November 15th, 1887.

"I am sorry to begin my correspondence with a friend of Mr. Freeman and of Mdme. de Novikoff, who have told me so much about you, with an expression of regret at your leader of Wednesday.

"I wish as much as you do that more of the clergy felt as we do about things in the East. So do I also wish that more of the Liberal party, more of those who are no lovers of the clergy in political matters, were on what ought to be the side of all Liberals. But the clergy are cross-divided in much the same way as the Liberals, and for much the same reasons. They think—utterly wrongly, I think, but I doubt not honestly—that Russia will be as hostile to good government as the Turks. This is ignorance; but ignorance, though most lamentable, is certainly not confined to the clergy. And, on the other hand, the most important organ of the clergy, the London *Guardian*, has been all day clear and strong on the right side.

"I wish I could persuade all honest advocates of a policy which, though it would destroy all that I hold dear, I can yet quite understand, how hopeless they make all reasonable discussion by inability to do justice to their opponents. Of course it is always a difficult thing to do, and the clergy are often as little able to do it as any one. But you must pardon me for saying that I never yet came across an advocate of your views as to the Church who seemed to care or to wish to put himself fairly in possession of his opponents' ground, or attempted to give them credit for what, if he sought, he would certainly find. Such a sentence as your leader's, about the 50,000 Easterns who would be alive now if there had not been an Established Church, is one of those rhetorical extravagances which, at this time of day, and in a paper like yours, make one throw up one's hand in despair. It is the sort of rhetoric which unbelievers use against Christianity itself.

"There are great issues before us in the approaching contest as to the Church in this country, issues quite as serious to the country, and to religion, as to the Church. For God's sake let us keep ourselves as cool as we can, unless we want reason and justice to be shipwrecked!

"Yours faithfully,
"R. W. CHURCH."

Curiously enough, the same day the other Dean was also writing me in reply to the same article, although in a very different strain. For Dean Stanley was one of those who, as it seemed to me in 1878, had gone with the multitude to do evil. Two years before, when all England was thrilling with indignation against the Turk, he had written me the following letter at a moment when he was not far below the high watermark of the highest atrocitarian fervour:—

"Deanery, Westminster,
September 6th, 1876.

"Dear Sir,—Your letter has been forwarded to me here. It is a sincere gratification to me to feel that my northern countrymen take so kindly an interest in my utterances and that I have in any way expressed their own sentiments.

"The question of appointing a general day of intercession is open to so many considerations, that it may, perhaps, be quite impossible to give the requisite sanction to it. But you may rest assured that if it is not adopted it will not be from any lukewarmness in the cause of humanity, or from any ignorance or indifference as to the desire expressed in your letter.

"So far as my experience is concerned, I am much surprised that any one should imagine the clergy of the Church of England to have been apathetic in the matter. The most popular and prominent of the English Bishops (Manchester) spoke not long before the general enthusiasm had been stirred, and has continued to testify in the same sense ever since. And I am much more inclined to attach importance to the opinion of eminent and well-informed persons in his position than to the expressions of meetings and synods of the clergy in their collective capacity, when the less informed and less enlightened generally prevail over the more highly educated and intelligent and charitable. But it so happens that even against the more prejudiced of the clergy, their theological leaning towards the Eastern Church has drawn them with over-exaggerated partiality towards the suffering Christians of the East, and there are probably very few pulpits in England in which there have not been sentiments of indignation expressed more vehement than in any other quarter.

"It is very encouraging to see that the masses of English are stirred with a spirit of enthusiasm on behalf of distant races, and of wrongs not their own. But it is somewhat discouraging to see attempts made to raise political capital out of a question on which John Bright and Lord Derby expressed themselves to be perfectly satisfied with each other's views. And it was in the hope of redeeming so noble a sentiment from so base a use that I ventured to make the statement, of which you saw the report in the newspapers.

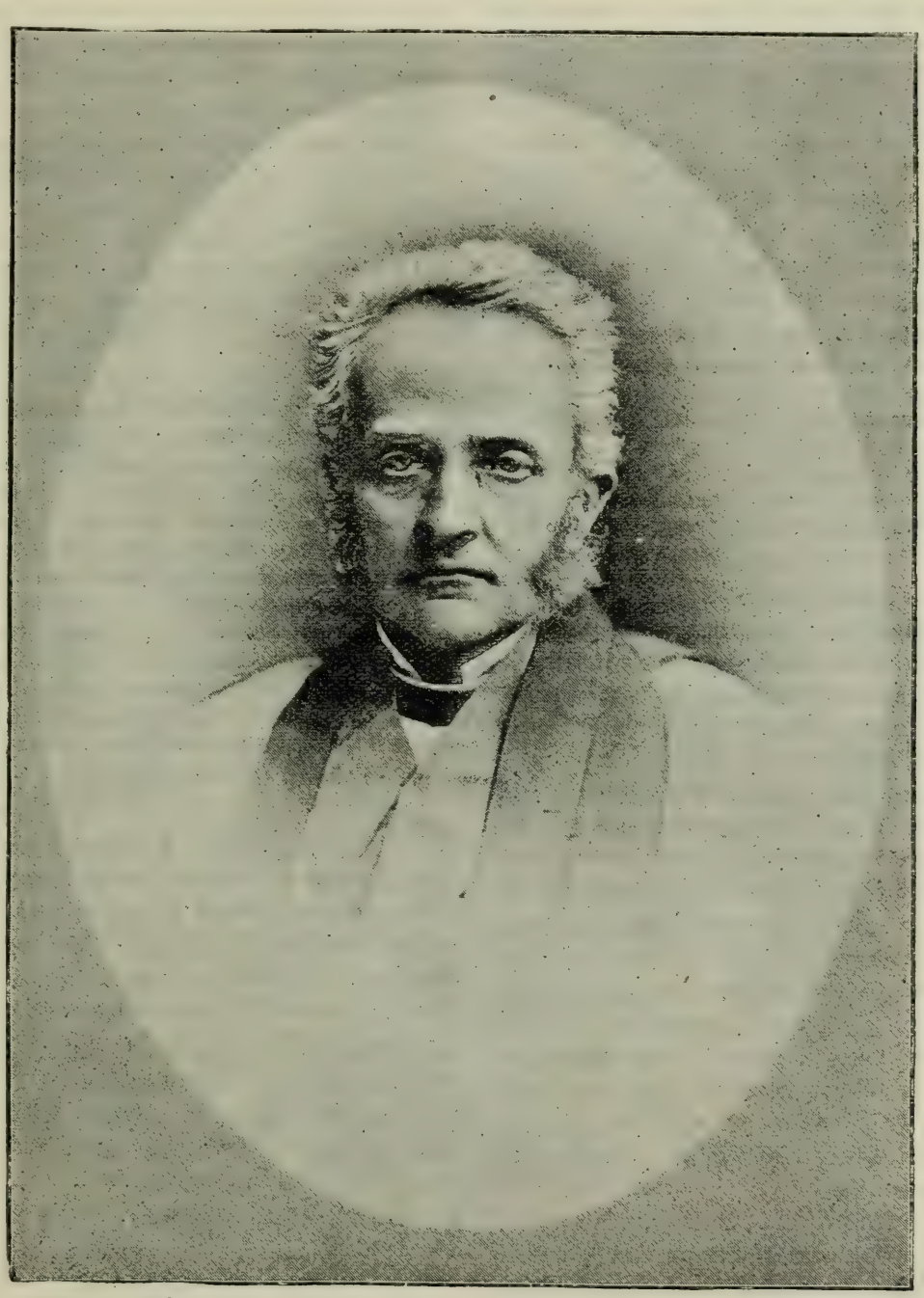
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calculated to assist them in breaking with the foul tradition of an evil past, they were not to be relied upon in the cause of freedom and of right. The dream of a really National Church, the exponent of the deepest moral and spiritual impulses of the national heart, faded away, and in its place there remained but the old organisation for the culture of ecclesiastical arrogance and the obstruction of political progress. This lamentable apostasy of the clergy when the question ceasing to be emotional became political, or in other words practical, will strike different temperaments in different ways. To the politician pure and simple, who is neither Puritan nor atheist, the spectacle presented is a most instructive one. Fifty thousand men are lying dead in the East at this hour who would have been living if there had been no Established Church. At a great crisis in the history of humanity, the influences of reaction, accumulating for centuries in a politico-ecclesiastical institution, have warped the generous impulse of the English heart, and silenced the still small voice of the Christian conscience. As a consequence we have this war, which is but one among the many evils resultant from the establishment in every parish of a centre of resistance to political progress and of opposition to the development of our race.

"I am quite aware that the Church of England, like every other institution, fails to fulfil adequately its ideal; but this renders it not the less important to hold up that ideal before the public eye; and as you are kind enough to speak so generously of your regard for myself, I will venture to add that the overthrow of the National Church, whatever may be its other results, would certainly issue in the silencing of my voice in the pulpits of this country.

"Once more thanking you for the interest which you have taken in my few expressions on behalf of what seemed to me the cause of truth and justice, and asking you to forgive the freedom with which I have ventured to address a stranger.—I am, yours faithfully,

"A. P. STANLEY."



From a photo by [*the Stereoscopic Co.*

THE LATE DEAN STANLEY.

But now, in 1877, the question having, as I had phrased it, passed out of the emotional into the political, or rather the practical stage, Dean Stanley was on the side of the Turk. He wrote as follows in vindication of what I had described as his apostasy:—

"London,
Nov. 15th, 1877.

"I am not one of those who denounce the Russians, or who love the Turks. I have every reason for admiring the energy, the patriotism, the philanthropy, and the fascination of the Russian Government and nation. I think that the dissolution of the Turkish Empire would be an event perhaps inevitable, and also in all probability a benefit to humanity; but, on the other hand, I cannot bring myself so far to forfeit my inborn feelings as an Englishman as not to respect a nation fighting for its independence, nay, for its very existence, against an invading army in a cause which is not rendered the less holy for the combatants because they are of a different religion from ourselves, and because their civilisation and policy are far below our own. Nor can I overlook the gravity of the task which any nation will undertake who shall endeavour to mediate between the contending Christian races, which for the most part, however much they detest the Turkish rule, prefer it to the supremacy of one of their own rivals.

"The Greeks, who fought against the Persians at Marathon, were of a creed inferior in purity and sublimity to that of those whom they resisted; the Swiss who contended against the Austrians at Sempach have not shown themselves, as a general rule, superior to the noble German race whom they then successfully opposed. The Saxons who fought at Hastings were of far lower intelligence than their Norman conquerors. Yet in each of these cases there is not an English heart which does not glow with enthusiasm for the invaded rather than for the invading party.

"What I have said is sufficient to indicate that there are other causes to account for the mixed attitude of the English clergy than the servile adherence to the existing order of things. In the mingled and complex flow of human motives, especially in a mixed country like England, it is impossible but that secondary influences should be intertwined with the primary causes of political action.

"The Nonconformists are not altogether free from the suspicion that, in the ardour with which they have taken to their bosom the once hateful Churches of the East,

they have been sustained by the hope that the High Church leader of the recent agitation may help them to destroy what has to some of them become the hateful Church of England.

"It is possible that some Liberals may hesitate to encourage a movement which might bring into power a leader who, without any conviction of his own on the subject, would sacrifice, for the sake of reuniting his party, the most free and liberal of all Scotch ecclesiastical institutions; or a leader who, for many years was, and probably is still, the most strenuous opponent of what, in the eyes of true Liberals, are the reforms most essential to the expansion and the improvement of the National Church. But on these side issues I do not enter. It is enough if I can show that the Eastern Question is not so simple as it sometimes seems to be, and that such thoughts as I can put before you are not inconsistent with the sincere convictions of one who is, and has been for long years, a staunch friend of the Nonconformists, and, above all, a Liberal English Churchman."

Dean Stanley's letter to a Nonconformist seems not so much a vindication as a frank admission that the freedom of Bulgaria—nay, even the peace of Europe—was in imminent danger of being sacrified to the anxiety of State Churchmen to maintain the Establishment.

I may add here Canon Liddon's letter in reply to the same article :—

"Christ Church, Oxford,
November 15th, 1876.

"My dear Sir,—I need not say that I agree with your feeling on the subject. But, whatever may be the personal inclinations of Lord Beaconsfield, I doubt his power to engage this country in a war on behalf of the Turkish Empire, under the form of protecting 'English interests.' This, however, does not make it less desirable that the mind of the country should be expressed as clearly and as repeatedly as possible; and such articles as that in your paper will do a great deal of good.

"As to the feelings of the clergy I am not a very good judge. Politically speaking, most clergymen are Conservatives. They are hard at work in their parishes, and do not know enough about European politics to entertain strong opinions. They put themselves into the hands of the Government; but it would be a mistake to suppose that all those clergymen who take in the *Standard*, and accept its opinions, since they have no means at hand of ascertaining their value, would agree with it if they knew more.

"The line taken by the *Guardian* is, I think, a fair index to the opinion about Eastern matters which obtains among the more thoughtful section of the clergy. They are not keen politicians; but for a matter of this kind, sufficient knowledge of the parts and a free exercise of the moral sense are sufficient.

"Yours faithfully,
"H. P. LIDDON."

I suppose that in my reply to Dean Church I pointed out as best I knew how, what there was to be said in defence of my vehemence. He replied by asking me to call at the Deanery.

"The Deanery, St. Paul's,
November 22nd, 1877.

"My dear Mr. Stead,—Thank you very much for your note. I have no right to object to strong speaking where there is just reason for feeling strongly, even if I may think that the whole case is not grasped and important elements not taken into account. But if I might take the liberty that a good many years of close observation tempt me to take, I would say to anyone I cared about, Don't sacrifice the strength of a good and sacred cause to what your adversaries will plausibly call an overstatement, and which at least half the spectators of the battle will agree with them in thinking to be so. But I have been very impertinent. I should not have been so if I had not hoped that you will forgive me.

"My reason for writing now is to tell you that I am obliged to go out of town on Saturday at 12, and I shall not be back till Tuesday afternoon. I am very sorry to miss you. But I hope that at any time that you are in town hereafter, if you have any leisure, you will come and find me out. I shall be very glad to see you.

"Yours very truly,
"R. W. CHURCH."

The acquaintance thus begun soon ripened into a friendship for which I can never be too grateful. We had at least one great bond in common. We both regarded Lord Beaconsfield with distrust. It is difficult to those who were not standing in the forefront of the battle at that great crisis to realise the intensity of the feeling excited by the threatening attitude of the Prime Minister.

The following letters from the Dean and from Canon Liddon afford a vivid picture of the distress which the Jingo madness occasioned some of the noblest and best of Englishmen. The first was written just before Christmas, when Parliament was summoned to meet earlier than usual, as rumours of warlike intervention were rife :—

"The Deanery, St. Paul's,
December 20th, 1877.

"Dear Mr. Stead,—I cannot make out what Dizzie's game is worth. I think part of it is to provoke us, and get something wherewith to appeal to his own party who are not as warlike, though they may be as Turkish as he is. The speech at the Stationers' was, I thought, significant, coming from a (?) Conservative of the Conservatives, and who, though I don't think much of his value, I have no doubt reflects a large section of City and Conservative opinion. We must be very watchful, but I don't think the time is come for any move. A move, without a peg, would be a failure and mistake. But watchful, amid all these perplexing appearances (v. *Times* yesterday and to-day) we must be.

"I don't think that the Cabinet would venture a surprise, though *he* might.

"Ever yours,
"R. W. CHURCH."

Canon Liddon wrote on the same day :—

"3, Amen Court, E.C.,
December 20th, 1877.

"Dear Mr. Stead,—There is, I suppose, danger in the air; and Lord Beaconsfield delights in the sensational in all its forms. Still I cannot but hope and think that while

Lord Salisbury and Carnarvon are in the Cabinet, the criminal project of a war against Russia will not be carried out. After all, this is a free country, and in free countries it is impossible to go to war when a large minority of the people (if it be a minority) think the proposed war not merely uncalled for, but immoral in its proposed object. Lord Beaconsfield has not as yet given the opponents of his Eastern policy any peg on which to hang what they have to say about this last move ; our early meeting of Parliament may mean a great deal besides a vote of war supplies. But I entirely agree with the drift of your article 'On Guard,' and thank you for it. We cannot be too watchful, and we may have to make another demonstration in force at St. James's Hall or elsewhere before we are out of the wood. For myself, I thank God with my whole heart for the Russian victories.

"Yours faithfully,

"H. P. LIDDON."

The New Year dawned, and things seemed to get worse and worse. There was, of course, exultant joy over the Russian victories, and the irresistible rush of the liberating host over the Balkans up to the gates of Constantinople ; but while the Russians were doing heroically, the English Cabinet was threatening to act damnably. First Lord Carnarvon left the Cabinet rather than be a party to the threatened crime, and then, after peace was made at San Stefano, Lord Derby resigned ; the Sepoys were brought to Malta ; and Lord Salisbury launched the famous April Fools'-day Circular which brought us to the very edge of war. The following letters speak for themselves :—

"The Deanery, St. Paul's,
April 15th, 1878.

"My dear Sir,—I do not wonder at your distress. To me the present state of feeling in England, and the apparently mounting success of the Government policy, is more dreadful than any threatening condition of things which I have ever passed through in a life which is going on for sixty-three years, and the misery is that all escape or power of resistance seems out of reach. Argument is of no use. Petitions and declarations are no use, meetings are no use, our representatives in Parliament are no use. The constituencies (I don't know what you will do in Northumberland) have been of no use. The great towns are divided among themselves, and have been of not the slightest use. Alas, it is not London only, or the clubs, or the South whom this madness has seized. I fear it is too certain that it is the majority of the nation, and not only the majority of Parliament, but the majority of the *minority*, the Liberal minority, and no one has any counsel to give which promises results. We are, as a keen observer has said to me, —we are determined not to forgive Russia.

"There is nothing for it that I can see but to keep our heads cool as well and as long as we can, encouraging one another and strengthening all who can help, and if the storm comes, wash our hands of the crime, and let the judgment of God have its way!

"Yours faithfully,

"R. W. CHURCH."

That letter of all the writings of that troubled time is that which most vividly portrays the unutterable horror of despair, in the midst of which we continued to struggle and to protest. Only those who knew Dean Church intimately can fully appreciate the bitterness of the concluding words in which he bade us make ready to "wash our hands of the crime, and let the judgment of God have its way." April passed. The unceasing protest kept up in the North, and here and there in the South, combined with the utter unfitness of our naval and military forces to undertake a serious campaign, began to convince Lord Beaconsfield that the moment was more opportune for Schouvaloff Memoranda than for high-falutin Circulars ; but as yet this was hidden from our eyes.

I wrote to the Dean, asking whether, in this hour when all human help seemed to fail us, united intercession might be made for peace. He replied :—

"The Deanery, St. Paul's,
May 5th, 1878.

"My dear Sir,—I sent my name early in this week to Mr. Denton to be affixed to the Declaration. I had not sent it before, because I had already affixed it to the petition to the Queen, and names lose weight if they are affixed to too many things. Indeed, my reason for sending my name was the one you mention, 'to deliver my own soul.' I am afraid it would be impossible to arrange such a concert of intercessions for peace as you, and I, too, wish for. Here, for instance, at St. Paul's, we are divided ; and people who have been furious with Liddon, like the Nonconformist Liberal in the *Pall Mall*, for protesting in the pulpit against the massacres in Bulgaria, use that same pulpit to preach very strongly against unpatriotic meddlers with the duties of Government. I believe in the efficacy of prayer, that is, of placing everything solemnly in our Father's hands, after we have done what we can, and leaving them to His wisdom and His justice, sure that, whether in punishment or in relief, He will do that which is ultimately for the best for those who obey Him. But the danger of an attempt at services is that they would be taken as a demonstration, and we should have counter-demonstrations of the same kind, which would be more horrible than anything.

"Thank you very much for what you have done. I have not always been able to agree in everything you have said, but I have agreed most heartily and warmly in your general view of things, and in the tone in which you have spoken of them. I am always very glad to hear from you.

"Yours very faithfully,

"R. W. CHURCH."

Shortly after, Mr. Charles Marvin published in the *Globe* the text of the Schouvaloff Memorandum, and the cloud passed. All that followed—Berlin Congress and the rest—was but the diplomatic garnishing of the timely and most welcome surrender. No one rejoiced more thereat than the Dean. But although the great crime had been averted, there were still lesser crimes to be perpetrated before the measure of Lord Beaconsfield's iniquity was full. Against the Afghan invasion Dean Church protested as manfully and as fearlessly as he had protested against the threatened war with Russia in the previous year. The following extract, from a letter dated

March 19th, 1879, is interesting not only for its contents but also as indicating the slackening of the tension so painfully evident in the preceding letter :—

"The Deanery, St. Paul's,
March 19th, 1879.

". . . It is not always easy to know what to do at such times as we have been passing through, and which we are not out of yet. There are seasons of great critical importance, when it is right and necessary to speak on what are called political, but are really moral and religious, questions in the pulpit ; but I am not very sanguine as to the effect of such protests. They are turned aside by so many obvious platitudes about political sermons, and people stop their ears. However, they ought to be made when the time comes, happen what may.

"I shall be curious to know your opinion of Lightfoot when he has been a year or two at work. I am mistaken if you will not be much more interested in him than you are now. I don't mean that he will satisfy you in everything, but I think that you will be struck with the mixture of power, with simplicity and single-heartedness, and great zeal in his work, with frank and manly generosity.

He really is a remarkable man. When are you coming to town ?

"Yours faithfully,
"R. W. CHURCH."

The reference to Dr. Lightfoot reminds me that the Dean introduced me to the late Bishop of Durham, at the Deanery, immediately after his consecration at the Abbey. Fresh from hearing the eloquent discourse in which Dr. Westcott had laid down the whole duty of a bishop before his friend, little dreaming that in less than a dozen years he would be called upon to succeed him in the Bishopric of Durham, we assembled at the Deanery, where our kindly host made the young and strange provincial thoroughly at home. "Come," said he to me with one of those winning smiles which lit up his delicate features with so genial a glow, "I want you to sign your name in my visitors' book. Dr. Lightfoot has just signed it, the first time he has written his name since his consecration ; I want to have the signature of the secular journalistic bishop of the diocese immediately below that of Bishop Lightfoot." It was one of those pleasant compliments no one ever knew how to pay so well as Dean Church.

I never knew precisely what Dean Church was in politics, or, for the matter of that, Canon Liddon either. Of course they were heartily anti-Beaconsfieldian, but beyond the issues of the Eastern Question I was never sure how they would vote or whether they would vote at all. Canon Liddon once made a public reference to the Liberal party as the party of unbelief, which led me to ask him more particularly as to his views of parties. His letter in reply is exceedingly interesting, both from the opinions which it expresses and from the light which it throws upon the writer's point of view :—

"Christ Church, Oxford,
May 9th, 1879.

"My dear Mr. Stead,—You have every right to ask the question you do.

"I did not by any means mean to distinguish between Mr. Bright and *all* his colleagues. Mr. Gladstone has at heart as firm a belief in the Divine government of the world as any one, and I do not for a moment suppose that he is singular in this respect among representative Liberals.

"But among the younger Liberals—the 'Philosophical Liberals' as they like to be called—you find a very different temper, and they do represent the Liberalism which is most active and prominent in a place like Oxford, and which seems to have a promise of the future guidance of the party. It is invidious to mention names; but I should have no difficulty in doing so.

"On the other hand, while there are Conservatives of the type of Lord Beaconsfield, they are by no means the only representatives of the party. I could mention, both in public and private life, deeply religious men who belong to the Conservative party, and who are for keeping things as they are, because they believe it to be God's will that they should do so. With a man like Lord Beaconsfield they have nothing in common beyond the accident of voting on the same side.

"In short, each political party contains a religious and an irreligious element, and I had supposed that the actively irreligious element was more numerous in the Liberal, the passively irreligious in the Conservative ranks.

"You may well ask me whether I am a Liberal or a Conservative. I should be, and am, disowned by thoroughgoing partisans on both sides. It seems to me impossible for a man who stands apart from what I must think the humiliating bondage of public life, and who tries to inform himself and think carefully, and who hopes that he is honest, to accept either programme. On almost all educational matters I go with the Conservatives. Practically speaking, they have insisted on the value of the religious element in education. I know from personal experience what mischief to the souls of men has been the result of Liberal legislation for Oxford —much too accurately—to pay the Liberals any compliments on their achievements here. Mr. Gladstone was in this matter carried away by the stream, and it is to me a source of grief that his most dear and honoured name should be associated in history with a measure, which, under the guise of admitting Dissenters to academical privileges, has resulted in placing the children of believing Christians under the teaching of men who avow their entire rejection of Christianity. In the same way, I cannot but think that Mr. Forster's measure is transitional, and leads to a system of secular education throughout the country. Of course, if I thought that the Christian revelation was untrue or doubtful, I should look at all this very differently. As it is, I think that in the matter of education, the anti-religious Liberals have hoodwinked their Christian associates.

"On the other hand, I certainly did not regret the disestablishment of the Irish Church ; and, as you know, I have gone heart and soul with the opposition to the Eastern policy of Lord Beaconsfield. But why ? Because it was anti-Christian ; *i.e.* for the very reason which obliged me to oppose the Liberals in the matter of education—and, *all along the line*, in that matter.

"It is much pleasanter to be able to go heartily with a party, and as men say, to 'vote straight.' But in these days such a proceeding is not possible, unless one is prepared in matters of this kind to throw conscience to the winds. It is, of course, true, as friends often tell me, that a man who does not stick to a party in politics, must forfeit the weight which he might otherwise hope to command. But it seems to me better to do this than to play any tricks with conscience.

"Your kind letter has led me to say more than I had intended. When you come to London again, you know, I trust, how glad we shall be to see you.

"Yours truly,
"H. P. LIDDON."

In 1880, at last the Dissolution came, and Lord Beaconsfield fell with a crash that startled the world. Some few of us in the North, who had foreseen it for three years, and had kept on steadily predicting it in the midst of ridicule and compassionate contempt, were prepared for it. In the South, however, the blow fell like a bolt from the blue. When the victory was complete Dean Church wrote me as follows:—

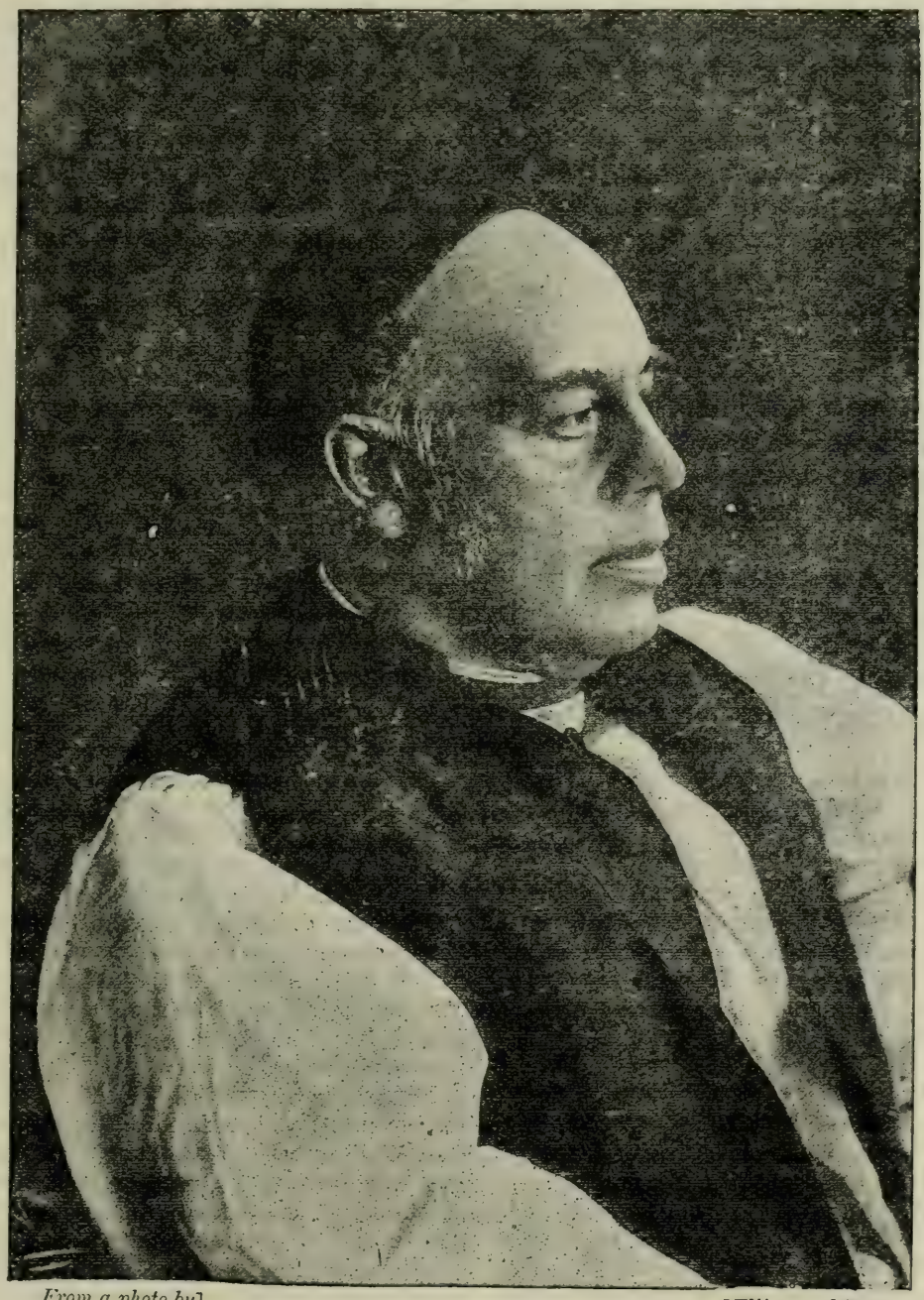
"The Deanery,
St. Paul's,
May 21st, 1880.

"My dear Mr. Stead,—It is not often in a lifetime that one sees such a surprising transformation scene as we have just had before us. You were always sanguine that the country had 'found out' Lord Beaconsfield. But here in London people had not found him out, and wherever you went you heard people, not merely Tories and Jingoes, but lofty, intellectual people, who would have been inclined to challenge you if you had doubted their Liberalism, repeating the same cuckoo cry of trust in the Government, and dislike and distrust of Gladstone. If you have not seen it, I don't think you can form a notion of the intensity of that dislike. The covert admiration of the other man's adroitness is really great, though they sometimes say, in a qualifying fashion, 'I don't like Lord B.,' but they don't need any qualifying words for their hatred. Indeed, they have hardly words for it.

"All this is very wretched. At the moment, these fine people are stunned. But they are beginning to be up and stirring, and no doubt Mr. Greenwood and his new *St. James's Gazette* will revive their drooping spirits. Of all the evil symptoms about, this incapacity to perceive Gladstone's real nobleness, and to keep in check the antipathies created by his popular enthusiasm and his serious religiousness, is one of the worst. It is a bad thing to have a great man before a nation, and a great minority in it should not be able to recognise him.

"I don't wonder at your remembering the Song of Miriam.

"Ever yours,
"R. W. CHURCH."



From a photo by] [*Elliott and Fry.*

THE LATE BISHOP OF DURHAM.

Shortly after receiving this letter, Mr. Morley asked me to come up to London to assist him on the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Before meeting him I went to take counsel with Dean Church and Canon Liddon. They were both most sympathetic and kind. Both shrank from the responsibility of advising me either way, but on the whole they favoured the change. After I came up my correspondence ceased. I saw Dean Church frequently at the Deanery. He occasionally joined in the Monday afternoon walks with Canon Liddon, which, by

the way, he originally suggested. He was always full of thoughtful suggestions for the benefit of his friends, and I count these Monday walks with Liddon one among the many benefits I owe the late Dean of St. Paul's.

Among our many conversations I remember one in which the Dean entered upon a very earnest vindication of early monasticism. He said that it always seemed to him exceedingly strange that a generation which had given birth to the Temperance movement should fail to appreciate the nature of the exaltation of celibacy which characterised the early Church. Teetotalism was recognised as a perfectly natural and laudable reaction against the frightful abuses of intemperance. What drunkenness was to this generation, licentiousness was to the society of the Roman Empire. Yet many of those who were foremost in extolling the ascetic teaching in favour of teetotalism, were often the fiercest in denouncing the ascetic teaching of an earlier age in favour of celibacy. The Dean always spoke on these subjects with great lucidity and a large charitableness. He recoiled like a sensitive woman from anything that bordered upon grossness, and after undertaking to write "Dryden" for Mr. Morley's "Men of Letters," he begged off—so much of Dryden inspired him with nausea and disgust. Instead of Dryden he took Spenser, a poet whose genius singularly harmonised with his own.

I have said little of his writings. They remain an imperishable legacy of one of the most scholarly of students and one of the most sympathetic and yet severe of critics. But his personality was immeasurably greater than his books, and of that succeeding generations will know nothing. The brightness of his disposition was in singular contrast to the frailty of his constitution. Ten years ago, writing from the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover, he said: "The winter has hit me rather hard, and the late fogs nearly finished me, and I am here for a few days to get the fog out of my lungs." Every winter he had to "dodge death" in the shape of London fog, escaping to the South Coast for his life. But this winter he did not escape.

I remember calling upon him on the eve of Bishop Temple's enthronement in April, 1885, and being painfully struck by the extent to which he was failing even then. I found him very weak and frail. "When a man gets to be seventy," he said, "he takes every year a step down hill, and this year I have taken a longer step than usual. Last summer I was very well, but in November I had a severe attack of the same malady which carried off Lord Cairns, and I have not got rid of it yet. The winter has not been so exceptionally bad, which makes it all the worse for me to think of the hold which it has taken of me. I had hoped to have got away to the South for a short time, so as to have shaken off the pressure of the London climate, but I could not get away."

I was much struck by the extent to which his appearance spoke of weakness. The profile, and the delicate, womanly head, and the pronounced, expressive nose, and the long thin hair, somewhat painfully impressed me. Despite his weakness, the Dean was full of hope as to the work which Dr. Temple was destined to achieve in the Metropolis. He said that "he was very glad that Dr. Temple had come to London, as he was industrious, truthful, no self-seeker, and had no fear of man before his eyes. The Bishop's manner was brusque and somewhat rough, if you crossed him, but the Dean expected that he would do great good in London, although, of course, the difficulties of such a diocese were very much greater than those of dealing with a multitude of clergymen in the Bishopric of Exeter. He had gone down to Exeter with all the discredit of the 'Essays and Reviews' attaching to him, amid a blast of reprobation from the whole of the High Church party; the diocese was filled with clergymen of the high doctrinal type, similar to Dr. Philpots, who were against him almost to a man, but he had conquered in spite of everything by sheer devotion to duty, simple-minded truthfulness, and sincerity. In London he expected he would be specially useful in shaming many out of sloth and in energising the Church."

Dean Church regretted much that Canon Liddon had not been made a Bishop, and that not so much for the sake of the Church, as for Liddon's own sake. Liddon, he said, five years ago had become too powerful to be left without responsibility. At present, he said, he can play about as he pleases, whereas a man wielding such power should be entrusted with high office in the Church if only to steady him. I repeated Liddon's remark that bishops have too much routine work to do; they degenerated into mere overgrown clerks. The Dean said it was true; nor was there any arrangement of secretaries by which a bishop could escape being worn down by the routine work of the office. Far too much time was given to the mere serving of tables. The only way out, which he seemed to think offered any hope of escape, was the appointment of bishops in couples, one to be the overgrown clerk, while the other was spiritual director.

The Dean's views as to the controversies which have recently disturbed the Church were expressed as recently as last April in the familiar columns of the *Guardian*. I printed them in the May REVIEW of REVIEWS; but as they may be regarded as almost the last words of the Dean on a subject certain to command general attention, I do not hesitate to reprint them here.

"The controversy raised by Mr. Gore's paper in 'Lux Mundi' is, as might have been anticipated, growing to be a serious one. They are matters which are not likely to be dropped; all that can be expected is that they should be treated with an adequate sense of the responsibility which rests on all who handle them. It ought, further, to be kept in mind that whatever be the recent occasion which has brought these questions into prominence, they have long been looming with disturbing indistinctness, and have occupied the hidden thoughts of numbers of believing and reverent minds, especially in the generation which is coming on the scene. It is perhaps time that these questions should be faced, and that what Churchmen have neglected hitherto, a thorough account of the facts of the case, should be seriously attempted. Two cautions may be reasonably urged on all who feel called upon to take part in these discussions. The first is the very homely but very important one, to take trouble to clear their own thoughts, and to make their words adequately and distinctly express their thoughts. Another caution, almost as homely, is to keep adequately in mind the vast ignorance which there must be on some of the most important elements of these questions, and the awful and inpenetrable mystery into which the brightness of the central truth of Christianity shades off on all sides. We need to be on our guard against an easy fashion of taking for granted; and much more need we be on our guard, much more need we all patience and care and self-distrust, when we have to argue about God's ways of revealing Himself to His creatures. When men lay down hastily what He must do or has done, what alone is worthy of Him to do, what alone can fulfil His purpose, what must follow unless He acts as we suppose, they mean to be reverent, but we can sometimes see plainly that they are not wise. Yet the temptatien besets us all; it is one of the idols of the tribe. If we are wise.

we shall beware of *à priori* premises and too great confidence in supposed necessary consequences, as much as, being Christian disputants, we shall shun exaggeration or sarcasm."

That is the Dean to the life, the courteous, calm, but sympathetic Christian philosopher.

IS THE WORLD BETTER OR WORSE?

In course of the last conversation I ever had with him at the Deanery I asked him what he thought of the world: was it better or worse than it used to be? He replied: "There is such a multitude of phenomena that it is easy to reason oneself either into optimism or pessimism; but this I will say, that if the movements which make for evil, such as we see them around us now, were to have revealed themselves thirty years ago, I should have been much more inclined to despair than I am to-day. But there has been such a development of the powers that make for good as has kept pace—to say the least—with the development of evil. The evil has increased, no doubt, but a corresponding development of the opposite has taken place. To take only one illustration. Thirty, forty, or fifty years ago the poor were not thought of as they are now. There was plenty of benevolence; but the conception of the duty which society owes to the poor, and the idea of caring for the social welfare of the masses, was unrecognised even by the best Churchmen. I have seen the conception come in like a tide, until now it is possible to appeal to a body of public sentiment upon this question which did not even exist thirty years ago, and the community generally accept as axioms principles which no one in the last generation would have regarded as other than the paradox of a fanatic. If you look back to the time of the Tractarian movement, there were good men and great men. Newman, for instance, was unquestionably a strong and great man, but he had no sympathy whatever for the crowd, no feeling for the masses of men, no keen sense of the interests of the nation, such as you will find to-day in men like Canon Scott-Holland, and Liddon, and the Warden of Keble. As to the Church itself, whether you consider that it has grown more or less national depends largely upon the meaning you attach to the word. No doubt there has been a great revival of a desire to realise accepted ideals which have led to results that may be branded as sectarian or sacerdotal. The Prayer Book is, for instance, full of both; but, at the same time, the increased life has worked out into a multitude of activities connected with all phases of the social and national life. Hence if, in one sense, the Church has become more sectarian and sacerdotal, in another sense the same principle has brought it far more into contact with the living interests of the country at large.

"As to the general outlook, things seemed dark, but as long as there was a struggle there was no reason to despair. As long as this continued there was hope; when struggles ceased there would be death. Effort, even although misdirected and inspired by imperfect faith, was still an element of life, and therefore of hope."

May that last characteristic word of the late Dean dwell on our memories and fill our hearts with somewhat of his calm but cheerful confidence in the progress of the world.

HOW I LOST MY FRIEND.

My friendship with Dean Church lasted from 1877 to 1885. Five years ago I lost my friend. It came about among other disagreeable sequels of the agitation that carried the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885. After the publication of the "Maiden Tribute," I published a singularly thoughtful and suggestive paper by an able writer in the service of the State, who signed himself "A Saunterer in the Labyrinth."

Thoughtful though it was, instinct with human sympathy, and full of profound and helpful suggestions about life and its temptations, it was avowedly written by a man of the world, who, from personal experiences of immoral life, offered his observations upon the subject which engrossed public attention. It seemed to me that it was both dishonest and supremely short-sighted, at a time when those questions were being discussed on every platform, to refuse a fair hearing to anyone who offered suggestions of counsel, even although his point of view was that of the ordinary man of the world. The publication of "The Saunterer's" letter raised a furious storm about my ears, and months after, when I wrote to him from Holloway, I found it had cost me the friendship of the Dean of St. Paul's. There was a slight chill in his brief letter, so different in its tone from those which I had received before, that I wondered. Long afterwards Canon Liddon told me the cause; but I never met the Dean again. I always hoped that some day we should be brought together, but I shrank from making an opportunity. Perhaps I was wrong in this; but month followed month, and year followed year, until one day last December I saw, "Death of the Dean of St. Paul's" on the news bills in the street, and I knew that there was no more hope. I had lost my friend. He was the only friend I lost over that trying time—almost the only friend whom I have ever lost. And perhaps it may help those who did not know the Dean to understand somewhat as to the manner of man he was, when I tell them, that as I look back to that stormy year, and recall all its fierce excitement and its marvellous successes, its cruel disappointments, its savage abuse, and exaggerated eulogy, the stress and strain of agitation, persecution, and imprisonment, I seem to have suffered nothing that can for a moment be compared to the loss of the friendship of Dean Church.

The Strand Magazine.—I have to welcome several new comers into the magazine world, the first of which is the *Strand Magazine*, Mr. Newnes' illustrated monthly. It is a sixpenny magazine, copiously illustrated, containing no serials, so that each number is complete in itself, and made up with two or three original articles and translations from short stories from the French, German, and Russian. The first number went off with an immense rush, owing to the coloured supplement which the ingenious Mr. Newnes discovered would serve as an admirable advertisement for *Tit-Bits*. Mr. Newnes is said to have been so inspirited by the sale, that he proposes to print 200,000 for the February number, although in February there will be no coloured supplement, the magazine must depend solely upon its contents for its sale. The chief original feature is the portraits of celebrities at different ages. The paper is good, and the illustrations numerous and pleasing; it is something like a sixpenny English edition of *Scribner* or *Harper*, a cross, perhaps, between the French illustrated magazine and the American monthlies.

SOME FOREIGN MILITARY PERIODICALS.

FRENCH.

Journal des Sciences Militaires.

Infantry Scouts.
Napoleon from Dresden to Leipzig: A Strategical Study. General Pierron.
Letters on Smokeless Powder and the Methods of War. (Continued.) General Clément.
The Great Questions of the Day. Commandant Nigote.

Revue Maritime et Coloniale.

The Sea Fisheries of Algeria and Tunis. Report to the Minister of Marine by the Inspector-General of Fisheries and the Secretary-General of the National Society of Acclimatisation. (Illus.)
Soudan Tactics: Some Remarkable Episodes and Combats. II.
The War Navies of Antiquity and of the Middle Ages. (Illus.) R. Admiral Serre.

Le Spectateur Militaire.

Tolstoï and the Art of War.
The Manœuvres of the 1st and 2nd Army Corps in 1890. (Continued.)
The Annuaries of the French Army, 1819-1890. (Continued.)
Historical Publications. Are we Ready?

Revue du Génie Militaire.

Report of the Engineering Sub-Committee Charged to Examine and Study objects, etc. of Interest to the Army at the Exposition Universelle, 1889. I. Military Engineering. II. Aerostation.

Revue Militaire de l'Étranger.

The Grand Manœuvres of the Russian Army in Volhynia. 1890. With 2 maps.
The Military Forces of Sweden. (Continued.)
The Requisitioning of Horses and Vehicles in Italy.

La Marine Française.

The Death of Admiral Olry.
The Discussion of the Naval Budget Speech by Admiral Vallon.
Naval Reforms: The Cadre of Ship's Officers.
Slow-burning Powders.

GERMAN.

Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine.

The German Army in the Past and in the Present. Lieutenant O. Elster.
The Present Condition of our Instructions for the Infantry Fight, and how it Compares with the French. Captain von Dechend.
The Military Significance of the Canadian Pacific and the Siberian Railways. Lieut.-Colonel Hildebrandt.
The Organisation of the Naval Departments of the most Important European States, and their Influence on the Creation of Naval Constructions.

Internationale Revue über die gesammten Armeen und Flotten.

Germany: The Krupp Experiments at Meppen, October, 1890.
Austria: Cavalry in Future Wars. Colonel Walter von Walthoffen.
Russia: The Russian People and Army. Otto Wachs.
France: The Trans-Sahara Railway Project.
The Recruitment of Armies.

AUSTRIAN.

Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete des Seewesens.

The Lighting of Coasts. Freiherr v. Kondelka.
Smokeless Powder.

FRENCH.

IN the *Revue Maritime et Coloniale* "Soudan Tactics" is particularly well written and full of interest; in addition to the recital of the English and Italian experiences a large number of equally stirring, if less well-known episodes are recounted in connection with the French Soudan.

The writer of "Are We Ready?" in the *Spectateur Militaire*, considers that by the death of the King of Holland Luxemburg becomes a German province, and that the fortifications of the Meuse, which were ostensibly erected to prevent the German Army violating the neutrality of Belgium, in reality form but a prolongation of the German base of operations, the probable line of invasion being Coblentz, Trèves, Luxemburg, Argonne, along the valleys of the Aisne and of the Suippe to Chalons and Epernay. Altogether a somewhat gloomy picture is drawn of the state of unpreparedness for war which exists in France.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN.

The German and Austrian magazines, as usual, are full of articles of great professional value. Those of most general interest are on "The Russian People and Army," by Otto Wachs, in the *Internationale Revue;* the "Review of Technical Military Matters" in the *Jahrbücher;* and "The Lighting of Coasts" and "Smokeless Powder" in the *Mittheilungen.*

ITALIAN.

In the *Rivista Marittima* Salvatore Raineri's first article on the German Mercantile Marine consists of a brief and lucid account of the rise and fall of the Hanseatic League, whilst the opening article of "Round Africa" is principally taken up with a description of Gibraltar. In the "Study on Modern Naval Tactics" the writer gives a capital table, which shows at a glance the opinions of various naval writers on the best formations for a fleet under varying conditions.

In the *Rivista di Artiglieria e Genio* Major De Feo concludes his account of the "Fortifications on the North-Eastern Frontier of France" with descriptions of the entrenched camps at Rheims, Langres, Besançon, Dijon, and Paris. The circuit of the Paris defences now extends 160 kilomètres (100 miles), and it would require, according to French military opinion, seventeen army corps to effect the investment of the capital; the Germans, however, consider that twelve corps would be sufficient for the purpose, and that a victorious army would always be able to find means to overcome the powerful defences.

SPANISH.

The *Revista General de Marina* opens with an account of the Autodromograph, described by its inventor, which is followed by a "Description of the New Torpedo Workshop at Carthagena." The magazine also contains an important Royal decree on the reorganisation of the Spanish fleet and voluminous correspondence and official reports in connection with the inception and trial of the submarine boat *Peral.*

AUSTRIAN *(continued)*—

Krupp's Experiments with 29 c.m. Howitzers. September, 1889. (Illus.)
The French Cruiser *Le Cécille.* (Illus.)

ITALIAN.

Rivista Marittima

Fragments of Naval Architecture. (Illus.) Giuseppe Rota.
The German Mercantile Marine: The Hanseatic League. Salvatore Raineri.
Electric Light Projectors. Doctor L. Pasqualini.
Round Africa: Notes on a Voyage on board H.M.S. *Staffetta.* Lieutenant E. Bravetta.
Study on Modern Naval Tactics. III. Lieutenant G. Ronca.

Rivista di Antiglieria e Genio.

The Fortifications on the N. E. Frontier of France. II. Fortifications of the Second Line. (Illus.) Major L. de Feo., R.A.
The Importance of Rapid Artillery Firing in Action.
On the Installation of Lightning Conductors. Lieut.-Colonel Morandotti, R.A.
The Influence of the Absence of Smoke on the Instruction, Armament, and Employment of Field Artillery.
General Brialmont's Reply to his Critics.

SPANISH.

The Revista General de Marina.

The Autodromograph. Illustrated and Described by its Inventor, Don A. L. de Haro y Farrate.
Description of the New Torpedo Workshop at Carthagena. (Illus.)
Naval Warfare, 1860-1889, and some of its Lessons. W. Laird Clowes.
Oceanography. Professor J. Thoulet, of Nancy.
Official Documents in Connection with the Submarine Boat *Peral.*

DIARY FOR DECEMBER.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

1. Tariff Conferences at Vienna commence.
   Trial of Mrs. Pearcey.
2. Great Meeting of the National League in Dublin.
3. Meeting of Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in Dublin issues a declaration adverse to Mr. Parnell.
   Trial of Mrs. Pearcey concluded.
4. Funeral of the King of the Netherlands.
5. Deputation of Irish representatives waits upon Mr. Gladstone.
   Queen Natalie's Memorandum sent to the Skuptschina.
   Conference of a Committee of the County Council and Representatives of Metropolitan Vestries on the Housing of the Poor.
   Sir Morell Mackenzie makes an injection of Dr. Koch's lymph at the Golden Square Hospital.
6. Mr. Justice Romer gives judgment against the Pelican Club.
8. The Queen-Regent of Holland takes the oaths as Regent and as guardian of Queen Wilhelmina.
   Trial of Mr. Butterfield for a libel on Mr. Marks, of the *Financial News*, commenced.
   The Cattle Show at Islington opened.
9. Mr. Parnell and his followers leave for Dublin.
10. The New Italian Parliament opened.
    Mr. Parnell arrives in Dublin. Enthusiastic reception. Seizure of *United Ireland* by Mr. Parnell.
    Demonstration at the Rotunda, Dublin.
    Guildhall Meeting to protest against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.
    Annual Conference of Poor Law Guardians at Exeter Hall.
11. Deputation from the North Queensland Separation League to advocate the introduction of a Bill for the separation of North and South Queensland received by Lord Knutsford.
    Election of M. de Freycinet as a member of the Academie Française.
12. Queen Natalie's Memorandum considered by the Skuptschina with closed doors. Liberals leave the House.
    Meeting in support of the Church Army's Labour Scheme.
13. Explosion on board the *Jumna*.
15. Installation of the Duke of Clarence as Provincial Grand Master of Berkshire.
16. Meeting of the Birmingham Liberal-Unionist Management Committee. Resolution in favour of a Joint-Unionist Committee passed unanimously.
17. Trial of Eyraud and Gabrielle Bompard for the Murder of M. Gouffé commenced in Paris.
    The Marks' Libel Case concluded. Verdict against Mr. Marks.
    Meeting in support of the Irish Majority at Cork.
18. City and South London Electrical Railway opened for public traffic.
19. Conference at Ottawa between the Government and steamship owners, etc. Draft Bill providing for strict Government inspection submitted and endorsed by all present.
20. Verdict of "Guilty" returned against the Rabelais Exhibitors at the London County Sessions.
    Conclusion of the Bompard-Eyraud trial. Verdict of "Guilty" returned against both prisoners.
    Victorian Parliament prorogued by the Governor.
22. Great Railway strike in Scotland commenced
23. The Tzarevitch arrives in Bombay.
    Trial of M. Labruyère and Madame Duc Quercy in Paris, for assisting Padlewski to escape.
24. The Extraordinary Session of the French Parliament closes.
    M. Labruyère and Mme. Duc Quercy sentenced to thirteen months and two months imprisonment respectively.
25. The Spanish Government issues decree raising duties on food-stuffs from January 1st.
26. Mr. W. O'Brien arrives in Paris.
    The National Indian Congress opened in Calcutta.
27. Signor Crispi and the Austrian Ambassador sign an Agreement for the prolongation of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Austria for a year.
    Deputation of Greek Notables to the Sultan to beg his personal intervention in the dispute between the Greek Orthodox Patriot and the Porte.
29. Mr. Gladstone's Eighty-Second Birthday.
30. The Emperor Francis Joseph visits Pressburg and opens the New Iron Bridge over the Danube.
    Conference at Boulogne between Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Parnell.
    Great Fire in Queen Victoria Street.
    Adjournment of the National Indian Congress.

PARLIAMENTARY RECORD.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

2. Her Majesty's Reply to the Address brought down.
   Bill for giving compulsory power to acquire sites for intermediate schools, markets, etc., read a second time. Hares' Preservation Bill read a second time.
8. In reply to Lord Granville, the Marquess of Salisbury declines to make a statement concerning the state of affairs between the Portuguese and the British South African Company, the information received being very imperfect. *Seed Potatoes (Ireland) Bill read a first time.*
9. *Seed Potatoes Bill read a second time*, and passed.
   Hares' Preservation Bill read a third time and passed. Royal Assent given to the *Bill for the transfer of certain Irish Railways in furtherance of the scheme for constructing relief works and the Seed Potatoes Bill.* House adjourned to January 22nd.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

1. The Queen's Reply to the Address brought up.
   Motion for *Tithes Bill*, second reading. Speech by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. Mr. Stuart-Rendel's *Amendment that Tithes in Wales should be applied in accordance with the wishes of the Welsh people*, rejected by 224 to 130.
   Meeting of the Irish Party at the House of Commons. Debate on Col. Nolan's proposal to adjourn the discussion in order that a meeting of the party might be held in Dublin. Speeches by Messrs. Sexton, T. Healy, J. McCarthy, and Mr. Parnell.
2. Motion for the second reading of the *Irish Land Purchase Bill*. Amendment by Mr. J. Ellis that the House declined to pledge the credit of the country. Speeches by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Balfour. Debate adjourned. *Transfer of Irish Railways Bill read a second time* after division—224 to 73.
   Irish Party resume debate on Col. Nolan's Amendment and reject it by 44 to 29.
3. Debate on Mr. Ellis' Amendment resumed. Amendment rejected by 245 to 173. Division on the Motion for Second Reading carried by 268 to 130. *Bill read a second time.*
   Irish party resume meeting. Mr. Clancy makes proposal.
4. *Seed Potatoes (Ireland) Bill* introduced by Mr. Balfour and *read a first time. Committee of Supply.*
   Supplementary Estimate for £5,000 asked for to meet the distress in Ireland. Speeches by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Morley. Vote agreed to. After a motion that the Tithes Bill Committee be instructed to provide for revision of tithes in accordance with altered conditions of agriculture—rejected by 203 to 68,—House goes into Committee on the Bill. *Transfer of Railways (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee and read a third time.*
5. Statement by Sir J. Fergusson that reports of the collision between the Portuguese and the South African Company had been confirmed by telegram from the High Commissioner for Central Africa. After a motion to instruct the Committee to divide the Bill into two—rejected without division—*Irish Land Purchase Bill in Committee. Seed Potatoes (Ireland) Bill read a second time, and passed through Committee.* Report of Vote for £5,000 for Irish Relief brought up and agreed to.
6. Meeting of the Irish Party resumed. Report of negotiations with Mr. Gladstone read. Resolution by Mr. Abrahams to terminate Mr. Parnell's leadership—forty-five members leave the room, re-assemble elsewhere, pass resolutions deposing Mr. Parnell and elect Mr. J. McCarthy as Chairman.
8. Discussion on Mr. Balfour's Motion for the second reading of the *Land Department Bill*. Amendment by Mr. M. Healy *that the Bill be read a second time this day nine months*. Rejected after a division by 191 to 129. Speech by Mr. Balfour. *Bill read a second time.*
9. *Irish Land Department Bill* in Committee. *Bill for Advancing Money under the Land Scheme* in Committee and agreed to. *Tramways Bill* read a second time and passed through remaining stages. Motion for Adjournment to Jan. 22nd agreed to.

BY-ELECTIONS.

16. Bassetlaw—1886, no election; 1890, Conservative majority, 728.
22. North Kilkenny — 1886, Parnellite unopposed; 1890, Anti-Parnellite majority 1,162.

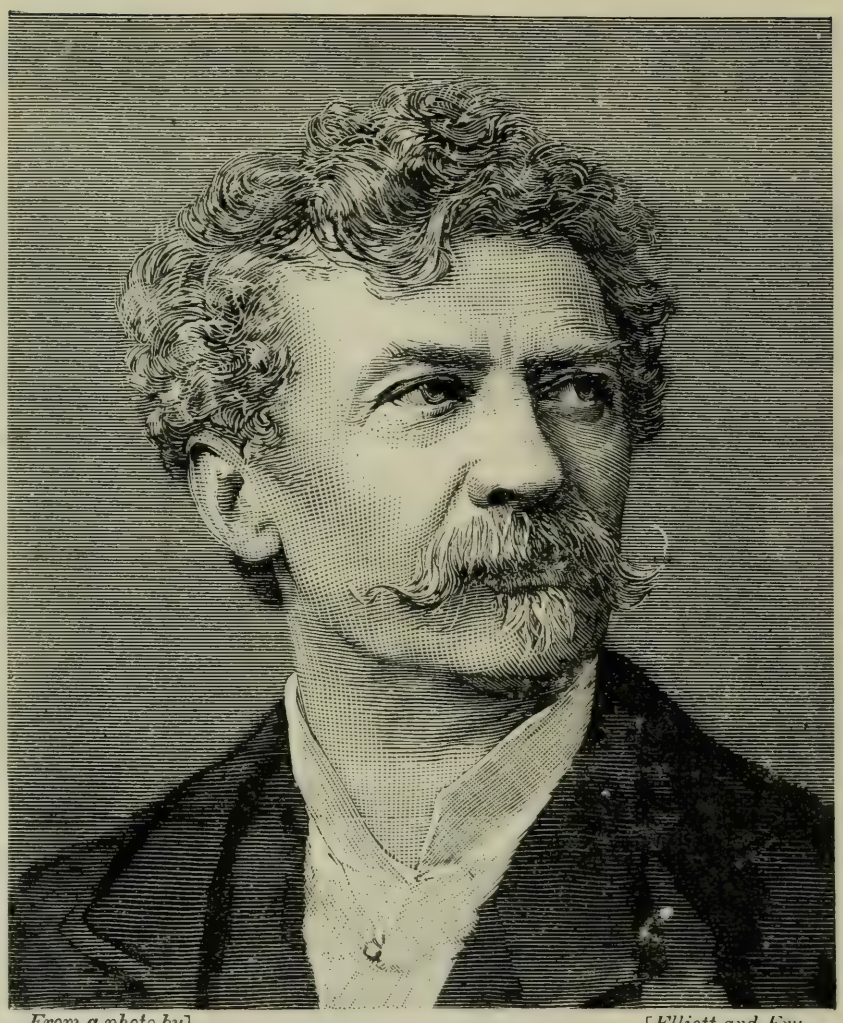
UTTERANCES, NOTABLE AND OTHERWISE.

3. Lord Salisbury at Waterfoot, Rossendale.
   The Sultan in reply to an Address presented him by the Armenian Notables.
4. The Kaiser at a Conference on Higher Education, at Berlin.
   The Marquess of Londonderry at Oldham on Home Rule.
5. Sir Charles Russell at Braintree on the Irish crisis.
9. General Joubert at the Hôtel Métropole on the State of Affairs in South Africa.
10. King Humbert at the Opening of the Italian Parliament.
    Mr. Parnell at the Rotunda, Dublin.
11. Mr. Parnell at Cork.
    Mr. Gladstone at Retford to the Bassetlaw electors.
13. Mr. Parnell at Kilkenny.
16. Sir Henry James at the Liberal Union Club.
17. Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham on the Reunion of the Liberal Party.
    Mr. Justin McCarthy at Cork.
18. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Healy in Kilkenny.
20. Mr. Parnell at Kilkenny.
22. Mr. Cecil Raikes, M.P., on the Ensuing Session.
26. Mr. Mehta, Presidential Address at the National Indian Congress.
29. Lord Derby at Liverpool on Emigration.
30. Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham on Education for the Deaf and Dumb.

OBITUARY.

Canon Capel Cure, Nov. 30.

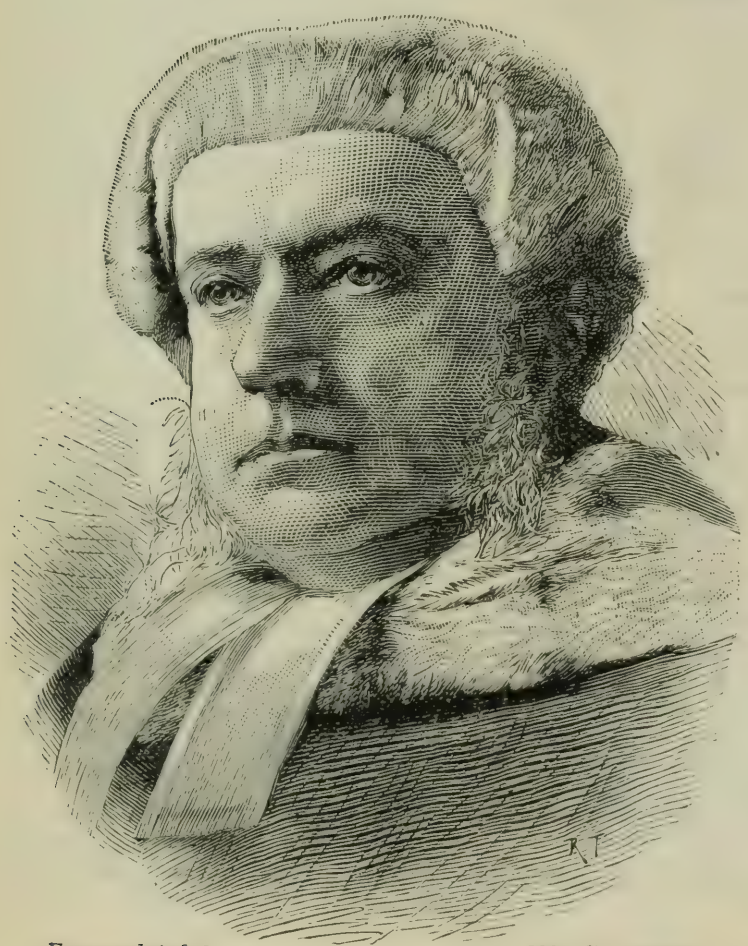
1. Rev. Jos. Maskell, Master and Chaplain of Emanuel Hospital, Westminster.
   Lord Deramore, 72.
2. M. Legrand de Villers, Governor of Bank of France.
   Sir Wm. Richard Drake, 73.
3. Sir Barnes Peacock, 80.
   Lord Cottesloe, 92.
   Dr. Berghaus, geographer.
4. M. Gambetta, *père*, 75.
   Charles Marvin, author of "The Russians at the Gates of Herat," etc., 35.
   W. B. Vince, journalist.
5. Baron Huddleston.
   Mrs. Peel, wife of the Speaker.
8. Vittorio Zambelli.
9. Dean Church of St. Paul's.
   Lord Tollemache, 85.
11. Lady Caroline A. D. Russell, 87.
    Major Cathcart Bogle.
12. Sir Edgar Boehm, sculptor, 56.
    Dowager Lady Belper.
13. Mrs. George Cruikshank, 82.
14. Mrs. Mundella.
    General Sir E. A. Whitmore.
    Canon Lee, 56.



From a photo by] [*Elliott and Fry.*

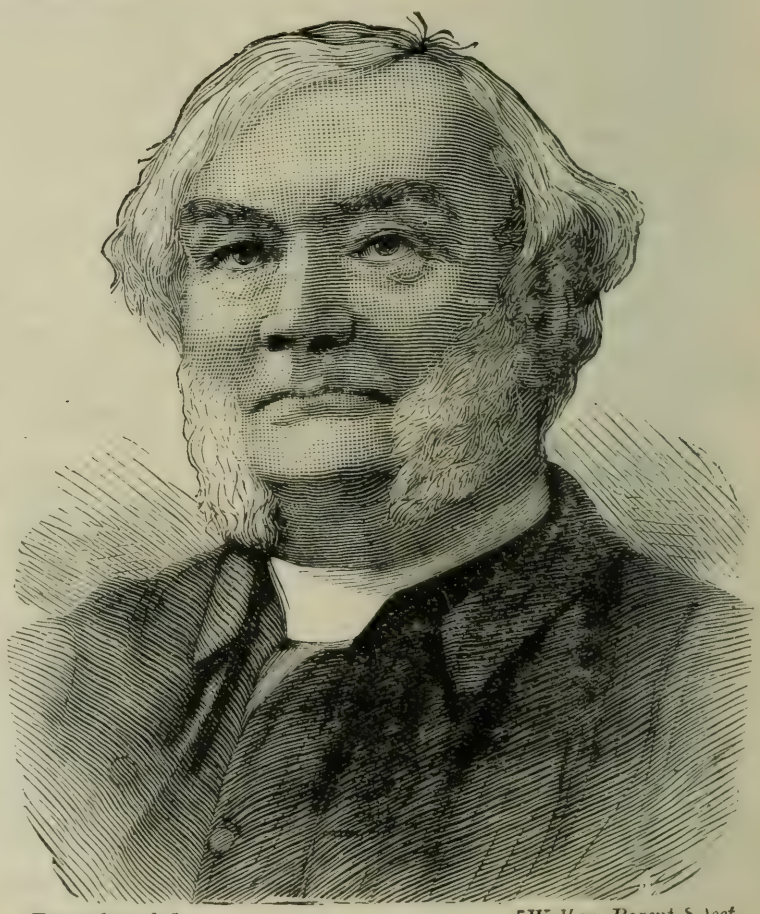
SIR EDGAR BŒHM.

15. Rev. William Tyler, "Nonconformist Bishop of East London."
    Eugène Charpentier, historical painter, 80.
16. Mr. Ashurst Morris.
    General Alfred Terry.
18. Duchess of Northumberland, 77.
    Dr. Paepe, Belgian Socialist.
    Adolphe Belot, dramatist and novelist.
19. T. Lindsey Aspland, artist, 83.
    Werner Hahn, German biographer and historian, 47.
    General Sir Frank Turner.
22. Auguste Louis Otin, sculptor.
24. Professor Lant Carpenter.
25. Archbishop Thomson, of York, 71.
    Coleridge Kennard.
26. Dr. Schliemann, Greek archæologist, 68.
    William John, naval architect.
27. Emile Reichard, President of the Paris Municipal Council.
29. Thomas Richardson, M.P. for Hartlepool.
    Octave Feuillet, novelist and dramatist, 78.



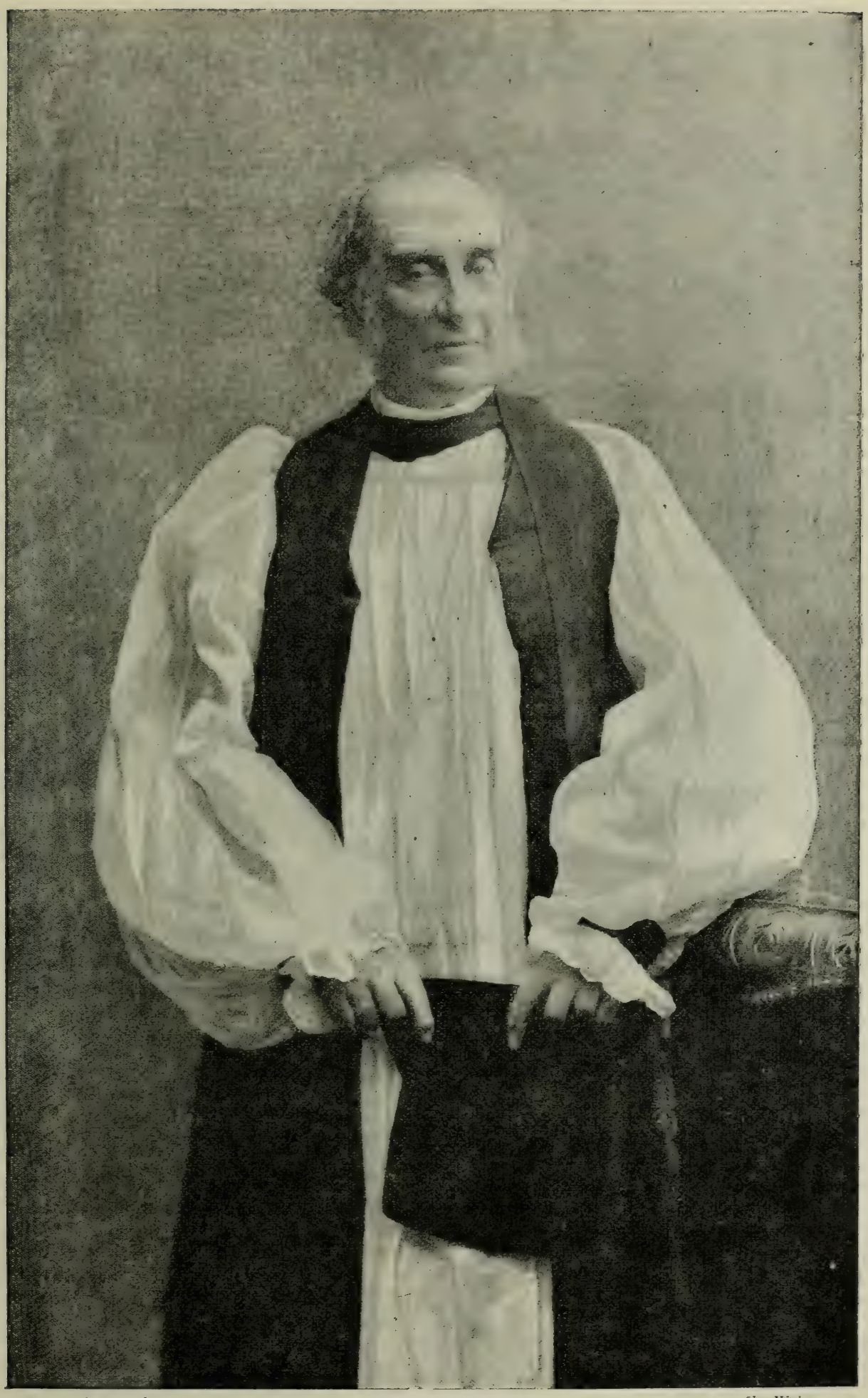
From a photo by] [*Mr. G. Perrard.*

MR. BARON HUDDLESTON.



From photo by] [*Walker, Regent Street.*

THE REV. CANON ROBERT GREGORY, M.A.,
THE NEW DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.



From a photograph] [*by Walery.*

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

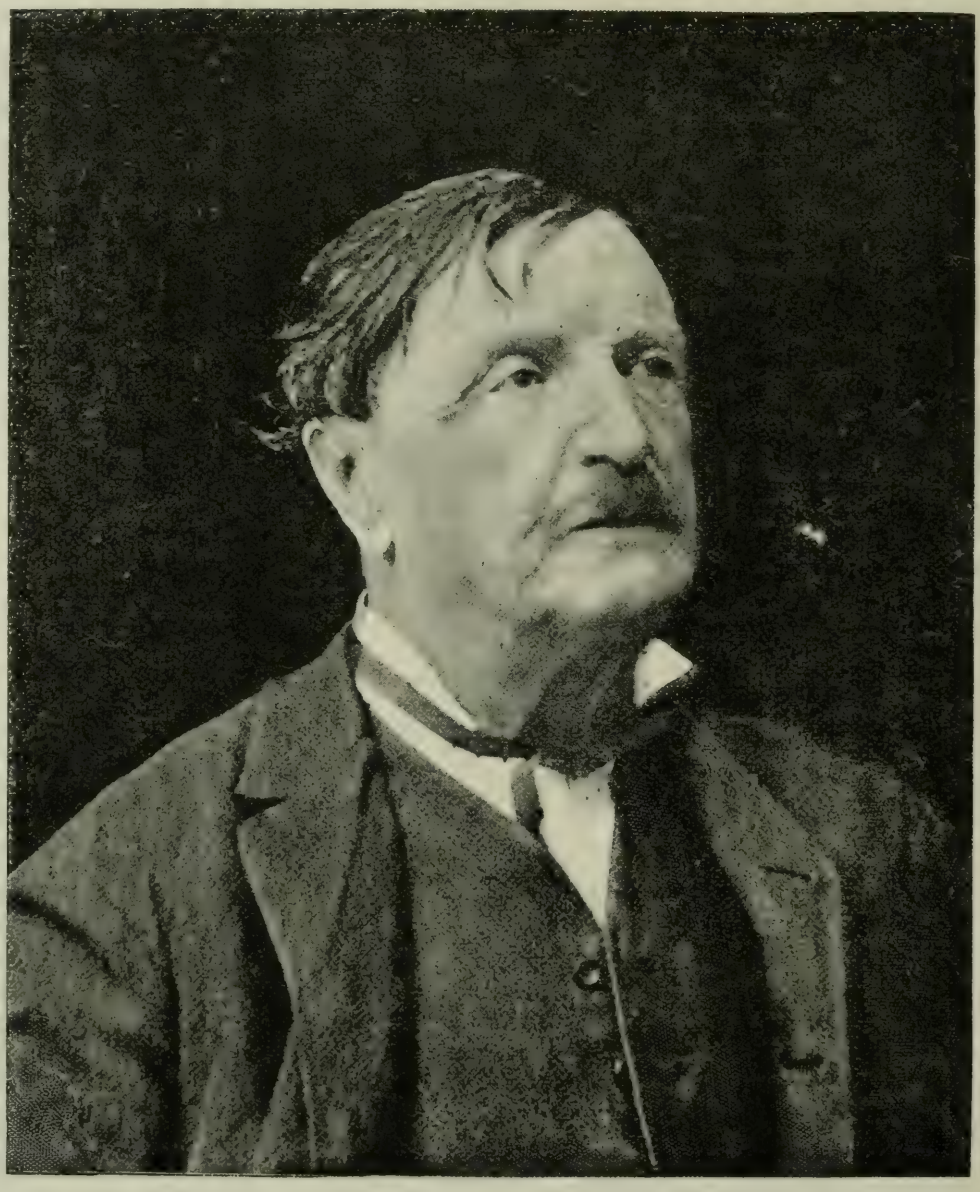
CAN CANCER BE CURED?

A VISIT TO COUNT MATTEI: HIS CHALLENGE TO THE FACULTY.

With Letters from Prof. Huxley, Prof. Tyndall, Sir Morell Mackenzie, Prof. Ray Lankester, and Others.

I. HOW I CAME TO KNOW COUNT MATTEI.

CAN cancer be cured? According to the doctors it is incurable. Cut it out when it first appears, and you may have a chance. Let it alone, and you will die in agony. Medicine can do nothing, but one can administer a drug to dull the pain; the knife at the beginning and morphia at the end,—these are the Alpha and Omega of medical science in dealing with this deadly disease. But Count Mattei asserts that cancer can be cured—that he has cured it, and is curing it, and he challenges the medical profession to subject his claims to the closest scientific examination. That challenge must be taken up, and in the following article, I venture to hope, the case is so stated as to render it impossible any longer to refuse the inquiry for which the Count pleads.



COUNT MATTEI.

LADY PAGET'S INTRODUCTION.

Count Mattei is the Italian nobleman whom Lady Paget visited after his medicines had cured her husband, now Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna. It was her paper in the *National Review* of May, partially reprinted in these pages, that first drew general attention to the fact of his existence, although a short time previously Commissioner Booth-Tucker had spoken to me very strongly about his own personal experience of his medicines. Commissioner Tucker, when returning from India by the Brindisi route, passed the Count's castle at Riola, called upon him, was very favourably impressed with the Count's personality, and came away believing almost as much in Count Mattei as he had previously learnt to believe in the Mattei medicines. It must have been a quaint sight the meeting between the Anglo-Indian with his Oriental turban and flowing robes and the Italian noble in the shades of the Moorish Castle of La Rochetta; and the two men, so different in many ways, made a deep impression upon each other. Commissioner Tucker was grateful for the cure of a chronic dysentery which had baffled all the Anglo-Indian faculty for many years, but which had yielded to the mild treatment of the tasteless remedies of the Lord of La Rochetta. The Count, when he described the scene to me, was full of animation as he spoke of the Christ-like figure of the English fakir, with his long hair and bare feet, and I think the picture thus presented somewhat fascinated his imagination with the Salvation Army as a whole. It was not, however, till I read Lady Paget's article that I took any personal interest in the matter. Lady Paget would not have written as she did had she not had cause. She spoke positively of cancer having been cured by Count Mattei's

remedies; she bore testimony born of personal acquaintance with the Count; and she expressly stated that she had in her own person and in those of her friends made actual experiment of the healing efficacy of these Mattei remedies. This impression, that there might be something in the mysterious discovery of Count Mattei, deepened when Lady Paget's second article appeared. Therein she declared that "during last winter's epidemic of influenza this medicine acted like magic, patients from a condition of complete prostration being restored to such complete health in five minutes that they could hardly believe they had really been ill." This was not the testimony of a nobody. It was the published evidence of a lady whose husband has achieved the highest position in the diplomatic service—a lady, moreover, who could not possibly have any personal or interested motive in recommending the remedies to the world. There was, of course, the usual condemnation pronounced by the orthodox faculty. Without that, no new discovery can be deemed worthy of notice by the outside public. Such censure indeed is the *primâ-facie* intimation that there may be something in it. The subject interested me on account of its relation to the vexed question of the credibility of miracles. Count Mattei claims to work no miracle in the supernatural sense. But to cure a deep-seated virulent cancer is an exploit which is almost as marvellous and unprecedented as the making the blind to see. What ought to be the attitude of an intelligent mind towards any apparently impossible feat accomplished by anyone wielding mysterious or unknown or secret powers? Certainly not a credulous swallowing of whatever tale which ingenuity can invent or rumour exaggerate, but as certainly not an incredulous rejection *à priori* of everything which seems to exceed our limited conceptions of the possible. Yet here was Lady Paget, a credible and disinterested witness, testifying in the market-place that a certain philanthropic Italian noble, resident at La Rochetta, had discovered certain remedies which she and other credible, disinterested witnesses declared to possess an almost supernatural efficacy for curing diseases, hitherto incurable by the aid of the physician, and no one of all the Faculty deemed it worth while so much as to inquire whether or not these things were so. The phenomenon is familiar enough to excite no remark. But if such indifference to testimony be blameless or even commendable now, wherein lay the heinous wickedness of those Sadducees of old who disdained even to ascertain whether or not Lazarus was raised from the dead?



From a photo by] LADY PAGET. [*the Autotype Co.*

MRS. BOOTH'S DEATH BED TESTIMONY.

With these ideas simmering in my head I went down to Clacton to bid Mrs. Booth farewell. We talked much of cancer and the possibility of its cure. Mrs. Booth told me that one of the saddest thoughts which darkened her closing hours, was that the long course of experiment to which she had permitted herself to be subjected had not resulted in the discovery of any sure mode of treatment that could cope with this terrible scourge. "Willingly would I suffer all that I have gone through over again if, by my sufferings, some means might be discovered that would heal those others who have the same disease. But I have been disappointed. It was not to be." "What," I said, "of the Mattei treatment?" "His is the best," she said emphatically. "His 'green electricity,' what would I have done without it? I have constantly applied it, and it alone has given me any relief from this terrible pain." "But," I said, "his treatment did not cure you." "No," said she, "it did not; but that is because I did not stick to it. It is slow and tedious to be always taking these little sips, and after a time I gave it up." I was somewhat surprised at this, knowing that the opinion of the family was that the Mattei medicine had been fully tried, and on my saying as much she said, speaking with much earnestness, "I am dying, not so much because of the cancer, but because I have

neglected to use the Mattei remedies. If I had only stuck to them I might have lived many years yet. I am so confident of this that I have made those nearest and dearest to me promise that if they should be attacked by cancer—my mother died of it, and it may reappear in my children—they will give up whatever they have in hand, and go at once to Count Mattei and place themselves for three months under his treatment. Then, when they have thoroughly mastered it, they can come home, placing themselves in the hands of a nurse or someone who will see to it that they are compelled to take the remedies regularly." It was evidently Mrs. Booth's great consolation that although she had failed, from natural impatience, in attaining one great object for which she deemed her illness was sent to her, she had obtained sufficient insight into the secret of the cure of cancer to secure the safety of her children, and through them the relief of mankind from one of the most horrible of diseases.

DR. KENNEDY'S "SOLID FACT."

General Booth did not and does not share his wife's belief in the sovereign efficacy of the Mattei treatment against cancer. When I left Mrs. Booth's death-bed, and told him of her solemn declaration, I added that as soon as I had got possession of one solid fact, in the shape of the cure of a case of indubitable cancer, I should go over to Italy and see the Count for myself, General Booth shook his head. "Be sure of your solid fact first," he said. I had not long to wait for the fact. It came to me unsought, in the simplest and most natural way in the world. In Lady Paget's article she referred to one Dr. Kennedy, of 22, George Street, Hanover Square, who had practised with much success entirely with those medicines. I found on inquiry at George Street that there were two Dr. Kennedys, father and son, partners in an extensive practice, who confirmed, and more than confirmed, all that was stated by Lady Paget. Shortly after my first visit Dr. Kennedy came down to Wimbledon to talk over some literary work in which he was engaged, and while there he mentioned that he had received quite unexpectedly from Scotland the report of a case of cure from malignant cancer. I asked for verification.

Shortly afterwards he wrote me that everything was as stated. He had seen the certificates of operation, and had seen the woman. The patient was now perfectly well. He would bring her up to town and submit her, with a full report of the case, to Dr. Hubert Snow, of the Cancer Hospital, and any committee of experts whom he might select from the medical faculty. Here at least seemed *primâ-facie* evidence of a fact solid enough to bear scrutiny, and notwithstanding the extreme pressure of work necessary for the production of a double Christmas number, I made arrangements for paying a hurried visit to Count Mattei at Bologna.

THE FACULTY AND THE CHALLENGE.

My determination to go at all hazards was strengthened by the casual remark of a friend who, while visiting my wife, mentioned three cases, in her own immediate circle, of persons who had benefited materially by the use of the remedies to which they were introduced by the account given of Lady Paget's paper in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. One who had only a week to live, being in the last stage of cancer, experienced almost complete release from pain from the application of the remedies; another, who had suffered for years from a polypus in the nose, which deprived her of taste and smell, had caused it to disappear "by Mattei;" while a third, whose sight was darkened by cataract, had regained her sight. These cases were accidentally mentioned, in a friendly way, as an illustration of the benefits such a magazine as this occasionally conferred upon its readers. There remained only to await the result of the challenge to Dr. Snow and the cancer specialists. I had not long to wait. Dr. Kennedy, writing in the *National Review* of November, and quoted by me that month, stated that the challenge to investigate the alleged case of cancer cure had been evaded. Dr. Snow was ready to examine into the case when it had been submitted to any medical society; but all medical societies by their rules being forbidden to examine into any case where the cure is said to have been effected by any secret remedy, Dr. Snow's answer was simply a smart shuffle to avoid an inquiry. The inference is obvious. To shirk an appeal to your own tribunal is to give up your case without even venturing to be heard in opposition to the other side.

As I was leaving London, I heard, from one who has long been intimate with the interior *personnel* of the Propaganda at Rome, that there Count Mattei's remedies were held in great repute, and that at one time the Count had contemplated leaving the Propaganda one-half of the income derivable from the sale of his medicines. Clearly, therefore, it appeared to me that a man who was capable not only of convincing so many people that he had achieved such marvellous cures by such harmless means, but at the same time was capable of contemplating the bequest of one-half the proceeds of his discovery to the Propaganda or missionary department of the Catholic Church, was a man whom it was well worth a journey across Europe to see. So the moment I could leave the proof-sheets of my November number I started for Bologna, and am now writing at Monte Carlo the result of the observations which I made.

"QUACK!" WELL, IF TRUE, THEN GOOD QUACK!

I have mentioned all this preliminary matter as the best and most natural method of introducing the subject. It explains simply and in order of time how it has come to pass that these pages came to be written. To those who believe that not the slightest attention should ever be paid to anyone who claims to have made a discovery the full particulars of which he is not prepared to publish to the world—excepting, of course, when the discoverer happens to be Dr. Koch—the narrative of how I came to see Count Mattei will afford no excuse, much less justification, for giving so much prominence to one who is a quack and nothing more. He is a quack, and that is the end of the matter. And to the Faculty of Medicine to say "quack" is as conclusive a mode of ending controversy as to say "heretic" used to be to the Faculty of Theology. To those, however, who reflect that at this moment the whole Faculty of Medicine stand utterly, hopelessly baffled before cancer, the cry of "quack," applied to one who appears actually to have achieved cures of this malignant and intractable disease, must appear the silliest of absurdities. If the regular physicians could cure cancer, well and good; there might be some reason in their protests against any trespasser on their ground. But, unfortunately, they don't even pretend to cure it. As to this we have the highest authority, that of Dr. Hubert Snow, of the Cancer Hospital. Writing to a correspondent, he says: Cancer is increasing. The doctors cannot stem its advance. All that they can prescribe is to cut, without even a promise that the knife will do more than postpone for a little time a torturing death. Thirty thousand die every year by cancer, and as the disease takes from two to four

years to torture before it slays its victims, there must be 100,000 persons upon whom cancer has laid the mark of death. No one who has lived in a household smitten by this deadly plague will be disposed to turn away from one who appears to have actually achieved the hitherto impossible feat of curing cancer, merely because physicians who have failed are hissing "quack" at him from behind their diplomas. Quack be it, then, if you please. We reply to those who hiss, and think they end the matter by hissing, who is there amongst us who would not rather be cured of cancer by a quack than left to die according to the rules and regulations of the College of Physicians? "Give God the praise," said the Pharisees of old, when hearing of a cure wrought by One who came from Nazareth, "for we know this man is a sinner." "Then he that had been blind answered them, saying, Whether he be a sinner or no, I know not: one thing I know, that whereas I was blind, now I see." And that answer will always be final, even although, as in olden times, they reply, "Thou wast altogether born in sin, and dost thou teach us? And they cast him out." Even at the risk of the same major excommunication from the Faculty I venture to set forth what I have been able to learn about Count Mattei and his discovery.

THE COUNT'S CASTLE OF LA ROCHETTA.



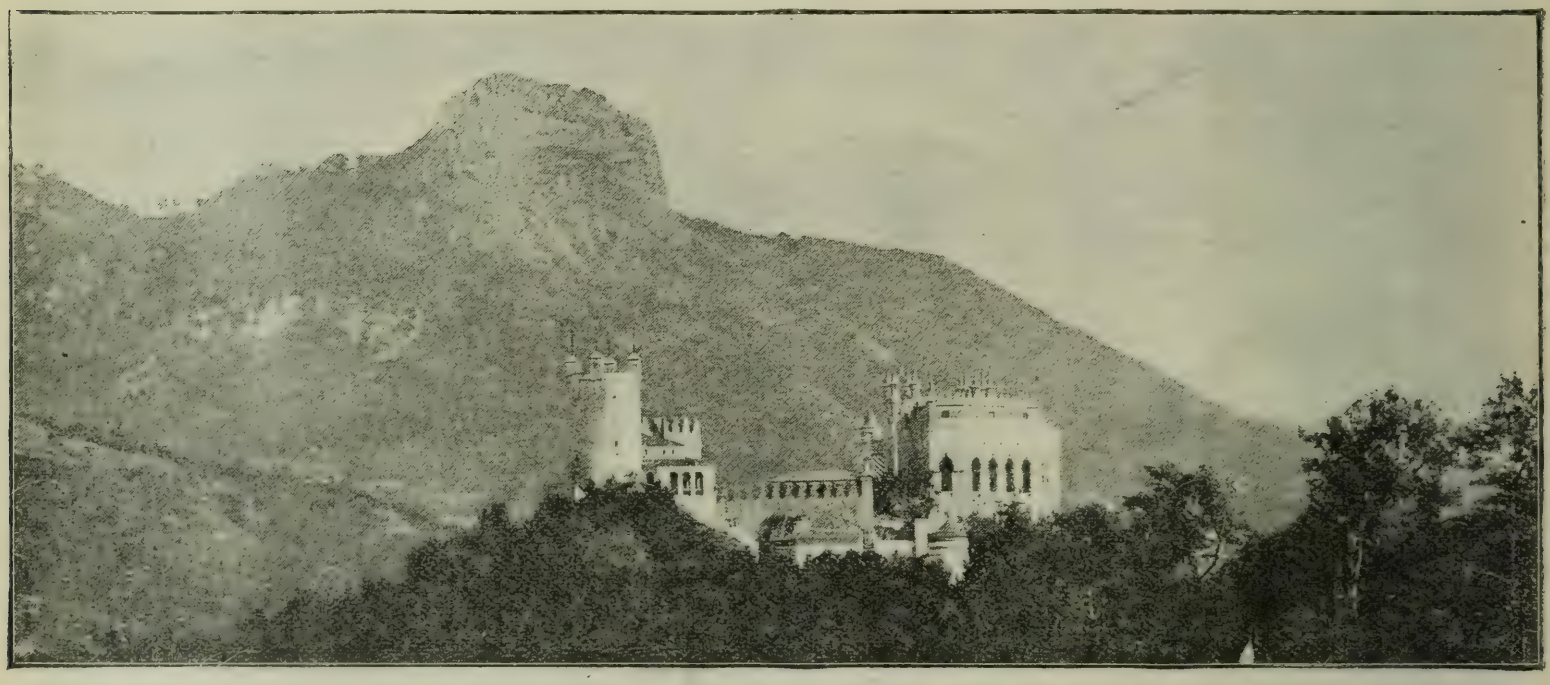
II. COUNT MATTEI AT HOME.

Bologna, the city of arcades, the birthplace of Count Mattei, has a famous history, which links the time of Hannibal with the exploits of Garibaldi; but it is chiefly familiar to Englishmen as a stopping-place on the road to Brindisi. Its greatest treasure is the grave of St. Dominic, who died there six hundred years since, and whose tomb, which Michael Angelo was proud to adorn, is still one of the pilgrim centres of the Catholic world. The University, conspicuous among the universities of the world, has never confined its chairs to a single sex. From the fourteenth century to the nineteenth it has occasionally had women as professors of Greek, anatomy, mathematics, and this practice it has boldly persisted in, notwithstanding that according to tradition the beauty of its first lady professor was so overpowering that she was obliged to deliver her lectures from behind a curtain in order to enable her impressionable pupils to concentrate their attention on their lessons! Bologna has long had an honourable fame in connection with the study of medicine, but it was not until 1789, when the French were making their first revolution, that Joseph Galvani discovered at Bologna the hitherto unsuspected secret of the current that bears his name. His statue stands conspicuous in the Piazza Galvani, in which his marble effigy contemplates with curious fixity of interest the frog's limbs whose twitching first revealed to him the law that made him famous. "The frog's dancing-master," the Faculty styled him derisively in those days, disdainfully scorning the idea that Galvanism was other than pretentious quackery; but to-day we all dance to his music, the Faculty included.

THE COUNT'S YOUTH AND HIS MENTOR.

Galvani's great discovery was but twenty years old when Cæsar Mattei was born. His parents belonged to one of the richest families in Bologna, owning a palace in the city and large possessions outside, including, among others, the seigniory of La Rocca de Magnavacca, on the coast of the Adriatic, to the north of Ravenna. He was educated at the seminary of Bologna, where he applied himself chiefly to the study of Latin. When he was nineteen his father died, and his guardians finding themselves, as he naïvely says, somewhat bored by his presence, launched him upon a course of European travel, with a full purse, and no other control than his own sweet will. It was in 1828 when young Mattei, "lord of himself, that heritage of woe," began a career

of extravagance and of riot which lasted till 1839. He was young and rich, and surrounded by those who ministered to the caprice and indulged the passions of their wealthy patron. From this wild and worthless life he was reclaimed by a single word from Paola Costa, poet and philosopher. Costa, impressed by the talent shown in one of Mattei's satirical verses, sent for the author, and remonstrated very seriously with him as to the wreck which he was making of his life. "Why waste your life in the aimless frivolities of society when you have faculties which well deserve to be better employed?" The reproof covering the compliment went home. Cæsar Mattei there and then abandoned his dissipated life, and applied himself with characteristic energy to the study of philosophy and literature. For the next two years Paola Costa was his guide, philosopher, and friend, and under his guardianship Mattei's



DISTANT VIEW OF LA ROCHETTA WITH MOUNTAINS IN THE BACKGROUND.

house became the favourite rendezvous of the men of letters of the day. Life went pleasantly enough on the new lines, and it was not until he was forty that an incident occurred which calls for special note.

WHY THE POPE GAVE HIM HIS COUNTSHIP.

The incident in question gave him his Countship. The story of how he obtained it is best given in his own words.

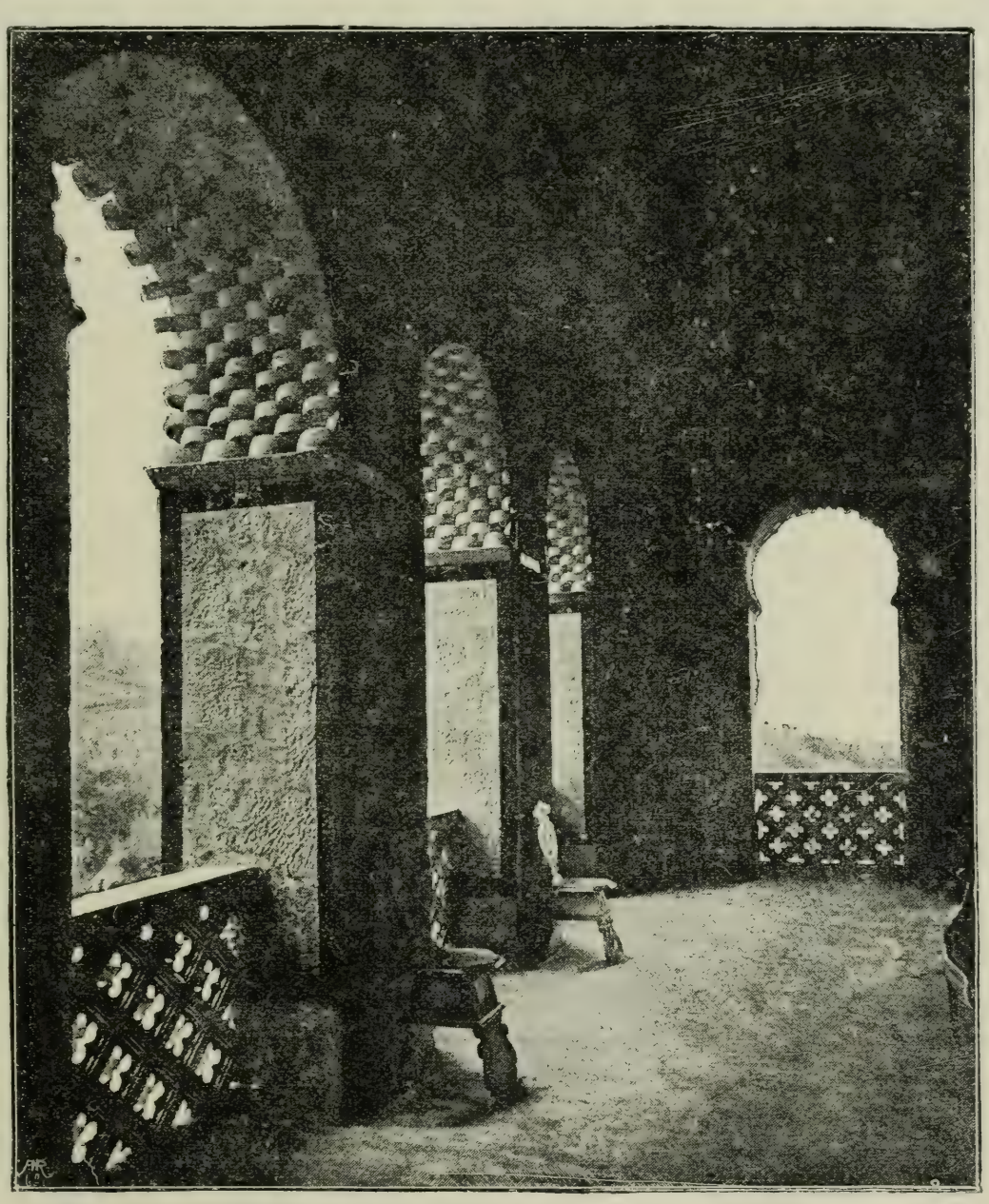
"I was in Rome," he says, "when the Austrians occupied the line of the Po. This made a profound impression at Rome. One evening I was at the house of the Bolognese treasurer, Mgr. Rusconi, who was one of my friends. The ante-chamber was full of personages who were waiting to see Mgr. Rusconi. When he arrived, he was intensely irritated, and gave vent to his displeasure by flinging his three-cornered hat against the wall. He had just come, he said, for an audience with the Pope, and he was furious because the Austrians, crossing the frontier, had occupied Comacchio and Magnavacca. 'What!' I exclaimed, 'they have occupied Magnavacca without asking my permission? For I am lord and master of La Rocca and of the whole canal which feeds the Lake of Comacchio.' 'Are you speaking seriously?' said Mgr. Rusconi. 'Certainly,' said I. 'Then,' said Monsignor, 'you ought to sell it to the Pope.' 'I will make Pio Nono a present of it,' I answered. 'I will go to the Pope at once,' said he. Next day I was summoned to a private audience with Pio Nono. The Pope was most kind. His manner of receiving me was such that our interview resembled the meeting of two old friends rather than an audience granted to a subject by his sovereign. I had never been at my Magnavaccan seigniory, and could therefore give him little information. I promised, however, to give him plans of the territory, and hand it over to him. When the news of the gift to the Pope got abroad in Rome, I was lauded to the skies. For the moment I was the idol of the city: praised in the newspapers as a patriotic hero, and cheered vociferously when recognised in the streets and cafés. When the plans of my estate arrived I took them to the Pope. As I took my *congé*, having to leave for Bologna on urgent private business, Cardinal Antonelli said to me, 'Well, what can we do for you?' 'When my sovereign,' I answered, 'does the honour of accepting something from my hands there is nothing left to be done.' No sooner, however, had I arrived at Bologna than I received pontifical despatches conferring upon me the title of Count, and nominating me Treasurer of Bologna."

Count Mattei was elected deputy in the first Roman parliament which met under the Ministry of Rossi. When Parliamentarism gave way to Revolution he retired from politics, and also laid down the sword which he held as colonel of the National Guard. His *rôle*, he felt, did not lie in legislatures or in camps, and retiring from the troubled arena of war and revolution he has spent the rest of his life in secluded study. He resigned all the honours bestowed upon him by popular choice and pontifical favour with the exception of his countship, and devoted himself to the study of agriculture, botany, and chemistry at Vergato.

THE COLLIE DOG AND THE MATTEI MEDICINE.

It was on the hills in the neighbourhood that he tumbled upon the discovery with which his name is now identified. Like all discoveries destined to be famous—like Newton's apple, for instance, which gave

the hint that led to the discovery of the law of gravitation —the accident which opened the door to the secret of Matteism was but the last link in a long chain of prior research. Count Mattei in his retreat devoted much time to the study of medicine. He was not long in discovering that the healing art had, in many cases, degenerated into a mere parade of pathological science: of anatomy and pathology whole volumes, of therapeutics a page or two. This, surely, was an inversion of the true proportion. To depose the medicine of palliatives, it was necessary to find the medicine that cures. After a long and careful study of the teachings of Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of modern homœopathy, he adopted his leading ideas, and he has built all his remedies upon the familiar homœopathic theory of the action of similars, which homœopaths are fond of declaring was the basis of the system of Galen. Wherein homœopathy failed, in Count Mattei's opinion, was in seeking too exclusively to combat symptoms after individualising them. The true policy was to combat the causes of disease rather than its outward manifestations. "Satisfied," says Dr. Kennedy, "that for every evil there exists somewhere in nature a cure, he turned to nature to seek at her hands a new Materia Medica. The brute creation seek out herbs to cure them, and all norganic substances required by animal economy are supplied in the vegetable world with a skill which mortal chemists can never hope to approach. Hence Mattei concluded it is in the vegetable creation that God has placed medicine." Having arrived at this conclusion by a process of reasoning, circumstance was not long in supplying confirmation. The *rôle* of Galvani's frog was filled by a sheep-dog belonging to a neighbouring farmer. This dog, which was afflicted with a peculiarly loathsome species of mange, used to relieve itself by hunting out and eating an herb that grew on the spurs of the Apennines. Count Mattei followed the dog, noted the herb which he selected, gathered some leaves, distilled their essence, and then tried the product on a human patient suffering from scrofula. Such excellent results were obtained that the Count went on experimenting with herbs, until by degrees he succeeded in compounding some eight or ten medicines and five electricities, with which he treats all manner of diseases.



THE MOORISH ARCHES IN LA ROCHETTA.

WHAT IS HIS SECRET?

It is about thirty years since that shepherd dog laid the foundation of the Matteist pharmacopœia. The dog has long since been gathered to the shades where abode the dog of the Seven Sleepers and the Wolf Bitch, foster mother of the founders of old Rome. Not even its skin remains, nor has any sculptor commemorated in marble or in everduring bronze the faithful beast which led the way to the "new medical science." Count Mattei, however, does not pretend that his concoctions of mountain herbs would in themselves cure diseases. His herbs are good, no doubt; but the grand secret is the fixing in the remedy of a mysterious something which he calls the electrical principle. This, he asserts, is the vital principle of the universe, and, as far as I could make out, is cousin-german to the astral fluid of the occultists, or the strange etheric force of Keeley. Count Mattei, however, knows nothing of the astral force, or of Keeley's motor. He simply maintains that he knows how to make herbal decoctions instinct with a potent, vital, electrical force which enables them to work wonders. That they do work wonders in many cases seems to be beyond all doubt. How they do it no one explains but the Count. His explanation is that their power is derived from this fixing of the electrical principle, and, if that leaves us as much in the dark as ever, it is at least as good as the Jesuit's suggestion that their efficacy is due to the potent influence of the Black Art!

EARLY EFFORTS.

Whether from electricity, or from the devil, or from the herbs of the field, Count Mattei satisfied himself that he had discovered a secret which was capable of alleviating enormously the sufferings of mankind. His old friend, Pius the Ninth, placed at his disposal part of the hospital of St. Teresa in Rome, where, twenty years ago, he is said to have achieved some marvellous cures of cancer in an incredibly short space of time. In those days Count Mattei did not sell his medicine. He manufactured it and gave it away to all who asked for it. He opened a dispensary at Bologna, where, from 1865 to 1867, he claims to have cured an immense number of patients. Of these things I cannot speak of my own knowledge. What seems certain is that the Count was much aggrieved by the hostility shown to his remedies by the regular Faculty. He was and is as full of enthusiasm about his medicine as a boy who has just discovered the secret of the bow and arrow. His first instinct, after repeated verifying of the efficacy of his remedies, was to appeal to the Church to add the healing of bodies to the healing of souls, and to arm every parish priest with the cheap and efficacious remedies which his discovery placed within their reach. He issued a circular to this effect to ministers of all religions, but, as might have been anticipated, it met with no response.

THE BUILDING OF LA ROCHETTA.

About this time the virulence of the attacks made upon him by the orthodox Faculty, together with some threats of personal violence, led him to retire to his present castellated stronghold of La Rochetta. Here on the summit of one of the hills rising from the bed of the Reno, at the oase of the Bolognese Apennines, he constructed a veritable fortress, in the heart of which he stored such apparatus as is necessary for compounding his remedies. There he has lived for years, and there he is living to this day. In a donjon keep, approached by a steel drawbridge at the top of a lofty tower, with a trusty Andrea Ferrara by his bedside, and a tiny toy revolver ready to hand, the Count remains on guard against the assassination which he believes was once at least seriously planned by his enemies. Now he admits his enemies have changed their tactics. They no longer plot his destruction with sword and pistol. They wage against his remedies the deadlier warfare of suppression. Under the law of Italy, Count Mattei, being the holder of no medical diploma, is forbidden to hold consultations or to prescribe medicines. By a new law, which came into force on January 1st, no medicine or remedy, the nature of which is not officially stated, will be allowed to be sold in all Italy. Against these new weapons, steel drawbridges and Andrea Ferraras are of no avail, and Count Mattei can only lament the unhappy prejudice which leads mankind to offer the most stubborn opposition to those who seek to do it good.

WHY HE KEEPS HIS SECRET.

Of late years Count Mattei was led to abandon his earlier practice of giving away his medicines. He found that by giving them away wholesale, he did not secure their widest possible distribution. Count Mattei is a zealous propagandist of Matteism. If he had his way he would administer one of his phials of remedies every year to every individual in this planet, and it is his honest opinion, which he expresses with a childlike frankness, that the human race would be immensely benefited by such an administration. When he gave his medicines away, he had no control over their dissemination. The chemists who applied for them often affixed prohibitive prices, while imitators sprung up in scores on every side. Against these he had no remedy. It was of course possible for him to have disclosed his secret, and so to have enabled everyone to endeavour to compound the remedies which he believed to be so efficacious for the healing of the diseases of the whole world. But against this course there was the weighty objection that, although he could disclose his secret, he could not be sure that those to whom it was imparted would manufacture the compound with the care and exactitude upon which its effect depended. Every chemist would attempt to manufacture his own electricities and remedies. A breakneck competition would lead to a depravation of the quality of the medicine, and the whole Matteist "science" would be hopelessly discredited before it had established for itself a right to a place, and a leading place, in the pharmacopœias of the world. Again, if the secret were common property, it would be no one's special interest to push the distribution of the remedies. Count Mattei, therefore, decided to keep his secret, preserve the manufacture in his own hands, to issue the remedies at the lowest possible price that would admit of a profit to the distributor, and to provide funds for the propagandism of the new doctrine, and for the punishment of all who palm off upon the public fraudulent imitations of the genuine remedies. These general reasons have been enforced within the last few years by private personal reasons of a somewhat painful nature. Count Mattei is not married. His heir, to whom he had bequeathed his secret and all his wealth, was a nephew whom he trusted absolutely, giving him a power of attorney to act in his name and to deal with his property. This nephew showed his appreciation of his uncle's confidence by using his power of attorney to possess himself of the patrimonial inheritance. He squandered in a few years between three and four millions of francs, and was still plunging bravely when the creditors foreclosed. It was a great blow to the old Count when his ancestral estates were sent to the hammer, and La Rochetta itself narrowly escaped the universal destruction. He disinherited the scapegrace, and has adopted in his stead a blameless young man, Signor Venturoli Mattei, who has now sole charge of the Count's affairs. Thanks to his business aptitude, and the growing demand for the Mattei medicines in all parts of the world, the Count has been able to retrieve his fortunes, and although he is now nearly 82 years of age, he hopes to see himself once more re-established in possession of his ancestral domains.

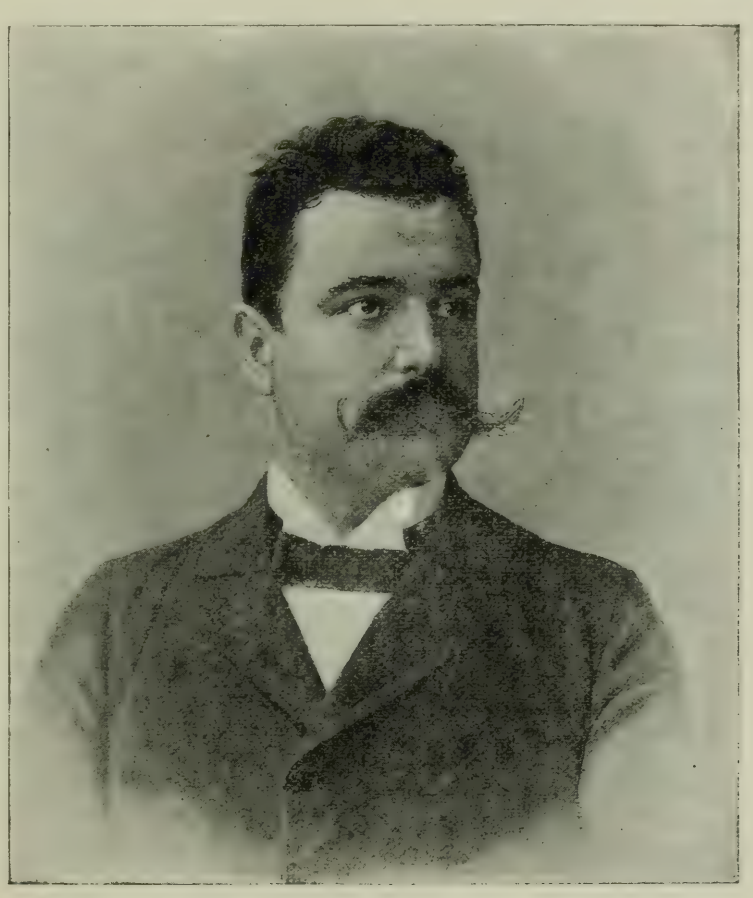
THE HEADQUARTERS IN BOLOGNA.

It was Signor Venturoli Mattei whom I met at Florence, at the spacious palace in Bologna, whence remedies are despatched every post to the uttermost ends of the world. He is a quiet, reserved young man of 32, who feels the grave responsibility of his position. The Count does no business. He lives at Riola among the mountains. All the practical work of carrying on the distribution of the remedies, the publication of the monthly and fortnightly bulletins or monitors of the electro-homœopathic system, is done in the Rue Mazzini. Signor Venturoli Mattei took me through room after room, showed me the great carboys full of the medicaments, the cases ready packed to be sent off to the world's end, the files of letters from patients of high and low degree, and the volumes of the publications devoted to the "new medical science." He told me that they sent out about a million phials of the little granules every year, and about as many bottles of the electricities and boxes of

ointment. Germany and Russia were their best customers. In France, I understood, the Mattei remedies had met with considerable difficulties of late years, owing to the opposition of various pseudo-Matteists who had sprung up, each vaunting his own specific and discrediting the original discovery. But even in France, notwithstanding these schemes, the progress of Matteism was sufficiently rapid to have united into one all the existing homœopaths in what may be described as an anti-Mattei Union. There was a signal absence of any attempt to impress the imagination in the building. All was quiet, almost too quiet, for the headquarters of a system which has branches in almost every country under the sun.

AT RIOLA.

Next day Signor Venturoli took us by the early train to Riola, where we were to see the hermit Count in the secluded retreat which he has built in the mountains. It was for Italy a somewhat grey day, which would have been pleasantly warm for an English September. Riola lies on the line to Florence, about thirty miles down the Reno. The line follows the course of the river, which it crosses more than once, and dives through some twenty short tunnels, redolent of the smell of Cardiff patent fuel, with which all the locomotives on this line are driven. The leafless vines were hanging from the bifurcated trees, which stood in long rows on the right of the railway, forming a curious contrast to the cruelly trimmed poplars, whose leaves and branches up to their very topmost branch had been cut for fodder and for fuel. On we went, leaving the trees behind us, entering a deforested region where the hills had been stripped of the woods, which once held the soil together and stored up the moisture of winter for the needs of summer, with results only too conspicuous in the shape of landslips, and mountain sides as bare as the roofs of Regent Street. Just before reaching Riola, one such landslip had destroyed the railway bridge across the Reno, and compelled the line to make a considerable detour to the right. At last, however, we reached Riola. "There," said our guide, "there is La Rochetta!"



SIGNOR VENTUROLI MATTEI.

The illustration on page 37, taken from a photograph from the river level, conveys a fairly good impression of the quaint but beautiful edifice which Count Mattei has built for himself on a wooded knoll lying at the foot of the rugged peaks of Monte Ovolo and Monte Vigese.

AN ABBOTSFORD ALHAMBRA.

The summit of one of these hills is almost exactly pyramidal in contour, as if the mountain-building Titans of the past had wished to anticipate the architecture of the men who piled the Pyramid of Cheops. On the opposite side of the river to La Rochetta stood a bright red-coloured villa, occupied by the factor of the estate, a brilliant spot of colour in the midst of the surrounding grey. The day was too dull for us to catch a glimpse of the snow-covered peaks in the distance, which, a day or two after, I saw radiant in sunshine from the bridge at Florence; but, even without the snow mountains, the scene was full of a certain grandeur and beauty. A road, sloppy and muddy enough to have been the product of an English November, crossed the railway and wound up the hills through the woods to the Count's castle. In little more than a quarter of an hour we reached the castle, passing on our way the hotel of La Rosa, where the Count's patients formerly stayed for treatment. A rabbit-warren in the hill-side, where the Count keeps a flourishing colony of Belgian hares, lay below. The Count's garden surrounds the castle. Passing through the Moorish portico, we entered the courtyard and looked around. Imagine Abbotsford in Italy, but Abbotsford crossed with the Alhambra and perched on the Apennines, and you can conceive La Rochetta. And to make the remembrance complete, there were the beautiful dogs, Tiger and another, apparently honoured as the representatives of the original discoverer of anti-scrofuloso. The entrance was guarded by quaint, grotesque monsters—some of them the spoil of ancient monasteries; others, fantastic emanations of the Count's own fancy—glorified gargoyles, and other monstrosities in stone. The place has the solidity of a Norman keep and the airy, fantastic colour of a Moorish palace.

THE COUNT AT HOME.

In the hall, where a bright wood fire was burning, Count Mattei received us. He is a man about the middle height, and apparently not more than 60, although, according to the almanac, he will be 82 in January. His hair is black, his step is vigorous, and although I would not like to match him in a trial of strength against the phenomenal Old Man of Hawarden, he is as full of buoyant vigour as Mr. Gladstone himself. We were soon seated round the fire, and full of pleasant chat about the country-side, in which the Count spends his days, and the castle, in the building of which he finds the relaxation of his life. Conspicuous over the fireplace was an immense vase in Corinthian bronze, the gift of Mr. T. M. Elliott, who,

having been attacked by cancer in the face, had travelled from Valparaiso to Riola, and had remained there until cured. With the vase was his card, expressing his grateful acknowledgment of the benefit he had received from the Count. The hall opened into a dining-room, which in turn communicated with the kitchen. From the other end a flight of stairs led up to the white marble bedroom, reserved for guests. Old armour, Moorish inscriptions, a Chinese banneret with Chinese characters, hung round the walls. The daily and weekly papers, including a Parisian comic paper, lay on the settee. The hermit, it was evident, although out of the world, was still of it, and full of active interest in all its affairs.

He talked of his remedies with an almost childish eagerness. No one could spend an hour with him and not feel that he implicitly believed that he had made a discovery which nothing but the perversity of human nature, and the professional jealousy of the doctors, could account for its not coming at once into universal use.

THE COUNT'S GOLDEN BOOK.

The Count's "Golden Book" contains a most valuable collection of autographs. Letters were there heaped together from half the Courts of Europe. Here, for instance, is a letter of the lectrice of the Empress of Austria, dated January 11, 1881 :—

The medicaments which we have received by the Duke Louis, brother of Her Majesty, and which have been employed with great success by Her Majesty the Empress and His Majesty the Emperor, encourages me to follow your method, etc.

Here is another, of quite recent date, from another royal personage, written by Baron de Bruck, aide-de-camp, and dated Munich, May 27, 1890 :—

His Royal Highness Ludwig, of Bavaria, has charged me to ask you to oblige him by sending a box of medicaments named in the accompanying list. His Highness will be much obliged to you, for he has the most unshakable faith in these remedies (ayant une foi immuable dans ces remedés), which have already done him much good.

On another occasion, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin telegraphed urgently for medicines to save the life of his infant child. They were sent, and were apparently successful, for another telegram soon followed, saying, "thanks to God and to your remedies," the child had recovered. There were several letters from ambassadors and ambassadors' wives. One was from the German Embassy at Rome, saying :—

I have used your remedies lately with a success as instantaneous as complete, and I shall certainly not fail to make a very active propaganda for electro-homœopathy.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF.

Of letters from Roumanian generals and princes and statesmen there seemed to be no end. Orleanist princes also proposed to call upon him, and besought him to send them his remedies. Among those who made the pilgrimage to Riola was none other than the famous General Ignatieff, who, accompanied by the Countess and the Princess Galitzin, arrived at La Rochetta one day in anything but a good humour at the wretched shandrydan of a one-horse car which conveyed them from the station to the castle. "What do you mean," asked the irate Russian, "by sending such a trap as that to meet us?"

"Why," said Count Mattei, "if you wanted to come in state, you had better have brought a landau and pair over from Bologna." Count Ignatieff's trouble was an inflammation of the eyelids, and, judging from the following letter from the Countess, he received considerable relief from the Count's remedies—the one-horse car notwithstanding. The letter, dated July, 1879, was evidently written just before Count Ignatieff began his brief but brilliant career as Governor of Nijni-Novgorod. It ran thus :—



From a photo by [*Albert, Munich.*

PRINCE LUDWIG OF BAVARIA.

My husband, having been obliged to leave St. Petersburg in order to fill a post in the administration of the interior, has charged me to thank you for your letter, and to say that he continues to follow your advice with the greatest success. It has made a cure almost miraculous, the details of which he will give you himself.

Then followed orders for various phials to be forwarded, and the letter closed with the characteristic remark that the Count awaited their arrival with impatience.

SOME OF HIS PATIENTS.

M. Hamburger, another Russian diplomatist, wrote for medicines with which he hopes to restore the health of

his wife, "as they have already restored mine." The Russians, high and low, were profuse in their expressions of gratitude. The Princess Worontzoff, of the Russian Court, is described in one letter as "one of the greatest of your admirers," and the tobacco-pouch—a curiously ornamented affair—was her gift. His gold watch was the gift of another Russian lady at the Court. Among others, I was delighted to come across a letter in which Madame Helbig—the Admirable Crichton of modern women—was described as "one of your great admirers," who had just achieved the cure of a favourite dog by the wonder-working globules. Gregorieff, the Petersburg banker, wrote declaring that he owed his life to the Count, and that he regards him as one of the greatest men of our epoch. Of English letters there were not so many, but there was no lack of gossip about eminent Englishmen and Anglo-Indians who had received great benefit from his treatment. The Duchess of Argyll wrote in 1884, declaring that, after having suffered for many years from an asthma so violent as to make life insupportable, she had derived so much benefit from his treatment that she was now in hopes of complete recovery. Lady Heron wrote, acknowledging the complete cure of an obstinate liver complaint.



CARDINAL LAVIGERIE.

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE.

The Count spoke freely as to the use which was made of his medicines by the missionaries in various parts of the world. There is a hospital, he said, at Hankow, in China, where 1,000 native patients are treated entirely by the French Sisters of Mercy with the medicines. The Jesuits, although somewhat inclined to look askance in some places at the medicines as owing their efficacy to unholy science, have made good use of them in India. It is a Jesuit father at the Dispensary at Mangalore who claims to have wrought several marvellous cures of leprosy at a cost which does not amount to a pound a head. Incredible though this testimony may appear, it is confirmed by a Mr. D'Acosta in Calcutta, who has written to the Indian *Daily News*, giving particulars concerning the cure of unmistakable leprous sores by the same simple remedies. One of the letters in the Golden Book which interested me much was from Cardinal Lavigerie. It was a long letter, which began by stating that he had heard from many serious and trustworthy authorities of the marvellous results which had been achieved by the Count's remedies, in the hands of the French Sisters of Bon Secours in Tunis, and also in the cities of Italy. The good Cardinal wrote, pointing out what an immense advantage it would be if all the Catholic missionaries in Northern Africa could be furnished with these remedies, so simple and so costless, with which they could heal the bodies of those whose souls they sought to save. But, added he with practical good sense "could you not devise some means by which it would not be necessary to be for ever taking sips of your medicine? In the heart of the desert, in the midst of savage tribes, it is difficult to take the regulation dose with the regulation persistency." I asked Count Mattei what he had replied. "Oh," he said, "they can take the granule dry. It costs more, no doubt, and it is not so efficacious. Every sip of the solution gives a kind of electrical fillip to the system, but the curative element is in the granules whichever way you take them."

A CURE FOR SEA SICKNESS.

The Americans do not take so kindly to the infinitesimal doses as the Europeans and the Asiatics. Some Americans, however, with a shrewd eye to the main chance, offered him £200,000 for his secret, but the offer was rejected. An American minister in Italy wrote saying he always used the remedies with very great benefit, but hitherto Dr. Puschaek, the American representative

of the Count in Chicago, has not done much more than keep the system in evidence before the American public.

It was curious to hear the Count talk of cancer cures as if they were among the ordinary everyday incidents of life. He said that two Germans from the Court had come to Riola to ask him to go to prescribe for the Emperor Frederick. He had refused, as he always refuses, to attempt anything after an operation. Medicines were sent to San Remo, but he knew nothing as to whether they had been used. Of a much more universal malady, although fortunately by no means so fatal, he maintained he had achieved a complete mastery. Sea-sickness, he said, would soon be a thing of the past. A few grains of one of his decoctions, taken dry or sipped in solution, enable the worst sailors to contemplate with composure the Channel passage. My fellow traveller confirmed this. Himself but an indifferent sailor, he had, with the aid of the magic globules, made the journey from Harwich to Antwerp and back in a lumpy sea without experiencing even a momentary qualm. Mrs. Booth-Tucker also found some relief on her journey to India. Of course with some travellers it fails, but if even it was efficacious in 50 per cent. what a boon it would be to the unfortunate victims of *mal de mer!*

THE CASTLE OF LA ROCHETTA.

As it was nearing luncheon, the Count suggested we should inspect the Castle, an invitation which was welcomed with alacrity. In and out and round about we wandered, marvelling at the continual surprises which met us in every room. The castle is built around the rock which rises almost to the highest battlement. First to design and then to superintend the execution of his fancies—these have been the amusement of all his later years. It originally began as a Swiss châlet ; it has gradually developed into a massive little castle. At the highest point of the western wing he is constructing a chapel with a mausoleum attached, where, when even *scrof-giap* fails to prolong his life, the Count is preparing a marble sarcophagus as his last resting-place. Strange though it may appear, the Count, whose passion for Moorish architecture has led him to reproduce the Court of the Lions in the heart of Italy, has never seen the Alhambra, and never travelled in the East. Everything has been reproduced from drawings and plans, and every detail has been worked out by his own retainers. They have even made the coloured tiles with which the floors are paved. It is marvellous what a simple peasant can do when his heart is in his work and a directing intelligence is by his side. One thing pleased me much : the whole of the round tower in the western wing is literally honeycombed with holes. "Why these holes ?" I asked. "For the swallows," was the reply.

We were not admitted to the secret laboratory where this Wizard of the Hills works his wonders. But we went into the violet chamber, wound up the steel drawbridge, and marvelled at the allegorical frescoes on the wall of the Chamber of Illusions. The sunlight one day cast such strange shadows on the wall that the fancy seized the Count to have them painted. The result was a gigantic fresco, representing the downfall of the old systems of medicine before the "new medical science" of Count Mattei.

When we returned to the hall we found a splendid luncheon awaiting us. The hermit of La Rochetta does not live like an anchorite, and his cook, a little Italian maid of 14, might give lessons with advantage to the chefs of some London clubs. Course followed course, all perfectly served, until at last coffee sent from Demerara by a grateful patient brought the meal to a close. The Count did not lunch with us. It is only at dinner that he presides at his own table, in patriarchal fashion, surrounded by his retainers, who sit down side by side with his guests. After lunch he rejoined us in the hall, smoking his pipe. Almost everything at table was the produce of his own estate ; wine, game, fish, fowl, fruit, were home-grown. After some more pleasant talk full of the same cheery confidence in the coming triumph of the new medical science, we took our leave of the Pope of Health, as he humorously styled himself, and soon were speeding back to Bologna along the valley of the Reno.

III. WHAT DOES IT ALL COME TO ?

And now the question arises, What does it all come to ? Is this amiable enthusiast in the Apennines the benefactor of the world ? or is he but another charlatan bent upon filling his pockets by gulling the public ? Conscious charlatan Count Mattei does not seem to be. He believes in his remedies as Mr. Gladstone believes in Home Rule, or Cardinal Manning believes in the Catholic Church. Whether he is justified or not in his belief, who can say ? It is a question of evidence, of experiment, of careful scientific observation. No one, of course, pretends to believe in a universal specific. It is not enough to show that his remedies fail and often fail. Tried by that test every system in the world stands condemned. Men and women have a perverse habit of dying in spite of all the systems invented to keep them alive. The question is not whether they do not often fail, for that must be taken for granted in any case, but whether or not they often succeed where other remedies have been useless. Of course it is not sufficient to prove that this happens in isolated cases. Cures, and remarkable cures, have been wrought by bread-and-butter pills and by potions of coloured water. The imagination plays a great part in medicine. But imagination will not cure a cat, nor will imagination cure a cancer. Both of these achievements are claimed by the Matteists. They cannot possibly be accused of confining their experiments to any selected few. The Chinese at Hankow, the Arabs of Northern Africa, the Red Indians of North America, the lepers of India, together with the courtiers of St. Petersburg, the diplomatists of Germany, and the royalties of Austria, make up a sufficiently extended range of subjects for the experiment to be fairly exhaustive. At the same time, the results of the experiment have not been noted with scientific accuracy to afford us anything approaching to certainty as to the curative value of the new remedies.

Of course, to any person unaccustomed to the infinitesimal doses of the homœopath, there seems something obviously incredible in the assertion that, when a globule the size of a pin's head is dissolved in a tumbler of water, a teaspoonful of the solution can produce the slightest effect upon an obstinate disease. But even this is not the utmost limit of the tax of the system upon our credulity. For when the patient is very far gone it is prescribed as necessary to give him teaspoonfuls of a second or even of a third dilution. What this means is as follows. You take a globule the size of a pin-head, and dissolve it in a tumbler of water. From that solution you take one teaspoonful, throw the rest away, and mix that teaspoonful with a second tumblerful of water. That is the second dilution. If the case is very desperate you take a teaspoonful from that mixture and add it to a third tumbler, and serve up teaspoonfuls of the resultant third dilution every five minutes. To the natural man, accustomed to the massive doses of allopathy, the suggestion that such

an attenuated, thrice-diluted solution of a pin's head of a globule, of which you could swallow a thousand without experiencing the least ill effect, seems too monstrous. But a friend of mine, who does not believe in Mattei, told me that when he was watching at what he feared would be the death-bed of one of his children who was lying sick of a fever, he saw the temperature on the thermometer fall with the most remarkable regularity after each teaspoonful of the second dilution was administered.

The cases in which cures can be effected instantaneously are, however, comparatively few. The worst of many of the Mattei treatments is that they are so slow, and need to be persisted in so long that the patient loses patience and gives up just when he ought to have persevered. There is one excellent thing about these medicines, and that is, they are very cheap. There are about 301 globules in each shilling phial, each of them guaranteed as good for at least one whole tumblerful of medicine. There is nothing cheaper than this in the whole pharmacopœia.



VIEW FROM TERRACE OF LA ROCHETTA.

THE ONE CRUCIAL TEST.

There are many spurious Mattei medicines in the market, and there are some electro-homœopathic remedies which claim to date from a discoverer whose invention Count Mattei is accused of exploiting. With all these things I have no concern. Whether or not the Count was the real Simon Pure, or whether he entered into other men's labours, is a matter on which I cannot profess to express any opinion worth having. Neither can I for a moment sit in judgment upon the pseudo-Mattei remedies. They may be mere fraudulent imitations, or they may be far more powerful medicines than those manufactured at Bologna. With them I have nothing to do. Any one else can look into these claims. My business is simply and solely with the genuine Mattei remedies—these and no other. Nor does it concern me in the least whether or not the Count's version of his discovery or his theory of their manufacture is correct. He may be under a hallucination. A dozen men may have anticipated his discovery. All that is beside the question. All that I have to do is to press one vital point, and one point only. Do these remedies cure, or do they not? Let us grant, if you please, that the Count is a moonstruck enthusiast or a crafty knave, and grant also that other electro-homœopathic remedies are far more powerful, that in no way disposes of the question, the only question of the slightest importance to mankind, viz., Do the Mattei remedies cure, or do they not?

THE EVIDENCE AND HOW TO GET IT.

It is a question to be decided, first by evidence as to what has been done, and, secondly, by experiment as to what can be done. Experiment in some cases is easy. There is, for instance, the efficacy of "blue electricity" as a styptic. This is so potent that Mr. Booth-Tucker is convinced that in field hospitals and in war time it will save innumerable lives which now perish. That can be tested by any one who will take the trouble to cut his finger and then apply the remedy. The efficacy of the granules, good against sea-sickness, can also be tested very simply. They are not universally efficacious. In some cases they fail, but in the majority, so far as I can judge, they succeed. Personally I can only testify to the almost magical effect of the medicine in banishing an attack of sickness, and their efficacy in allaying painful swelling from mosquito bites. These are trifles, but the success of the remedies in these matters, although not affording the slightest argument as to their efficacy in cases of cancer and leprosy, carry us at least past the position taken up by those who deny that there is anything in the electricities but pure water, or in the granules but sugar. The allegations as to the cure of cancer are more serious and demand a more serious treatment.

I have before me reports of four cancer cases in which competent medical men certify that the patients have been cured by the use of the Mattei remedies. The first two are taken from the practice of a doctor in Southampton.

On inquiring from the doctor whether these statements were authentic and would bear cross-examination before a committee, he said they were perfectly authentic, but that the patients, while willing to attest their cure, would object to be submitted to a public or quasi-public examination. I will, therefore, not lay any further stress upon these cases.

TWO ALLEGED CURES.

The other two, fortunately, have no such hesitancy in coming forward to say what the Mattei medicines have done for them. Both the cases have been submitted to a company of medical gentlemen which met at Limmer's Hotel on Sunday, December 1, before whom the patients appeared and submitted to the examination of any of those present. The particulars of these cases are as follows :—

Mrs. Ferguson, a widow of thirty-eight years of age, living on the Clyde, suffered from cancer in the breast, which was operated upon at Edinburgh Infirmary by Professor A—— on October 8th, 1886. After returning home as cured, cancer broke out again, and she was subjected to a second operation on November 10th, 1887. The wound was a long time healing, but the cancer again appeared, and this time she underwent a deeper operation, on January 21st, 1889. When the cancer reappeared it was thought useless to subject the patient for the fourth time to the knife, and she was left to die. The disease was so far advanced that, when she was brought under the attention of Dr. Kennedy, in September, 1889. he expressed an opinion that it was hopeless to try and save her life as she had not more than two or three months to live. He could, however, give her some medicines to alleviate her pain during the short time she had to live. Mrs. Ferguson, instead of dying, used the Mattei medicines and recovered. Dr. G——, who examined her before and sent her up to Edinburgh Infirmary, has now certified that she has completely recovered and is now in good health. The woman has been produced before Professor A—— and the other operating doctors. She was produced at Limmer's Hotel and answered all questions that were put to her, and showed no trace of the disease beyond the scars of the previous operations.

Extract from the Register of Operation conducted by Professor A—— in the Edinburgh Infirmary :—

Mrs. E. F. ... Oct. 8, 1886 ... Excision of Right Mamma.
Nov. 30, 1887 ... Recurrent Scirrhus
Jan. 21, 1890 ... ,, ,,

Certificate from surgeon as to her health :—

October 22.—I hereby certify that in July last I saw and examined Mrs. E. F. She informed me that she had been operated on for cancer of the breast and for recurrence. On examination I found a perfect healthy cicatrix, and the glands of the axilla normal. I certified her as in good and sound health.—G. R. A., B.A., M.D.

The second case is that of Mrs. Kilner, of Huddersfield. Some years back a small growth of a peculiar type showed itself behind the nail of the third finger, possibly occasioned by the pressure of a thimble. The local doctor treated it for some considerable time with various lotions, but still it persisted. At length he recommended her to go up to London and consult Mr. B——, an eminent surgeon attached to one of our largest hospitals. He at once pronounced it a *sarcoma*, which is a peculiarly malignant affection. He removed it and scraped the bone, and the lady returned to her home. Not long after it reappeared, and she returned and submitted to another similar operation. In a few weeks more it recurred again, and now the first joint of the finger was removed. Still it recurred again after about the same lapse of time ; and on this occasion, when the surgeon advised the removal of the finger, the patient demurred. He counselled her and her husband to take the opinion of Sir James Paget in the matter. On doing so Sir James confirmed the advice already given, and urged that the operation should be performed without delay, otherwise the consequences would be most serious. And now the finger was removed ; and once again the lady returned home, and hoped that deliverance had come. But in vain ! In about five weeks a recurrence was unmistakable, and progressing with great rapidity. All the tissues of her hand and arm on both sides swelled up, became discoloured, the lymphatic glands at the bend of the elbow enlarged, and the whole arm felt hot and heavy ; and with a heavy heart she came back again to London, and waited upon the surgeon who had operated hitherto, and who now proposed, without delay, to remove her arm above the elbow. She rebelled against this, and he assured her that it was the only chance of saving her life. She could not see how this could be, but judging from the fatal regularity of the preceding recurrences, concluded that the next recurrence must be in all probability a fatal one, and so she resolved to make application for help in another quarter. It was at the time when Lady Paget's first article had appeared and been noticed in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and having read it she resolved at once to consult Dr. Kennedy. When she did so, and learned that there was hope for her from the remedies of Count Mattei, she placed herself at once under treatment in Dr. Kennedy's Medical Home. She so speedily recovered that in five weeks she was able to return home. She has been keeping well during these five months that have passed, is now in perfect health, and with the exception of the lost finger, she has no trace of the disease. All these facts have been confirmed by the written testimony of her medical attendants, and the growth was subjected to microscopic examination by Mr. B——, and pronounced to be *a round-celled sarcoma*.

WAS IT REAL CANCER, AND IS IT CURED ?

In both of these cases the Mattei medicines seemed to have performed a complete cure under conditions which Count Mattei regards as fatal. He never professes to cure anyone who has undergone an operation, but in both these cases the patients had been operated on three times. Tried by the tests of Prof. Ray Lankester there seems to be nothing wanting in these cases.

No doubt the doctors who operated on Mrs. Ferguson and Mrs. Kilner may have been mistaken in believing that they were suffering from cancer, but, if so, there is no reason to rely upon the judgment of any doctor in any case of cancer. If the doctor is sufficiently convinced of the cancerous nature of the malady as to subject the patient to a dangerous operation, not once, but twice, and even thrice, the public will accept as sufficient evidence that, according to the best available scientific diagnosis, the malady was cancer. If it were not cancer, why the operation ?

It may also be objected that it is too early to declare that the cancer in either of these cases has been completely cured, or that there will not be a relapse. No doubt relapses do occur, not only in the Mattei treatment, but in others. In both the cases I have mentioned the profession regarded death as certain in a few months, but, thanks to the use of the Mattei remedies, both of the patients are in good health at the present time. That surely is sufficient to justify the institution of a carefully conducted scientific experiment as to the value of these medicines.

LEPROSY AND ECZEMA.

Cancer is not the only incurable disease that is said to have been cured by Mattei's remedies in the last twelve months. Leprosy, one of the scourges of the human race, it is asserted, yielded to the magic influence of these medicines. Upon this, however, I shall not dwell, merely quoting the statement made by the Jesuit father at Mangalore. He asserts that he has witnessed the most extraordinary results follow the use of the Mattei medicines on behalf of leprosy.

The moment we leave incurable disease we have an immense array of evidence as to the extraordinary cures wrought on disease which has proved intractable to all ordinary treatment. Take, for instance, eczema. Alderman W. D. Stephens, of Newcastle, is one of the best-known men of the north country; he is one of ths heartiest supporters of Mr. Morley in Newcastle, a veteran temperance man, who has had his hand in every good work for many years on Tyneside. He suffered from such persistent eczema that his life almost became a burden to him. None of his doctors could do him any good; he took the Mattei medicines, and (as he says in a letter he wrote to me on the subject) in a fortnight 95 per cent. of his disease disappeared—it was almost like magic—and by persisting in the treatment he has completely recovered. A Catholic priest in the East End of London, suffered so much from the same disease that he was seriously contemplating giving up his sacerdotal calling when he read in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS of Count Mattei. He had tried so many medicines and physicians that it was with the scepticism of despair he refused to try any more. But reading in a subsequent number of some other cases, he thought, "I will try these also before abandoning my profession." To his amazement the simple remedies banished his disease, aud he is now in full work and enjoying excellent health.



From a photo by [*Chapero, St. Petersburg.*

GENERAL IGNATIEFF.

A JUDGE AS WITNESS.

While I was correcting the proofs of this article, another remarkable instance was brought before my attention, in which the Mattei remedies were alleged to have effected a complete cure of cancer. A gentleman holding a judicial position in Her Majesty's courts was attacked last year with a malady which possessed all the outward appearance of cancer. A swelling appeared under his left breast which gradually hardened, with shooting pains, while discoloration spread over the whole swelled surface. There was no apparent cause for the appearance of the cancer in that region. He placed himself under the treatment of a distinguished physician, who refused to say definitely whether it was cancer or not, evaded the question when asked point-blank, but looked very grave, and ordered an outward application which produced not the slightest effect on the swelling, which continued to increase. As there was no abatement of the pains, this judge consulted another physician of the first rank. "Tell me," said he, "is it cancer?" The doctor, as is usual with the Faculty, evaded the question, and said, "Oh, well, there will be no need to resort to the knife just yet a while." His manner and tone, however, when making this remark, convinced his patient that it was only a matter of time when the operation would take place. As he had read Lady Paget's article in the *National Review*, and subsequently seen Dr. Kennedy's paper, he wrote to the latter describing his symptoms, and asked for the necessary remedies if the diagnosis seemed to point to cancer. Dr. Kennedy had no doubt whatever, from the minute description forwarded to him, that it was a case of cancer, and prescribed the use of the necessary remedies. There was a medicated ointment to be applied externally, a dilution of medicines to be taken in sips every half-hour, and a certain number of little granules to be taken dry. In less than two months the pain vanished, the swelling abated, and the discoloration disappeared. The judge, when I saw him, was perfectly well—in better health, although he was at the age of seventy-three, than he had been for a long time. He was fully convinced that he had had cancer, that the cancer had been cured, and that it could have been cured by no other agency than by the Mattei remedies, at whose efficacy he marvelled.

It may be, of course, that he was mistaken; but as it was to him a question of life and death, and as it is his professional duty to weigh evidence and to pronounce judgment, his emphatic belief as to the good work wrought in him by the Mattei remedies immensely strengthens the cumulative effect of the evidence which I have already collected on the subject of Matteism.

AN INTERVIEW WITH LADY PAGET.

When Lady Paget was in London last month, I called upon her at 53, Grosvenor Street, and had from her the strongest possible confirmation of the statements in her article. Lady Paget is not a lady of one idea ; she is somewhat eclectic in medicine, and has long taken deep interest in various methods of treatment, using impartially homœopathy, water cure, a herbal system of her own, and Count Mattei's remedies. She said no one could entertain any doubt whatever as to the extraordinary cures wrought by the Mattei remedies when they were correctly applied and persistently taken. She had cured one of her own children nearly twenty years ago by their use, and had since then gone on using them with extraordinary results. She confirmed very strongly the impression I had received from the Count. No one, she remarked, could possibly doubt his *bonâ-fide* belief in the virtues of his own discovery. He was an enthusiast. He told her that he would have no hesitation in naming the herbs used by him in the preparation of his medicines, but the finishing touch, the secret by which he gave them an efficacy far superior to any ordinary medicine, was not one which he would communicate to the world. Lady Paget remarked that she thought verbena or balm was the basis of the medicine febrifugo, and that "shepherd's purse" was the herb which gave the "blue electricity" its extraordinary influence in preventing hæmorrhage. Lady Paget stated that there could be no doubt whatever of this, as it could be tested by anyone and had never failed. Lady Paget spoke in the highest terms of the medicines when taken as a corrective of troubles arising from indigestion, and stated that she believed that she owed her own robust health in no small degree to the practice of taking a sip of "scrof" in dilution after every meal.

NOW FOR THE SCIENTIFIC TEST!

So I might go on indefinitely. I have, however, said enough to justify the attention I have paid to the Italian nobleman and his mysterious medicines. I claim that these facts, which seem to be indisputable, demand from the medical profession more respectful treatment than his discovery has hitherto received. It will not do for men to come from the uttermost parts of the earth to investigate the secret remedy of Dr. Koch, a remedy which so far seems to have caused more deaths than cures, to rule the Mattei remedies out of court because they are secret. They may be secret, but at least they are not deadly. It is discreditable to the intelligence of the profession, and the credit of men who have the life and death of their patients in their hands, to refuse to subject these claims, so influentially supported, on evidence so indisputable, to verification. But what verification? That is the question. And to secure the best answer I addressed to the best authorities the following letter, which I reprint from my December number :—

WILL SCIENTISTS APPLY A TEST?

My attention has been directed during the last few months to the subject of the alleged remedies of Count Mattei, by the relief which they have brought to friends of mine who were suffering from cancer, and more recently by the alleged cure, by their means, of two cancer cases which had been pronounced incurable by the highest medical authorities. I was so much impressed by these statements, made in undoubted good faith by those who have benefited by them, and confirmed as they were by the reports of qualified physicians, that I have just visited Bologna to ascertain, so far as was possible, at headquarters what could be said for the system of Count Mattei.

My visit convinced me beyond all doubt of the good faith of the Italian nobleman. I was also able to ascertain that his remedies have been employed with success by many of the foremost men and women in Europe. Not being a medical man, I cannot, of course, profess to have any opinion as to the intrinsic merits of the treatment from a scientific point of view, but I saw enough and I have heard enough to convince me that the matter ought not to be left where it is.

In view of the admitted failure of all orthodox means of curing cancer and leprosy, or even of alleviating the tortures occasioned by the former disease, it seems to me that it would be inhuman and eminently unscientific to allow statements made on such authority, and supported by so much corroborative evidence, to remain without adequate investigation.

In order that the truth of the matter may be definitely ascertained, I would therefore venture to ask whether, in your opinion, such allegations, made by duly qualified and competent medical men, supported by the evidence of patients who have been cured or relieved by the use of these secret and heterodox remedies, should not be subjected to a searching and scientific investigation? In a matter involving a question of life and death to so many thousands of our fellow creatures, is it not criminal to allow even a shadow of uncertainty to remain upon such a subject?

To me, I must confess, there seems but one answer possible to that question. Granting, then, that the claims made on credible and disinterested testimony as to the efficacy of the Mattei remedies to cure what have hitherto been regarded as incurable diseases ought to be seriously investigated, might I ask whether you could inform me what is the regular professional method of ascertaining the truth of such allegations? and if there be no established method of testing the truth of such matters, could you favour me with any suggestions as to how the public could be supplied with conclusive and satisfactory demonstrations as to the truth or falsehood of the claims in question?

"OH DEAR, NO!" *British Medical Journal.*

This letter was despatched to the editors of the *British Medical Journal* and the *Hospital*, to Dr. Snow of the Cancer Hospital, to Sir James Paget and Sir Morell Mackenzie, to Professor Ray Lankester, Professor Tyndall, and Professor Huxley. Sir James Paget was the only one from whom I had no reply. Dr. Hubert Snow contented himself with acknowledging the receipt of my inquiry, but without vouchsafing any observations. The acting editor of the *British Medical Journal*, in the absence of Dr. Hart, wrote me as follows :—

Mr. Ernest Hart is at present absent on a yachting holiday, but I feel no difficulty in answering the question contained in your letter of the 16th inst. to him. The well and universally recognised method of bringing a new mode of treatment before the medical profession is for one of the medical men who have taken it up to bring his views, verified by cases, before one of the numerous medical societies which exist for the discussion of medical and surgical questions. Such societies are, in London, the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, the Clinical Society, and the Medical Society; in Edinburgh, the Edinburgh Medical and Chirurgical Society; and in Dublin, the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland.

Asking whether any of these Societies would investigate any of the alleged cures wrought by the use of the Mattei remedies, I received the following answer :—

In reply to yours of the 20th, I think there would be no probability that the medical societies would examine the alleged value of Count Mattei's remedy so long as the composition remained a secret. Experience has frequently shown the value of this rule. A person who believes himself to have discovered a remedy for an incurable disease, and makes use of such knowledge for his private gain, is one who is held in peculiar abhorrence by the medical profession, whose univer-

sal rule it is that the nature of all remedies should be placed fully and frankly before all observers.

From which it appears that in the opinion of the acting editor of the journal which has done its level best to excite interest, and to secure the experimental investigation of the secret remedy of Dr. Koch, no investigation whatever can be permitted of that of Count Mattei. What is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander.

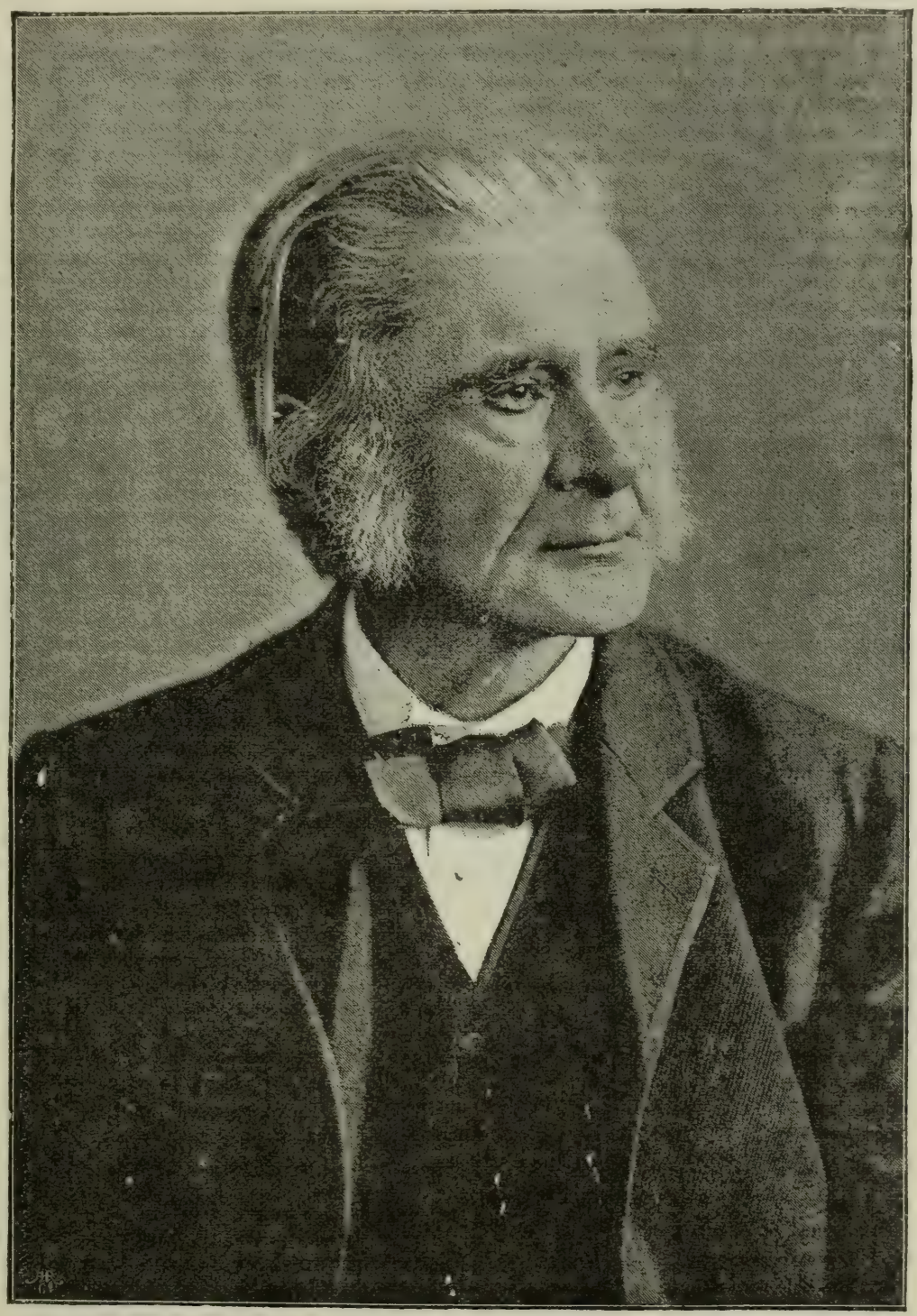
PROF. TYNDALL'S ANSWER.

Professor Tyndall, in replying, wrote as follows:—

I would give a great deal to know something fundamentally true regarding the various phases of the terrible malady to which you refer.

Some, indeed, among those near and dear to myself have been subjected to the surgeon's knife with a view to its extirpation.

I do not entertain a doubt that cancer will be subdued some day; but the ways of the scientific man are guided by a power not always within his own control. Many years ago, when he occupied a small position as district doctor in the neighbourhood of Breslau, I predicted the coming greatness of P[illegible]ssor Koch. [illegible] he re[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] his car[illegible], he has been led on, step by step, by the opening out of his researches, to the great discovery which now astonishes the world.



From a photo by] PROFESSOR HUXLEY. *[the Stereoscopic Co.*

Such things, however, cannot be ante-dated, though the world is full of quacks who ante-date them.

In relation to Count Mattei, I have heard something about him in regard to other alleged medical discoveries; but in regard to his labours on cancer I know absolutely nothing. This I do know of a certainty, that there are scores of scientific men, of the profoundest knowledge and the soundest judgment, who would willingly risk their lives in the attempt to extirpate cancer. If Count Mattei has a case to lay before them, they, guided by the knowledge and the judgment to which I have referred, will assuredly give it the fullest consideration. The scientific journals of the world are open to him. These are the tribunals to which his claims ought to be referred.

I immediately wrote back, thanking him for his letter, and asking him for the names either of the Societies or of the individuals who would be willing to undertake the investigation into the cures said to have been effected by Count Mattei's remedies. To this further inquiry I have not yet received an answer.

£ S. D. THE ONLY DIFFICULTY.

The editor of the *Hospital*, Dr. G. W. Potter, sent me the following clear exposition of his views upon the matter:—

It is affirmed that Count Mattei cures cancer. Now, either he does cure cancer or he does not. Let plain sense be applied to the question. The first point to be made clear in an investigation is that the patients whom the Count treats are actually the subjects of cancer. In order that there may be no doubt on this point, two things are necessary. 1. The cancer in any given case should be external, and not internal, in order that it may be seen and touched. 2. It should be certified as true and veritable cancer by two or more well-known and trusted surgeons—surgeons of at least forty years of age, who have had a large hospital experience. A patient thus certified to be the subject of undoubted cancer should be submitted to Count Mattei's treatment at a fixed date; he should be watched by competent medical witnesses during the period of treatment; all other treatment should be excluded; the case should be shown at the end of a definite period, say of six, twelve, eighteen, or twenty-four months, to the surgeons who originally certified him as

being the subject of cancer. If those surgeons certify him to be quite free from cancer at the close of the period of treatment, the demonstration of actual cure will be complete; and if the securities already named as to the carrying out of Count Mattei's treatment, to the exclusion of any and every other, have been duly observed, then it will have been demonstrated not only that cancer has been cured, but that it has been cured by Count Mattei's treatment. Science demands some such proceeding as this for its satisfaction.

The following questions arise: Has the Government of this or any other country any special organisation which it can employ for the carrying out of an investigation of this kind? or, is there any university or professional college which possesses such an organisation? or, is there any association of medical men; or does the whole body of medical men, acting in concert, ever create an organisation for the investigation of methods of treatment originated by non-medical persons?

These questions show at once that there is not in existence any available means for putting Count Mattei's cures to a scientific test.

But if there be no means already in existence, can any organisation be specially created for such a purpose? Undoubtedly it can! But who is to create it? This question shows at once where the practical difficulty lies. The Government of the country might create an investigating body, but the cost would be enormous, and a special Act of Parliament would be required. There are two professional colleges in England—the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons. They are asked, let us suppose, to deal with Count Mattei's cancer cure! What is the obvious reply? You are asking us, they may say, to undertake an investigation which, to be properly carried out, cannot cost less than £5,000, and may cost ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand. You are asking us to do this on behalf of the special cure of Count Mattei, who is an outsider. But there are scores of outsiders who claim to be possessed of special cures, and who bring exactly the same kind of evidence in support of their claims as Count Mattei brings, viz., the testimony of people said to have been cured. It is clear, then, that the professional colleges cannot undertake the investigation of Count Mattei's treatment; for if they do, on what principle of justice or reason can they decline to investigate the special cures of other persons? And if, on any ground whatever, they should decide that it is their duty to investigate Count Mattei's treatment, and that of any and every other person advancing similar claims, who is to supply them with the enormous annual income which they will require for the carrying out of their purpose?

The whole subject narrows itself down to a question of money. If anybody is prepared to pay an organisation of competent investigators, there will be no difficulty in finding the investigators. But if not, then the outsider, Count Mattei, must fight the orthodox practitioners on their own ground. If he can cure where they cannot, he will be victorious, and deservedly so. It is here, as elsewhere in the world, a question of money and of the survival of the fittest.

PROFESSOR RAY LANKESTER'S CAUTIONS.

Professor Ray Lankester, without answering the inquiry directly, wrote me a letter full of cautions as to the impossibility of verifying the facts. He said:—

All depends on the character of the eminent cancer experts, and on your *knowledge* of what they really reported. There are persons who pass among the public as "eminent" surgeons who are mere impostors and tradesmen. I don't know who your "experts" may be, but it would not be easy for a layman to be quite sure as to even the trustworthiness of his medical witnesses. Next, supposing them to be really men both of skill and of honour—what did they say? and to whom did they say it? A doctor rarely if ever tells the truth to his patient or the patient's friends. He is quite right not to, as his treatment and general attitude to the patient requires that he should keep all doubt to himself. And further, a patient or his friends are *incapable* of repeating correctly what a doctor has said about the case. Lastly, the most skilled and conscientious report by a doctor on a case of cancer is liable to error. About such cases there is a large possibility of *mistake*. I have no doubt that it is owing to such sources of misconception as I have above indicated that *some* marvellous cures by quasi-miraculous agency have been believed in. You require to test very carefully each step in the position. Please observe that I personally would not reject every reputed marvellous new cure on *à priori* grounds. I would merely require adequate proof.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S TEST HOSPITAL.

Professor Huxley, as usual, went straight to the point, although his suggestion relates more to the institution of a scientific experiment than to the verification of recorded facts. He wrote:—

In proceeding to answer your letter of the 15th inst., asking for information respecting "the regular professional method" of ascertaining the truth of the allegations concerning the efficacy of Count Mattei's mode of treating cancer, I must premise that I have no authority to say what are, and what are not, regular professional methods; but I have a very definite opinion as to the method of procedure which alone, in my judgment, would satisfy the requirements of a scientific investigator; the method which I should pursue if it were my business to initiate such an inquiry.

I should need to have at least fifty cases of cancer (if possible more) placed at my disposal in a cancer hospital, where all would live under the same general conditions. The history of each patient should be carefully ascertained, and a reasonable diagnosis of the nature and entail of the disease, at the date of the commencement of the inquiry, should be drawn up and signed by a small committee of recognised experts in cancer, none of whom should be members of the hospital staff. Of these cases, one-half (chosen by lot) should be placed (of course with their consent) at the disposal of Count Mattei, who should have entire control of their treatment, while the other half should continue to be dealt with by the ordinary therapeutical means.

The history of each patient should, thenceforward, be exactly recorded until death, when the diagnosis should be tested by post-mortem examination, or until such time as the committee of experts were willing to certify that the disease had disappeared. But even in this case, the patient should not be lost sight of for at least ten years.

I have not paid much attention to the report of Count Mattei's doings, because within my recollection the discovery of "cures for cancer" have not unfrequently been proclaimed with at least equal confidence, but with no foundation in fact; and therefore I express no opinion whether the experimental investigation I have suggested is *primâ facie* worth trying or not.

But I think it needs no professional knowledge, nor any scientific equipment, for a man of common sense to see that satisfactory evidence, one way or another, can be obtained only by some such course as that which I have suggested.

Replying to Professor Huxley, I pointed out that while entirely agreeing with him, as everyone must, as to the most effective way of putting the claims of the Matteists to a scientific test, it was desirable to submit some case of alleged cure to the preliminary investigation of a scientific committee, if only to give a *primâ facie* case for instituting the exhaustive experiments he suggested. To this he replied as follows:—

I do not think the difficulties of the cancer cure strike you as forcibly as they strike me. A true cancer which has begun to be troublesome may pass into a quiescent state, to break out into activity again perhaps years afterwards. And therefore it is only by dealing with a considerable number, and therefrom eliminating such accidents, that trustworthy results can be expected. If, indeed, Count

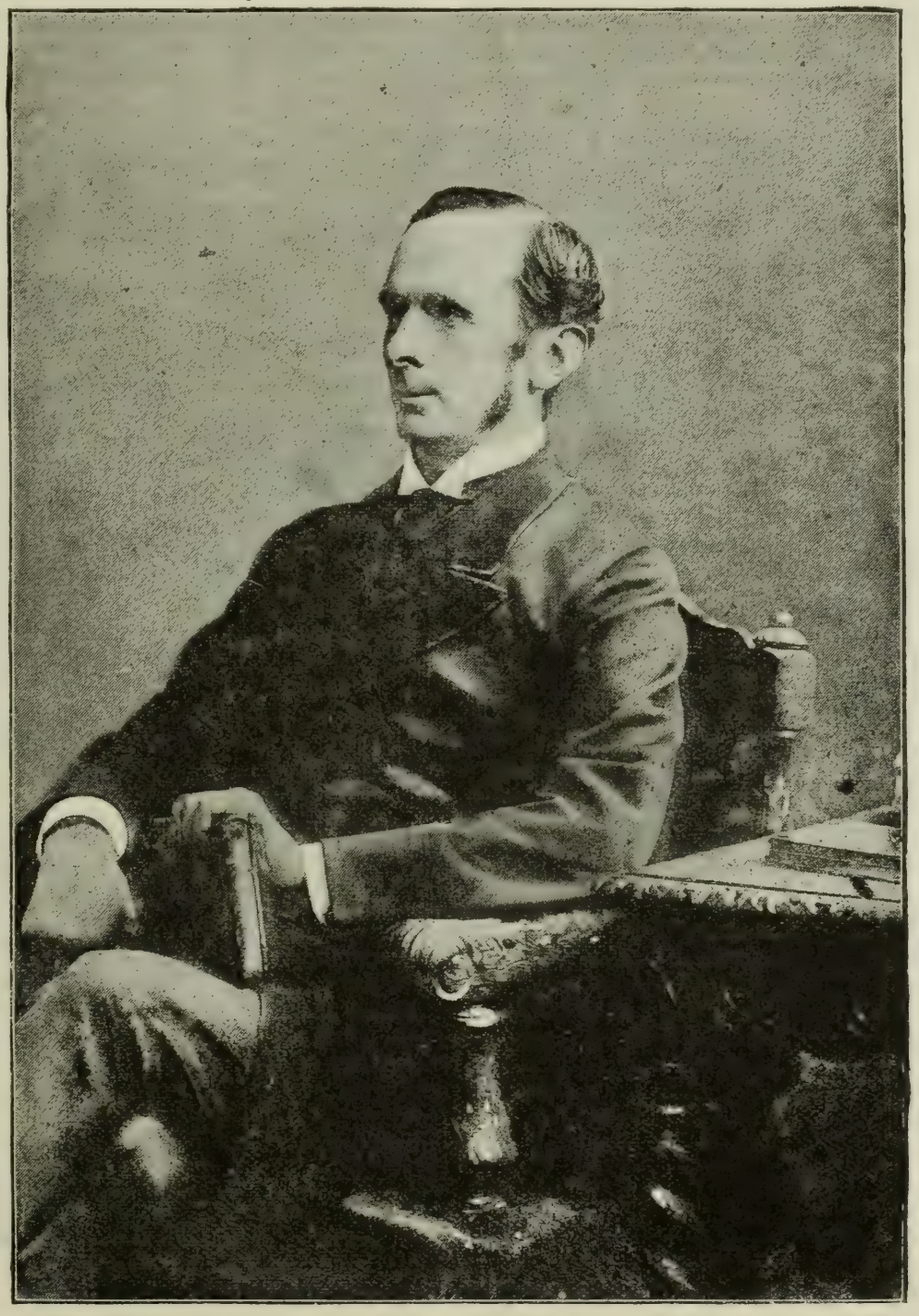
Mattei succeeded in curing three or four cases one after the other of well-established cancer—as Koch's treatment is said to cure case after case of established *lupus*—the case would be altered. But does he even pretend to this?

Yes, Count Mattei certainly professes to do this if the disease is caught in time and no operation has taken place.

Sir Morell Mackenzie's letter was, perhaps, the most practical of all.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE'S PROPOSAL.

Sir Morell wrote me very kindly and frankly. He pointed out the obstacles which render it very difficult to arrive at any conclusion upon cases which were already cured. He went on to say pretty much as Professor Huxley and Dr. Potter had said, that the only test that was worth anything was the actual test of an experiment conducted under scientific conditions upon patients unmistakably suffering from cancer. Let a small hospital, he said, be opened in which some four or five patients suffering from cancer should be received, and handed over after careful examination by a competent professional man to the physician and nurses who would treat them on the Mattei system. There would be no interference with the Matteists during the period of treatment, and the hospital would be at all times open to the inspection of the experimental committee charged with the superintendence of investigation. The committee would from time to time examine the patients, making careful note of their progress towards death or recovery, and they would draw up a careful and exhaustive report upon each case, whether it has killed or cured.



From a photo by] [*Byrne & Co., Richmond.*

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

Sir Morell Mackenzie concluded by clinching his proposal with the following practical offer:—"You and I," he wrote me, "are probably among the busiest men in London, but as it is always the busiest men who undertake fresh work, I am willing to serve with you on such an experimental committee, if it should be formed, and if no abler and younger member of the profession can be found who is willing to take my place."

Here, therefore, we have what may be regarded as the last words of science and of the profession on the subject, which amounts to this, that the only way of subjecting the claims of the Mattei remedies to scientific examination is by subjecting a certain number of patients to the treatment under specified conditions.

This can only be secured by a considerable outlay. In the year which has just opened as many as 30,000 persons will, in all probability, die of cancer in this country alone. In the presence of this vast number of doomed, surely there will be found persons of sufficient public spirit among the profession, and among those who have means, to provide the experimental hospital which is necessary to subject the Mattei remedies to a conclusive test.

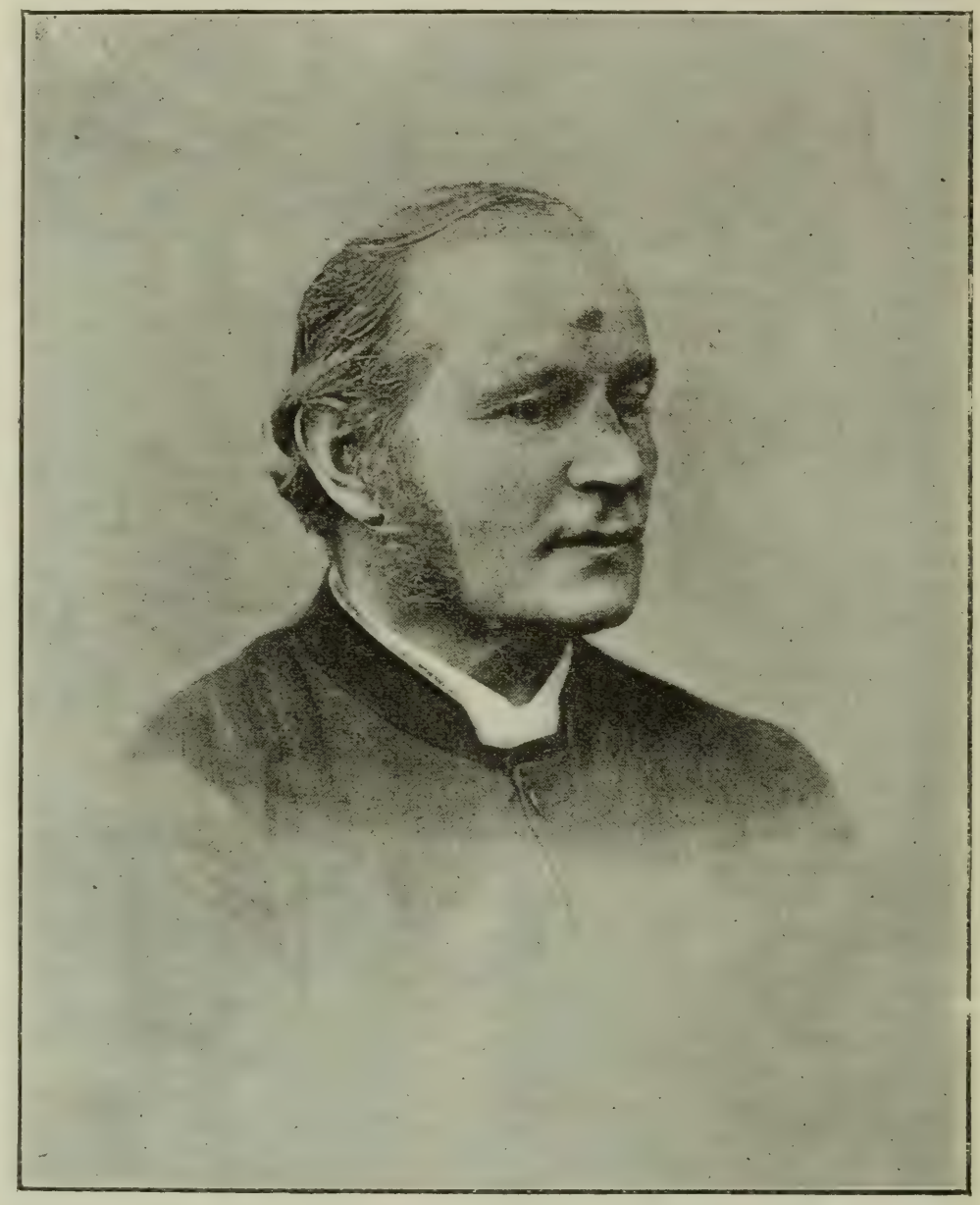
I invite any such person or persons who may read these pages to communicate with me, in order that steps may be taken to put the question to the test of a scientific experiment without further loss of time. Meantime a Central Matteist Depôt has been opened in London, at Waterloo House, 18, Pall Mall East, where the remedies can be obtained and all inquiries answered as to the Matteist treatment.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

MY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS.

BY ARCHDEACON FARRAR.

THE paper on "Formative Influences" in the December *Forum* is contributed by Archdeacon Farrar. It is a fragment of autobiography, for which we owe thanks to the editor of the *Forum*. The Archdeacon tells us that, like many other great men, he owes most to his mother. He has never before spoken of her, but although she has been dead nearly thirty years his remembrance of her is as vivid and as tender as if she had but passed away yesterday. She has had no memorial in the world; she passed her life in the deep valley of poverty, obscurity, and trial, but she has left to her only surviving son the recollection of a saint. In her life he saw the absolute triumph of Christian grace in the lovely ideal of a Christian lady. After leaving his mother's care at the early age of eight, he went to King William's College at Castletown, in the Isle of Man. He sketched the natural surroundings of the school and many of its daily incidents in the first book he ever wrote, "Eric, or Little by Little," the twenty-sixth edition of which has just appeared thirty-two years after its first publication. He was at King William's College from eight to sixteen, living for seven years between two voices, the voice of the mountain and the voice of the sea. After leaving the Isle of Man he came to King's College, London, where he studied three years, hearing in that time most of the celebrated preachers of the day. He concludes that he has forgotten some five or six thousand sermons, and that so completely that they have not left a trace on his memory; but four sermons at least left life-long impressions. Of these four I will only mention that of Prof. F. D. Maurice, on "Now the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal." This, he thinks, was one of the noblest sermons of ancient or modern times, which revealed to him the great truth that the Eternal is here and always around us although unseen, and banished from his mind for ever the false and vulgar notion that eternity is in the future. Professor Maurice was one of those who influenced him most; he says he was one of the best and greatest men who was ever known. But he specially mentions five others who influenced him considerably, Dean Wellesley, Bishop of Windsor, Bishop Cotton of Calcutta, Matthew Arnold, Dean Stanley, and Robert Browning. Archdeacon Farrar never delivers a sermon without its being plentifully besprinkled with poetic quotations, and he tells us that he began the study of the poets when he was a mere schoolboy:—



From a photo [*by Barraud.*

ARCHDEACON FARRAR.

We had an excellent anthology of English poetry put into our hands, and in the ordinary course of our work we had to learn a good deal of it by heart, including such poems as "The Deserted Village" and "The Traveller," and Heber's "Palestine." Nearly all of us had read more or less of the better poems of Byron, Scott, Shelley, Moore, Coleridge, and Wordsworth for ourselves; and frequently, lying awake in the dormitories after the early hour when we were sent to bed, we discussed and fought over their merits. From early years I have been fond of poetry, and I owe an immense debt to the poets, not only because I have found in them the

greatest and best of moral teachers, who revealed to me, or confirmed in me, the purest truths on which it is possible to live, but also because they have illuminated many a dark hour, and have added fresh sunlight to many a bright one, by noble lessons set to natural music in noble words.

When Tennyson's poems came out, they sank so deeply into his mind that without having learned them he could have repeated with ease the greater part of the "Minor Poems," "In Memoriam," and "The Princess." He also experienced great indebtedness to Browning. He was always hungering for reading, and his appetite was omnivorous.

Of all others, Milton and Coleridge have had most influence upon his mind. Milton apparently seems to have inspired him with the same grandiose style, which occasionally falls into magniloquence; while from Coleridge, whose entire works he received as a school prize, he obtained what he believed to be the true doctrine of the atonement and the inspiration of the Scriptures. He concludes his paper by telling us that the one piece of English prose which has exercised the most prominent influence on his life is this from Milton's "Reason of Church Government," which, he says, not only holds the secret of Milton's life, but of every life which has been in the best sense manly:—

He that holds himself in reverence and due esteem, both for the dignity of God's image upon him and for the price of his redemption, which he thinks is visibly marked upon his forehead, accounts himself both a fit person to do the noblest and godliest deeds, and much better worth than to deject and defile with such a debasement and pollution as sin is, himself so highly ransomed and ennobled to a new friendship and filial relation with God.

THE NEED FOR A DEMOCRATIC ARISTOCRACY.

President Eliot has a thoughtful paper in the December *Forum* on "Family Stocks in a Democracy," in which he sets forth several considerations which call imperatively for the propagation of good family stocks in a democracy. The kind of aristocracy which he says should be preserved in a democracy, is that of sturdy, hard-working, trustworthy people in independent circumstances, upright and robust, with gentle manners, cultivated tastes, and honourable sentiments. The means of propagating these family stocks are—first, country life; secondly, suburban life; thirdly, the increase in cities of the provision of public squares, gardens, boulevards, and public parks. "As compared with European Governments, American democratic government takes no thought whatever for the enjoyments of an urban population." Another desideratum is the possession by the permanent family of a permanent dwelling-place. The urban American is at present a nomad; even in the country houses are built cheap, fragile, and combustible—hardly more durable than the paper houses of Japan. President Eliot pleads for the recognition of family businesses or professions. A permanent family tends to hold and perfect a business. He thinks there is already a distinct tendency to the family management of large businesses, a fact of which General Booth will no doubt take due note. After making suggestions relating to education and wise selection in marriage, he suggests that succession duty should be limited to stocks and bonds, and concludes by saying that family permanency is best maintained by the careful training of successive generations in truth, gentleness, purity, and honour, noble qualities which are in the highest degree hereditary. The article is wise, suggestive, and eminently sensible.

HOW CONGREGATIONALISM LOST GENERAL BOOTH.

AN INTERESTING PIECE OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

In the *Sunday Magazine* I tell a story which Genera Booth told me as to how it was he missed being a Congregational minister. As I do not remember having seen the story in print before, I venture to quote it, for although it is from my own article, it is really a fragment of General Booth's autobiography. After he was turned out of the Wesleyan Connexion for preaching on Kennington Common, Mrs. Booth, to whom he was then engaged, advised him to join the Congregationalists, where he could be independent, and found, if he liked, a Methodism of his own.

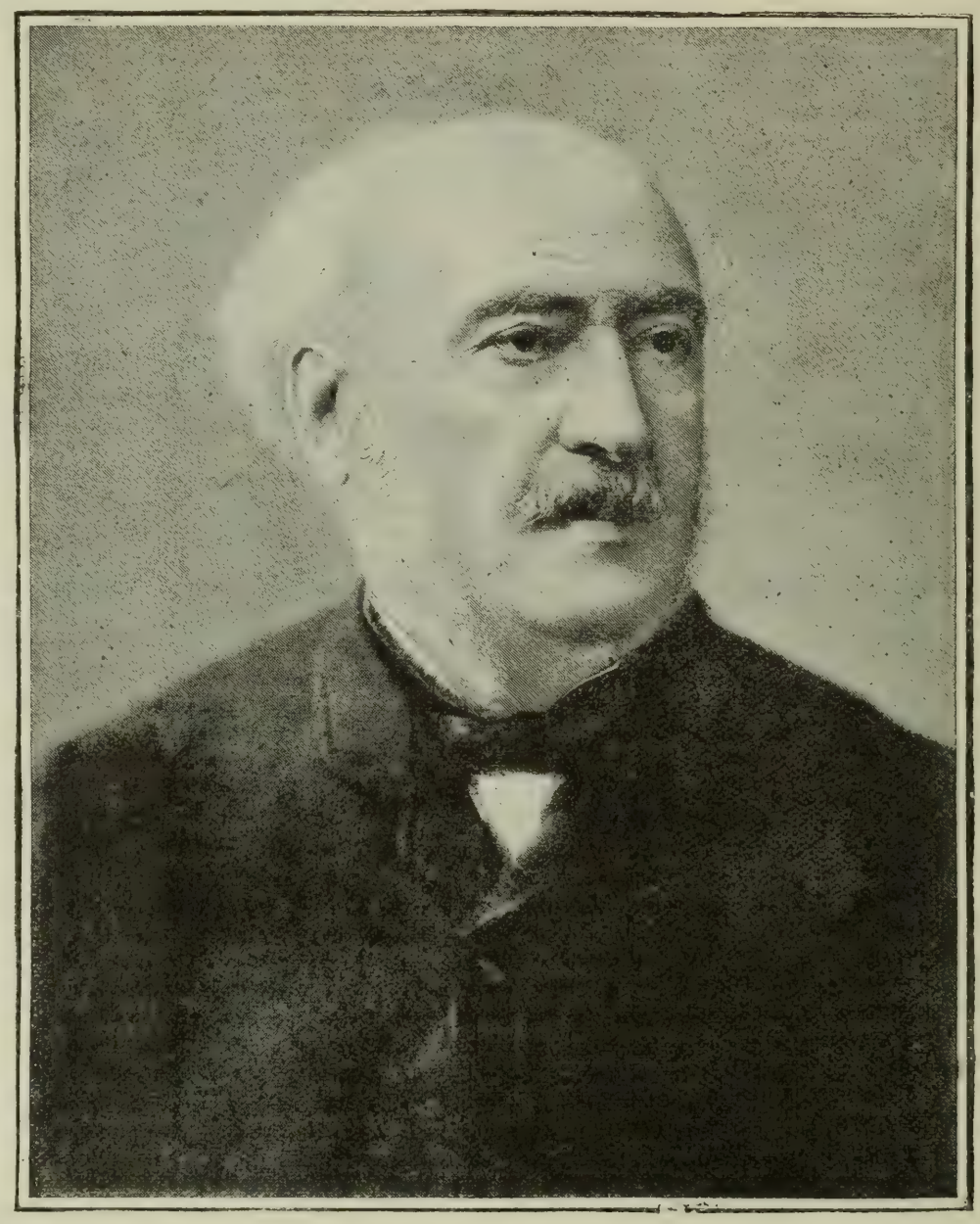
He went to see Dr. Campbell, of the *Banner*. Dr. Campbell received him kindly, took him into his room, heard his story, and recommended him to apply for admission to an Independent College in order to qualify for the Congregational ministry. Booth agreed, but suddenly recollecting the Calvinistic traditions of the Congregationalists, he said: "But I'm afraid it's impossible. I cannot hold with any theory of a limited atonement. I must preach a salvation as universal as the love of God." Dr. Campbell smiled and said: "Go to college: study, read your Bible, and when you come out preach whatever you find in the Bible.' Comforted by this broad-spirited assurance, William Booth sent in his application for admission to an Independent college. It went before a committee of learned divines. They sent for the young aspirant. They examined him as to his theology. He answered them plainly. They said that his views were at variance with those of the denomination on many points, but in consideration of his youth, his zeal, and his sincerity, they would recommend him for admission. "But," said they, little dreaming what they were doing, "here are two books, Payne's "Divine Sovereignty" and Booth's "Reign of Grace;" read them through, and come back in six months with different ideas." Booth in after-life remarked that if they had said nothing about six months, and postponed Payne and the "Reign of Grace," he might have been moulded in college to something very different. But the peremptory summons to change his views in six months made him suspicious. He took the books and went home. He began to read his namesake's "Reign of Grace." It is not difficult to understand his frame of mind.

Here was the book that had to change his opinions on penalty of forfeiting all chance of the career which he had longed for. In six months, too, the transformation must be complete. So he opened the book and began to read. It is a dull book enough, with its theory of the limited nature of the atonement, of salvation for the elect alone, and so forth. William Booth read page after page, and as he read the darkness seemed to deepen. His whole nature seemed to be gathering itself up in a recoil against the reasoning which was to convince him. Every instinct of his heart revolted against circumscribing the free, full, and complete salvation of Christ to a miserable little handful of the elect. Still, it was this or no admission to college, no ministry—a blank, hopeless outlook. He read on; at last the darkness, becoming blacker and blacker, suddenly burst in a blaze of light. This could not be. Not for all the colleges and Congregational ministers in the world could he pretend to believe it. It was a blasphemy. Out with it and be done with it! And there and then, in the fierce fervour of his revolt against his unfortunate namesake, he seized "The Reign of Grace," hurled it to the other end of the room, and dismissed from his mind, there and then, all idea of ever entering the Congregational ministry. The portal was too narrow; he could go through no door, if he had to leave outside the doorstep his faith in a salvation freely offered to all mankind. So William Booth, expelled from the Wesleyans and repelled from the Independents, stood alone fronting the world and the Churches, not knowing where to go or what to do.

IS THE FRENCH REPUBLIC GOING TO LAST?

YES. BY M. JULES SIMON.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. W. H. Hurlbert, an American, who has much more credit in Unionist circles in England than he has in the Union which claims him as her citizen, is writing a series of papers to demonstrate the rottenness of the French Republic. He began them in December, and they are to be continued. Mr. Hurlbert casts his gaze over the various branches of French administration and political machinery, and pronounces them very bad, and apparently getting worse at a rate that portends that at no distant date there will be a general crash. As a corrective to Mr. Hurlbert's gloomy predictions and pessimist descriptions of the existing *régime* in France, it will be well to read an admirable paper by M. Jules Simon in the December *Forum*, entitled the "Stability of the French Republic." M. Jules Simon is a Frenchman who cannot in any sense be regarded as an enthusiastic visionary; he is a Republican, it is true, but a Conservative Republican. He has passed in his time through Monarchy, Republic, and Empire, and is now, of all living men perhaps, one of the best qualified to form a judgment of the chances of the third Republic, which has just attained its majority. A philosopher, an economist, a statesman, prime minister of France under Marshal MacMahon, delegate from France at the Berlin Congress on the Labour Problem, he has lived so long in the heart of things in France that his word is as the word of a master, and we read his verdict as to the probable stability of the French Republic with profound satisfaction. According to M. Simon the French Republic is certain to last, so far as certainty can be said to be possible in human things. He is not enamoured of all the deeds done by the Republicans; he severely censures the attempt to introduce politics into the judiciary as an evil innovation which only failed from being most mischievous by the strong and immovable traditions of the judicial body. He also condemns, and not one whit too much, the insane, persecuting policy of the anti-clerical republicans who have done their best to make the Republic hateful to the devout Catholics, who after all make up one-half of the nation. Still, notwithstanding these two great blots on the escutcheon of the Republic, he believes that the Republic was never more firmly rooted than to-day. His paper, which is solid, lucid, and eminently instructive, will constitute one of the most valuable of present-day papers for the instruction of the people in the facts of contemporary politics.



From photo by] M. JULES SIMON. [*Van Bosch, Paris.*

M. Simon first asks how France stands with her neighbours? He points out that it is the well-known and palpable determination of Russia that makes her position secure. M. Simon thus confirms in the strongest terms the justice of the title of the "Peace-keeper of Europe," which I applied to the Tzar two years ago. Speaking of the attitude of Russia, he says it explains the permanence of peace for so many years, and allows the prediction of its duration. Not so very long ago he says Bismarck wished to make a Poland of France, but now even Germany is pacific.

> The fact is that peace is held dear in Berlin, as well as in Paris. The Emperor of Germany said to me, in person, "In my position it is better to do good to men than to inspire them with fear."

Then returning to the internal affairs of the Republic M. Simon, without saying that the constitution is perfect, asserts that it is sufficiently perfect for the government of a great people. Speaking of the Civil Services, he says it is the same under the Republic as it was under the Empire; nothing has been altered in its organisation and very little in its *personnel*. French functionaries have, however, faults; "but their system is strongly established, their powers and duties are clearly defined, their aptitude is remarkable, and their probity is beyond all praise. They possess in the highest degree the feel-

ing of professional honour." In several branches of the service we have practically the old administration of Colbert improved rather than replaced by the Revolution.

This stability and strong organisation of the services has been the salvation of France in all its political crises. Monarchy may give place to Republic, and Republic to Empire, but the real administration of France remains in the same hands. The army is thoroughly to be trusted, and in Paris "we have neither to fear riot nor defection." In the judiciary the Radicals passed a new law giving the Minister of Justice power to remove magistrates suspected of favouring the Monarchy or the Empire. This, M. Simon thinks, was a mistake, and its effect was very bad, although it became less so in time as the new magistrates became impregnated with the spirit of the old. In the election of deputies he sees a real danger to the Republic in the possibilities of corruption by wealthy candidates, or by the corrupt use of ministerial influence. He thinks that perhaps it might be wiser to have a representative suffrage and to name the electors who can choose the deputies. Although universal suffrage has undesirable features, it cannot be relinquished. Turning to the finances of the Republic, M. Simon says that even the French Budget does not make him blush. He approves of the Tonkin Expedition, and would balance the Budget by increasing the tax on spirits. He strongly condemns the proposal to save 52,000,000 francs a year by suppressing the budget of public worship. He thinks that the anti-clerical mania has given rise to corrupt and vicious measures which are utterly unjustifiable, and which have made dangerous enemies for the Republic. The Republic, however, is so strong that it can afford to make mistakes. The Monarchists, Imperialists, and Boulangists have no longer any prospect of success. M. Simon concludes by saying that the Republic has no longer enemies before it, and if it has any they are Republican enemies.

THE AGE OF DISCONTENT.

BY PROFESSOR BRYCE, M.P.

THE address which Mr. Bryce delivered before the Brooklyn Library, in November, 1890, is published in the *Contemporary Review* for January. In this very useful and interesting paper he

Enquires what is in the main the bent and outcome of the reflections of those who in England look back over the last twenty or thirty years, and what they take to be the distinctive note of the present temper of Europe.

He finds its prevailing characteristic to be the spirit of discontent, not despondency, still less despair, but disquiet, dissatisfaction with the world as this generation finds it.

THIRTY YEARS OF DISCUSSION.

Thirty years ago there was, I repeat, and not in England only, but in Western Europe generally, a greater confidence in the speedy improvement of the world, a fuller faith, not merely in progress, but in rapid progress, a more pervading cheerfulness of temper than we now discern. Men acknowledged the presence of great evils, but expected them to be soon removed. They saw forces at work in whose power they had full confidence—the forces of liberty, of reason, of sympathy; and they looked forward to, and were prepared to greet, the speedy triumph of the good. To-day we in Europe have by no means ceased to believe in and to value these same forces. They are at work, and their work is visible. But it is slower than the men of 1850 expected; and because it is slower, we are less disposed to wait patiently for the results. We are less sanguine and more unquiet; less resolute and more querulous.

WHAT WE HAVE GAINED.

We have gained political liberty, freedom of thought, speech, and worship, the principle of nationality has been recognised, and international peace is much more secure than formerly. Physical science has made popular government easier and more effective

Forces and organs of enormous potency, which have been at work over the whole world, and which have co-operated with an enlarged freedom and a more widely spread knowledge, in providing for men an improved machinery for self-government, and many other means whereby they may become wiser, happier, and more contented.

BUT CUI BONO?

Having gained all this what has been the net result?

The patriots and philosophers of forty years ago sought free government and national independence, not as ends in themselves, but as means to larger and higher ends. How stands it, then, with these higher ends? Has there been a quickened intellectual growth, a finer type of civilisation, a warmer and more earnest moral sentiment? Have Governments grown wiser and more stable? Has the spirit of faction withered and been replaced by a stronger sense of national patriotism? Is the condition of the masses better, and their temper more contented? Do the upper classes spend their leisure in a more graceful way? are their manners nobler, their morality purer? Is there less of hatred between nations, fewer provocations to war and preparations for war? Has the world become, as everyone trusted that with fuller liberty and more diffused knowledge it would become, a more serene and happy world? These are questions which men will answer differently, according to their temperaments, their political and moral standards, even their forms of religion.

OUR DISAPPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Bryce then passes in survey the whole European situation. There is disappointment in France, in Italy it is the day of small men, in Germany the pride of intellect has disappeared, giving place to a general unrest of socialistic agitation and arrogance of military exploits. In England progress has brought no signs of finality to political repose and satisfaction. There is a patient disgust at Parliamentarianism, but there is a greater volume of active and philanthropic work and more active curiosity. Free Trade has, however, not brought international peace, and commercialism has reared a new power in the shape of millionaires, of whom Mr. Bryce says:—

No kind of power, short of that of a Greek tyrant holding a city by his mercenaries, has been ever more free from the ordinary checks of opinion and law which ought to surround all power, than we see vested to-day in the commercial, or financial, or industrial, or communication-controlling millionaires.

THE GOOD SIDE OF DISCONTENT.

The path is now clear before us; we feel the pains of perplexity, yet this discontent is, on the whole, a laudable state of mind, a necessary condition of progress. The socialistic spirit, Mr. Bryce says:—

Is a protest against hide-bound acquiescence in the existing arrangements of industry and the existing distribution of wealth. It is a vehement expression of the same desire to improve the condition of the great toiling and enduring lower strata of mankind which has given birth to all our modern philanthropic schemes. But history entitles us to believe that though depression and discouragements frequently overshadow its path, its general progress is upwards, that in each age it gains more than it loses and retains most of what it has ever gained. Nor is this progress clearer in anything than in the fact that evils which men once accepted as inevitable have now become intolerable.

A PICTURE OF SOCIAL ATHEISM.

THE ROTTENNESS OF AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES.

IT is the old story, but as told afresh by Mr. White, ex-president of Cornell University, and formerly United States Minister at Berlin, it falls upon the conscience of the English-speaking man with a sense of fresh reality. I refer to Mr. White's article in the December *Forum* "On the Government of American Cities." Here, indeed, is a picture of practical atheism supreme in the social sphere, for which, he tells us, we have to look in vain throughout the rest of Christendom. America, let us gratefully acknowledge, leads the world in many things—in mechanical contrivances, in the fashioning of political constitutions, and in the development of those departments of human activity which relate to the amassing of wealth and the securing of the means and opportunities of individual comfort—but in the immense field of local municipal administration, it would seem from this paper, and from the reports of other authorities which might be cited, there is hardly a European city which could not give points to the foremost American communities.

WHERE AMERICA HAS FORGOTTEN GOD.

The root of the whole matter seems to lie in this, that in America, religion has not penetrated into the ideal of the community as an organised whole. By religion, of course, I do not mean the shibboleths of dogmatic theologians or the creeds of churches. I mean the conception that wrong is wrong and right is right, that the great ethical laws which underlie the relations of men to men in their individual capacity also apply to the relations of men to men in their organised municipal and state relations. This has not yet obtained recognition across the Atlantic. There is therefore one great domain of American life in which atheism is supreme, a whole territory in which men have in the fullest practical significance of that word forgotten and ignored God's existence, and regard Him and His laws as *une quantité négligeable*. The results, as described by Mr. White, are sufficient to bring a blush of shame to the cheek, not merely of an American, but to that of every English-speaking man who prides himself, and not unjustly, that his race stands foremost in the world. Here, surely, is a call loud enough to awaken the most sluggish and indifferent to put forth their utmost exertions to rouse, if so it be possible, the conscience of the community to a sense of its need. That need is in all truth a great revival of civic religion. That, so far as seems to us, looking through the glasses of Mr. White, Prof. Bryce, and Dr. Albert Shaw, seems to be the most supreme and urgent need of the time. But without further preface I proceed to give the salient points of Mr. White's admirable paper:—

THE WORST CITY GOVERNMENTS IN CHRISTENDOM.

Without the slightest exaggeration we may assert that, with very few exceptions, the city governments of the United States are the worst in Christendom—the most expensive, the most inefficient, and the most corrupt. Everywhere are wretched wharves, foul docks, inadequate streets, and inefficient systems of sewerage, paving, and lighting.

The city halls of the larger towns are the acknowledged centres of the vilest corruption. As a rule, the men who sit in the councils of our larger cities, dispensing comfort or discomfort, justice or injustice, beauty or deformity, health or disease, to this and to future generations, are men few of whom have gained their positions by fitness or by public service; many have gained them by scoundrelism, some by crime.

In New York all the arrangements for guarding the public health, not only of the city, but of the vast States between which and the whole outer world it is the main gateway, were intrusted not merely to schemers and intriguers of the lowest type, not merely to men without any of the special knowledge required in the discharge of their duties, but frequently to men so illiterate that they were shut out from the ordinary avenues to such knowledge. From one end to the other was corruption and inefficiency. The despotism of bosses seems on the increase; he abject servility of the great mass of citizens seems also on the increase.

ONLY PARALLELED IN TURKEY.

No fair man acquainted with city affairs will charge me with overcolouring this picture. About a year since, I stood upon the wharves and in the streets of Constantinople. There in Constantinople, as the result of Turkish despotism, was the same hap-hazard, careless, dirty, corrupt system which we in America know so well as the result of mob despotism; the same tumble-down wharves, the same sewage in the docks, the same "pavements fanged with murderous stones," the same filth.

I have claimed some knowledge of American cities; I may claim also some knowledge of foreign cities. At various times it has been my lot to sojourn in nearly every one of the greater European municipalities, from Edinburgh to Athens, from St. Petersburg to Naples, from Paris to Buda-Pesth. In every respect for which a city exists, they are vastly superior to our own.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

I have understated the truth rather than overstated it. We are attempting to govern our cities upon a theory which has never been found to work practically in any part of the world. This evil theory is simply that the city is a political body; that its interior affairs have to do with national political parties and issues. My fundamental contention is that a city is a corporation; that as a city it has nothing whatever to do with general poltical interests; that party political names and duties are utterly out of place there. I would not break away entirely from the past, but I would build a better future upon what we may preserve from the past.

HOW TO MEND MATTERS.

To this end I would still leave in existence the theory that the city is a political body, as regards the election of the mayor and common council. I would elect the mayor by the votes of the majority of all the citizens, as at present; I would elect the common council by a majority of all the votes of all the citizens; but instead of electing its members from the wards as at present—so that wards largely controlled by thieves and robbers can send thieves and robbers, and so that men who can carry their ward can control the city—I would elect the board of aldermen on a general ticket, just as the mayor is elected now, thus requiring candidates for the board to have a city reputation. So much for retaining the idea of the city as a political body. In addition to this, in consideration of the fact that the city is a corporation, I would have those owning property in it properly recognised. I would leave to them, and to them alone, the election of a board of control, without whose permission no franchise should be granted and no expenditure should be made. This should be the rule, but to this rule I am inclined to make one exception; I would allow the votes of the board of control, as regards expenditures for primary education, to be overridden by a two-thirds majority of the board of aldermen.

As to the public at large, what is most needed in regard to municipal affairs, as in regard to public affairs generally, is the quiet, steady evolution of a knowledge of truth and of proper action in view of it. That truth, as regards city government, is simply the truth that municipal affairs are not political; that political parties as such have nothing to do with cities; that the men who import political considerations into municipal management are to be opposed. This being the case, the adoption of some such system as that which I have sketched would seem likely to prove fruitful of good.

SIGNOR CRISPI.

THE series of Sovereigns of Europe, which formed such a marked feature in the *Leisure Hour* last year, has been replaced by another series which seems to promise to be quite as interesting and important. It is devoted to the Statesmen of Europe, and begins with a sketch of Signor Crispi, written by some one who has evidently studied closely the remarkable man who holds the destiny of Italy in the hollow of his hands. The following passages give a fair sample of the spirit and style of this character sketch:—

Blunt and rough to a degree unusual in an Italian, he likes to make brusque sallies and striking *coups*. He is gifted with a strong will, audacity, and, what is sometimes a strength in politics, unlimited self-confidence. In his temperament certainly Crispi does not belie the old rhetorical figure which attributes to the sons of Ætna the volcanic nature of their native soil. Absolute, irascible, intolerant of opposition, even advanced age has not yet softened the fire of his character. To prove the truth of this it is only needful to see him in the Camera, where the spectators from the tribunes, in the colour more or less intense of the Premier's bald head, have a sure thermometer for estimating his mental state of excitement. As soon as he encounters an adversary he shoots forth arrows of speech that always hit their mark.

What is likely to prove the cause of Crispi's ruin and his fall is that of late he has grown to be overbearing to a degree that is alienating even his best friends. This curious man, a mixture of audacity and weakness, who has vanquished by sheer force of arrogance, and who by arrogance may overturn himself, who speaks confidently of the things which he will do ten, twenty years hence, as though nothing could remove him from office—not even death—this man adores his Italian fatherland; but, strange contradiction, he despises the thirty millions of Italians of whom that fatherland is composed. When any one dares to criticise his actions, be it in print or speech, private or public, he at once becomes furious with anger. For the present he still holds the reins of Government pretty tightly in his hands, and this because the Italian political parties are too divided and subdivided among themselves to settle upon a common policy and a common leader of Opposition. While discontent with his policy is murmured more or less loudly throughout the peninsula, Crispi is absolute dictator in the Chamber. And yet listen to the judgment of the deputies upon him. To the Liberals, be they of the Right or Left, he seems an autocrat of the purest metal. The Democrats consider him a courtier, the Conservatives a demagogue; to the Freemasons he seems a god; to the Catholics he is an Antichrist. The extreme Left would have him more French; the historical Left would have him less Austrian. He is praised, blamed, flattered by all sections. Each and all of these adversaries are animated by the common desire of persuading themselves that Francesco Crispi is one of their party and thinks exactly as they do. Indeed Italy has no more formidable, implacable enemy than he who lives within her gates, and who, under the cloak of Christianity, commits offences against morality and patriotism which show that the Gospel has not indeed truly inspired his actions. And it is this firm attitude on the part of Crispi against that subtle enemy, Vaticanism, which causes him to hold his place, as much as the lack of a worthy successor, for all patriotic and right-thinking Italians recognise that they cannot present too firm a front against this, their cruellest arch-enemy.

Therefore when Crispi is weighed in the balance and judged, it is admitted that, such as he is, with his faults and his merits, he is a capable man and a sincere patriot. Certainly there is to-day but one Minister in Italy, and that is Francesco Crispi; his colleagues are simply secretaries. A veritable dictatorship is his Government, which he has modelled upon that of Prince Bismarck, who is his idol. Like his prototype, when his Government is defeated, the Ministry resign, a shuffle of the cards takes place, and a new Cabinet is formed with Crispi at its head.

TWO VIEWS OF THE MCKINLEY BILL.

In *Macmillan's Magazine* for January Mr. Goldwin Smith discourses, with all the complacent optimism of a prophet who has seen his predictions fulfilled, upon the reverses of the Republicans at the autumn elections. He entitles his article, "Exit McKinley." He points out that the verdict is not a verdict in favour of Free Trade, although he believes it will inevitably bring about the fall of the Protective system. He says:—

The revolution has come, and though, as we must say once more, the issue in these elections was not Free Trade, nor was the victory in that sense a Free-Trade victory, yet in its practical consequences a Free-Trade victory it will be. Depend upon it, the death-knell of Protectionism has been rung. McKinley, with unwitting hand, has set the torch to the great pile of iniquity, and he will be enrolled in his own despite among the benefactors of mankind.

Speaking of the result of the elections, he says:—

The American people has delivered itself, if we mistake not, from a serious peril. The Republican party has been falling under the paramount influence of its most violent and unscrupulous section, at the head of which, it is needless to say, were the political janissaries of the Protected manufacturers. The practical leader during last session was Mr. Reed, a blind monopolist with a sort of animal force of character, who used his power tyrannically as Speaker of the House of Representatives for the purposes of the party-game. The party was conscious of the danger ahead. There would have been a *coup d'état* of violence and fraud. This could not have failed to bring on a crisis; and from that peril the Commonwealth has been saved by the recent vote.

Speaking of the effect of the Bill in Canada, Mr. Smith says that the McKinley Tariff hit Canada hard:—

There will probably be a great increase of the exodus, caused by commercial atrophy, which already drains from Canada not a little of the very flower of her population. Especially there will be an increase of the exodus from Quebec, the products of which are not of a class fit for exportation to distant markets, so that the people will have either to suffer or to decamp.

Between American and Canadian politics the sympathy is close. In Canada as well as among the Americans it seems that a revolt against monopoly and corruption is coming. With both those powers of evil Canadians as well as Americans have to fight. Macdonaldism may follow McKinleyism to the tomb.

Sir George Baden Powell, in the *Fortnightly* for January, writing under the title "A Canadian People," indulges in speculations which are, as usual, exactly the reverse of those of Mr. Goldwin Smith, so far at least as Canada is concerned:—

Generally, then, the effect of the McKinley Bill in the States will be the doom of excessive Protection, and the bringing into favour once again of Free-Trade notions, which will, however, only find partial realisation in measures of reciprocity and in material modifications of the excessive tariff now set up.

But in Canada far greater and more permanent results seem likely to follow. The McKinley Tariff is universally regarded as an ultimatum from Americans to Canadians: "We will freeze you out, until you come and knock for admission into the States." The Canadian reply is as unexpected as it is forcible: "We don't want admission, and we thank you for retiring in our favour from the different markets of the world where North American produce finds a ready sale."

The McKinley Tariff has now come as a final effort on the part of the United States to compel Canada to yield up her independence. It has found Canada stronger—stronger that she herself or anyone else was aware—in the determination to carve out her own future for herself. The McKinley bill that was to force the union into being can now, as a matter of fact, be described only as the coffin in which annexation will be buried beyond redemption.

THE TRUTH ABOUT DR. KOCH AND HIS POISON.

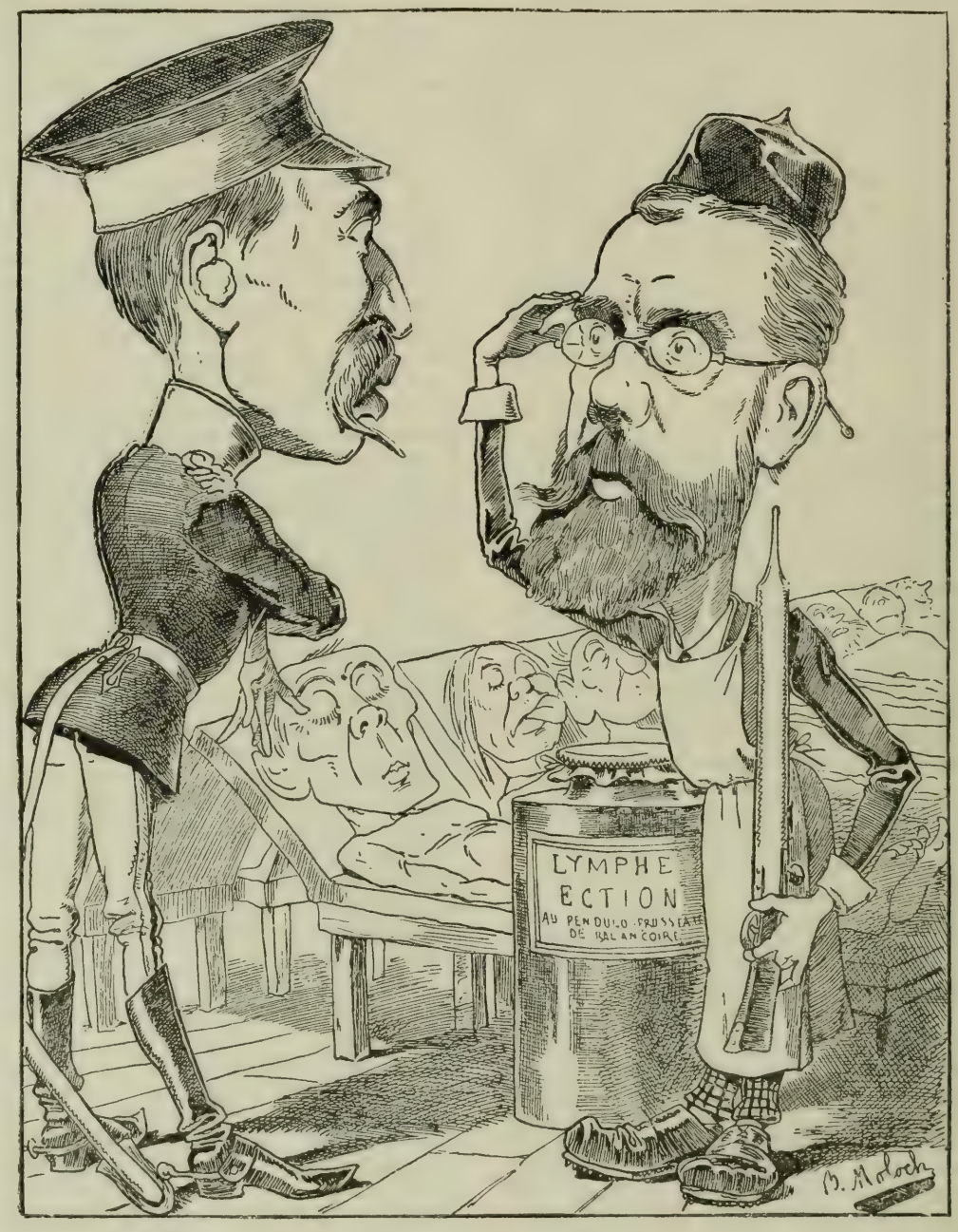
BY SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

DR. KOCH'S discovery having been unduly puffed in November has fallen into some degree of disrepute in January. It seems to be clear that up to the present it has killed more people than it has cured.

A very interesting and useful pamphlet has been issued on the subject as a *Pall Mall Gazette* Extra, in which Professor Ray Lankester does the science, and Miss Friedrichs, who was sent as special correspondent to Berlin by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, contributes the descriptive matter. In the reviews for January, the most important article on the subject is Sir Morell Mackenzie's in the *Contemporary* on "Dr. Koch's Treatment of Tuberculosis." Sir Morell laments that the discoveries in medical science of recent years have all been made in France or Germany, not in England. He says :—

This is due in part to the opposition which well-meaning but mistaken persons have offered to biological research in England, but still more to the apathy and indifference to anything but their own material interests, which have characterised the policy of our two leading medical Corporations for many years back. The College of Surgeons, which is by far the richest body of the kind in the world, does hardly anything to encourage scientific investigation, but divides the bulk of its large revenues among the members of its governing body and their satellites. A representative form of government for this Institution would at once put an end to the misapplication of funds, and would ensure a considerable portion of its income being spent in promoting original research. English medical science would in this way be soon restored to the proud position it once occupied.

Whatever the cause may be, the fact is undeniable. Sir Morell merely refers to this in passing.



From the *Silhouette*.

THE EMPEROR: "Halloo! All your tuberculous patients are dead. Is that what you call curing them?"

DR KOCH: "Sire, they are cured of tuberculosis. It is not that which has killed them—it is the treatment!"

Sir Morell says :—

There can be no shadow of doubt that in Koch's fluid we have an agent of tremendous power. Only those who have seen the effect of the injection of a minute quantity of it can have any conception of the physiological earthquake which it causes. It seems to run through the system, searching out every nook and corner for tubercle, which it drags from its hiding-place into the light of day.

It is, therefore, a poison infinitely stronger than the concentrated venom of the most poisonous snake.

The power of the new remedy for evil, if rashly used, is, therefore, undeniable; and from what I have already seen of its effects, when given in properly regulated doses, I am disposed to think that its potency for good, within certain limits, is not less conclusively proved. It is premature, however, to speak of *cure*, even in cases of lupus, which, by universal consent, is the affliction in which the beneficial effect of the remedy has been most clearly displayed.

Sir Morell sums up the whole matter as follows :—

When the patient is in the last stage of consumption, when he is worn out by his long suffering, when there is organic mischief of the heart or kidneys, or when the tuberculous disease is in a closed cavity (like the skull, for instance), I agree with Professor Senator that Koch's treatment should on no account be used.

To sum up: I believe that Koch's fluid is an agent of the highest possible value for the *detection* of tubercle, a remedy of great potency for certain of the slighter manifestations of tuberculosis, a palliative for some of the distressing symptoms of severer forms of the disease, and a deadly poison in advanced or unsuitable cases. Probably when more is known as to its mode of action, it will be possible to do more good by its means, with less risk of harm, than is the case at present.

There is a short article on the same subject by Dr. Paul Gibier in the *North American Review* for December.

CATHOLICS AND NONCONFORMISTS.

A MORAL FROM NORTH KILKENNY.

I HAVE elsewhere referred briefly to the remarkable struggle in North Kilkenny. As I deal with another phase of the same subject in the January number of the *Paternoster Review*, I venture to quote the concluding passages of my article on "North Kilkenny and Its Moral," printing, by way of preface and contrast, Professor Tyndall's dissertation in the *Times* on the same theme:—

PROFESSOR TYNDALL ON THE DUTY OF DISSENTERS.

The duty of patriotic dissent is now clearer than ever. The state and character of political parties in Ireland are laid bare to an extent never before reached since this agitation began. Kilkenny furnishes a sample. Consider it well. Monks and priests everywhere; Sir John Pope Hennessy hiding behind his sacerdotal agents and leaving to them the entire management of his affairs; priests in the chapels, with the dread terrors of the other world held over their panting flocks; priests as political orators in chapel yards and market squares; priests as canvassers in the villages and as rowdies among the mob—they are, and long have been, the heart and soul of this movement. These dark-browed gentry know what they are working for. To them their object is clear enough—it is the final and complete overthrow of Irish Protestantism, and the reconversion of Ireland into an "island of saints,"

I have at least one advantage over Professor Tyndall in this discussion. I am a Nonconformist; he is not. And to me, as a patriotic Dissenter, my duty is clearer than ever; but not in Professor Tyndall's sense.

THE POPE'S BLACK DRAGOONS.

There was a time, not so long ago, when such a dramatic demonstration of the power of the Catholic priesthood of Ireland would have filled many Englishmen with dismay. To-day it is not too much to say that there is hardly a Liberal in the United Kingdom who does not feel a profound sense of gratitude to the Pope's "Black Dragoons," whose decisive charge swept Mr. Parnell from the field. The cassocked brigade, for perhaps the first time in our history, have won the enthusiastic admiration of the most Protestant of English Protestants. The Kilkenny election was a vivid and conspicuous object-lesson, teaching us that in the campaign against the actual devils of our time we can, in nine cases out of ten, count upon the help, even when we are denied the sympathy, of the Catholic Church. It was worth the sacrifice of Mr. Parnell ten times over to bring the Catholic clergy of Ireland into line with the militant Nonconformists of England.

AND THE MILITANT NONCONFORMISTS.

The question which I wish to press is whether or not the time has not now come for a more frank and friendly union between the two bodies which have saved the Three Kingdoms from the profound moral disaster involved in the continued leadership of Mr. Parnell? Is it too much to hope that the present auspicious alliance between the Irish hierarchy and the Nonconformists of the United Kingdom may be established on a permanent basis?

Many good people among them, many of my most honoured friends, will regard this proposal with unfeigned horror. This, they will say, is what comes of friendly relations with Cardinals and missions to the Vatican. In reality, it comes from none of these things; it comes from going to Ireland and seeing with one's own eyes what the Catholic priest is to his flock. I defy any man to go to Ireland and look at the rural districts, even through prejudiced spectacles, without coming to the conclusion that to-day, in that distracted land, the Catholic priest is an absolutely indispensable element of society.

IN PRAISE OF THE IRISH PRIEST.

Landlordism, having gone bankrupt, is now having its throat cut by Mr. Balfour. The Government, devoid of all moral basis, has no hold on the country outside the range of its constables' batons. The National League is all at sixes and sevens; the Catholic Church alone remains erect in the midst of the Irish chaos. Its bishops in council are the nearest approach to an Irish Senate that is to be found in Ireland; its priesthood constitute a more intelligent, respectable, and public-spirited body than the retinue of nominees who were decorated with the affix M.P. at the good pleasure of Mr. Parnell. In the midst of insular parochialism, the clergy—many of whom have been educated in France, in Belgium, and in Rome—alone possess some trace of cosmopolitan culture. They are poor, but respected; celibate, but free from the breath of scandal; "myrmidons of Rome," but passionately patriotic. They represent in their parishes culture, discipline, and Christianity. Of course, there are exceptions, but the Catholic priest is in most cases the tribune of the people, the universal friend, the trusted and trustworthy representative of the rights of the poor, the oppressed, and those who have no helper. They might be none the worse if a second Father Mathew were to flood Ireland with the spiritual enthusiasm which drives out the habit of spirituous indulgence; but, take them all in all, they are among the best men in Ireland.

That is a true witness. It is because the Irish priest in these human relations is constantly trying to be what the most ultra-Protestant would wish to be himself if he were a good man, and planted in the midst of an Irish peasantry, that he has been able to checkmate Mr. Parnell. Why should we not recognise this, and extend a cordial right hand of fellowship across the Irish Channel to our comrades in arms—the priests and bishops of Ireland?

AN IRISH PARALLEL TO THE PURITANS.

Rome is the last place where a Protestant would be likely to imbibe any such ideas. It is the great caucus centre of the Church, the capital of the machine, the wire-pullers' metropolis. But go to Ireland on some great day when the people are meeting in their thousands to welcome a popular hero fresh from prison, or to concert measures for self-defence against their landlords, and you must have strangely misread the annals of the seventeenth century if you do not recognise at once in the priests and curates the nineteenth century counterparts of the Puritan preachers and Covenanting confessors of the reign of the Stuarts. The scene in Clanricarde's country, when the Plan of Campaign was first launched, reminded me at every turn of the era of our Civil Wars. There were the masses of eager footmen, the irregular regiments of mounted men, gathered together from the farmsteads far and near, and there in the heart and centre of all were the parish priest and his curates, the central nucleus round which everything revolved, the directing and controlling brain. Even so was it two centuries since in many an English shire, and although Cromwell's hot gospellers theologically were far apart from the Irish parish priest of the Catholic Church, they were in politics nearly identical. They sympathised with the people, for their sakes they confronted the power of the oppressor, and they strove with heart and hand and tongue to make their nation free. Why should not the sons of the Puritans rejoice to recognise their spiritual kinship with the Catholic clergy of Ireland? There is no danger of their absorbing us, or of our absorbing them. The Irish ecclesiastical party, like the Irish political party, will find no difficulty in preserving its complete independence.

But a cordial alliance and a thorough understanding would be as helpful in the sphere of faith and morals as it is admittedly in the sphere of politics. Who shall say that this is a vain dream after the overthrow of Mr. Parnell? North Kilkenny is the firstfruit of the new alliance. May we not hope that although the first it will not be the last time when "hands all round" will be the watchword of the two nations both in Church and State?

PRIVATE MORALITY AND PUBLIC TRUST.

BY MR. FREDERIC HARRISON AND OTHERS.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON, in a very brief but very sensible paper in the *Fortnightly* on "The Irish Leadership," writes:—

To assert that all sexual vice disqualifies a man for public affairs is mere puritanical extravagance; which would strike off from the service of their fellow-citizens—Wellington, Nelson, Palmerston, Garibaldi, and Gambetta. To say that a life of notorious infamy ought not to affect our confidence in a politician, is a cynical outrage on good sense as well as decency. Many great and noble servants of the State have been loose in life. It has stained their memory, and has often diminished their service.

On the other hand, judicial conviction of scandalous and systematic vice, with every circumstance of fraud and ignominy, must qualify or destroy the confidence and enthusiasm which a public leader should command.

The truth is that we cannot lay down absolute doctrines in the matter. There are forms of personal viciousness which may not destroy our confidence and respect for a public man. There are other forms and other cases which must and do destroy it. We must judge the whole life, the entire character, the situation all round. And amongst the circumstances which kill confidence come foremost—judicial proof, treason to friends, vulgar escapades, the disgust of decent people and the laughter of idle people. This is a simple matter of fact which no moralising whatever can affect one way or the other; and which the development of popular institutions indefinitely tends to increase. We may protest as much as we please, but in these days no man can retain the confidence of the people who is pilloried as at once odious, vicious, and ridiculous.

Mr. Harrison's conclusion is as follows:—

Even if the divorce court story were as utterly forgotten as a *feuilleton* in the *Figaro*, Englishmen and Scotchmen can have no more to say to the frantic partisan who, solely to help himself, flings to the winds truth, decency, his colleagues, and his country; and opens in both islands the fountains of hatred which it has cost long years of labour and sacrifice to close. If Irishmen choose to stand by the desperado who is seeking to revive the scenes of '98, they must bear their sufferings as they best can. Englishmen and Scotchmen can do nothing until Irishmen have another policy than that of revenge, and a leader whose hand a decent man can touch.

MRS. CADY STANTON.

Mrs. Cady Stanton writes in the *Westminster Review* an article which is in curious contrast to Mr. Harrison's. The point of her article, "Patriotism and Chastity," is that there has never been any true standard of social morality, and that none exists to-day. The true relation of the sexes is still an unsolved problem that has differed in all latitudes, in all parts, from the savage to civilised man. No one knows what is chastity or what is not. Mrs. Stanton even goes so far as to maintain that those who take Mr. Frederic Harrison's view of the necessity for the elementary decencies of human intercourse in the sexual relations of life on the part of a party leader, are guilty of a merciless hounding, which is responsible for the savage and reckless retaliation in which Mr. Parnell has indulged. In this fact lies probably, says the editors of the *Westminster Review*, the explanation of Mr. Parnell's recent aberration. In Mrs. Stanton's mind the standard of morality is not likely to be raised by hounding men, but by the education, elevation, and emancipation of women, by training them to self-respect and a virtuous independence.

Yet she quotes with approval:—

A leader in the suffrage movement once said:—"It would be more to the interest of women to have a Parliament composed of such men as Sir Charles Dilke, than one wholly of chaste angels in opposition."

This hardly justifies her inference that her receipt for raising the standard of morality has worked very well so far.

MR. FRANK HILL.

Mr. Frank Hill, in the *Contemporary Review*, says:—

A very bad man no doubt may be, let us say, a very good mathematician, and the worth of his demonstrations does not depend upon his fidelity to the Ten Commandments. But in matters of government, and especially in creating a new government, the question of institutions is scarcely more vital than that of persons. The character of the men into whose hands the conduct of affairs is to be put requires to be as carefully weighed as the powers with which it is proposed to invest them. From the time of Alcibiades to that of Charles James Fox, not to travel beyond the beginning of the present century, great and brilliant statesmen have often pushed profligacy to excess. Bad as Mr. Parnell's conduct is in itself, it is such as, after the decent interval of retirement which Mr. Gladstone judiciously suggested, and after such atonement as is possible, is usually condoned. What has shocked men was less the sensual offence into which Mr. Parnell has been betrayed, than other qualities, which in one sense magnify his guilt and in another dwarf it. The cold treachery, the protracted hypocrisy, the sneaking concealment under false names and in constantly shifted residences, the lying responses to the friend whom he deceived and to the political colleagues to whom he solemnly declared his innocence, all the ignoble expedients of fraud and falsehood to which he had recourse, double and treble the iniquity which he has confessed. It is viler in its accidents and attendant circumstances than in its essence. It is these things which fix the deepest brand upon Mr. Parnell, and render the proposal to hand over to him—for to this Home Rule comes—almost unlimited power in the government of Ireland an act of criminal lunacy.

MR. EDWARD DICEY.

Mr. Edward Dicey, in his article on the "Two Coalitions," in the *Nineteenth Century*, points out with perfect truth that—

It was not so much the moral offence of which Mr. Parnell stood convicted which outraged English public opinion, as the incidents with which that offence was connected. There is adultery and adultery. A man may be too fond of his neighbour's wife without forgetting his claim to be considered in other matters a man of honour, whose word can be trusted. But the revelations at the O'Shea trial showed Mr. Parnell to have little or no respect for even higher obligations than those imposed by the marriage vow. The whole evidence disclosed an amount of sordid deceit, deliberate falsehood, and brazen effrontery inconsistent not only with the respect of others, but with self-respect. No man after reading the O'Shea case, whatever his opinion may have been as to the conduct of the different parties to the suit, could avoid the impression that the co-respondent was not a person to inspire confidence in any relation of life. The impression may have been unjust; it is possible, if Mr. Parnell had chosen to tell his own story, he might have placed a different complexion on the facts. But in face of his persistent silence, it was impossible to come to any other conclusion than that the Nationalist leader was not a man to be trusted.

IN PRAISE OF FINLAND.

THE BRIGHTEST SPOT IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

THE best article in the Reviews this month is the admirable paper which a well-known writer contributes to the *Fortnightly* on Finland. There are few countries that are less understood, or that are more worthy of attentive observation, than the Scotland of Russia. Mr. Gladstone, recently writing to Madame Novikoff, expressed himself as profoundly perturbed by the reports in the press as to the proposals which pointed to the Russianisation of the Grand Duchy. Finland, at least, has always been the brightest spot in the Russian Empire. All friends of Russia in this country have constantly pointed to the freedom, civil and religious, enjoyed by the Finns under the ægis of the Tzar as a proof that the Russian autocracy could be combined with a wise and well-ordered freedom. The fatal influence which darkens the reign of the present Tzar now threatens with eclipse the brightest spot in the Tzar's dominions. The writer, who disfigures, but does not conceal his identity by the pseudonym, "E. B. Lanin," gives us in the *Fortnightly* a charming, although perhaps idealised, picture of Finland and the Finns. The country, he tells us, is one of the most singular in Europe, with a charm and beauty peculiarly its own, not to be matched on the Continent or in England. The Finn is as interesting as his country. No people in the Old World, excepting the Norwegians, are more frankly democratic than the Finns.

THE BENEFITS OF HOME RULE.

By the frank adoption of the constitutional monarchy in Finland by Alexander II., beneficial results were immediately obtained.

In 1860 Finnish silver and copper coins had been struck for the first time, silver remaining, as before, the sole standard of value, until 1879, when the Grand Duke gave his assent to a bill establishing a gold basis, and in the following year the first gold coins were issued from the Finnish mint. The Diet voted large sums of money for the construction of a network of railways to be exploited by the Finnish Government. The benefits of education were put within the reach of the poorest citizen of the Grand Duchy. The possession of the land was, without fuss or bustle, or judicial robbery, transferred to the peasants who were able and willing to till it; a new impetus was given to agricultural pursuits by the foundation of technical schools throughout the country: schools of agriculture, schools of forestry, schools of engineering, &c.; enterprise and industry on the part of the peasantry were encouraged by valuable prizes given for progress; a new penal code was drawn up, the prisons were reformed—in a word, the land and the people were materially and morally regenerated.

It is difficult for one who has never been to Finland to realise even approximately the wonderful comparative prosperity that has resulted from that quarter of a century of constitutional self-government.

RAPID SOCIAL PROGRESS.

His account of the temperance legislation in Finland is most interesting. It consists of local option for country districts, control and restrictive measures for the cities, and the encouragement of temperance societies and the spread of educational instruction. The result is the nearest approach to total abstinence that has ever yet been made by any country of ancient or modern times. The account of a benevolent temperance society which runs public-houses on its own account is enough to make one's mouth water. Education has made such progress that there are probably not five thousand persons in Finland who cannot read nor write. The primary schools would lose nothing by comparison with corresponding establishments in England and America. The land question was solved by the conversion of the peasants into proprietors by advancing the money on loan at a low rate of interest, sixteen agricultural schools were established and eighteen dairy-farming schools. The account given of the work done by the Finnish Diet in promoting agriculture may be taken as an example for the First Minister of Agriculture in Home-Ruled Ireland. From whatever point of view the country is studied, Finland is found to be fully abreast of the most civilised countries of the world. Not even in Sweden and Norway are life and property so secure as in Finland. The population is scrupulously, heroically, quixotically honest.

THE POSITION OF WOMEN.

On another point also their record is quite as admirable.

Tried by that crucial test, the position of women, Finland deserves a place among the foremost nations of the world. Women are looked upon not as terrestrial houris created to minister to man's pleasures, but as his companions, friends, fellow soldiers in the battle of life, and they are treated with all the respect, and allowed all the liberty, consonant with this view of their mission. The schools, technical and other, the university, the Government offices, the railways, post and telegraph offices, are thrown open to them; women who are *femmes soles* possess and exercise the right of voting for members of the municipal councils, and public opinion in Finland is very strongly in favour of according them a voice in the election of representatives to the Diet, and the Diet itself is only kept from giving effect to the general desire by the knowledge that Russia would never tolerate the innovation. The old respect for woman which inspired the laws of the Accadians of Babylon, and characterised the Finns of Pagan times, still manifests itself in the conceptions and institutions of modern Finland.

ALMOST TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

In short, whether it is in religion, trade, morality, agriculture, industry, cleanliness, or anything else, the Finns stand at the top of the tree, and if the writer be correct, we should be almost justified in concluding that the best thing, not only for Russia, but also for England and America, would be to put themselves under the tutelage of Finland. It is impossible to believe that any nation can be altogether so angelic as the Finns are here painted, but there seems to be no doubt at all that it would be a disastrous day for civilisation and humanity that would place the Grand Duchy under the rule of the Tchinovniks of St. Petersburg.

Temple Bar.—Mr. Chisholm, formerly Chief Clerk of H.M. Exchequer, begins a series of papers this month entitled "Recollections of an Octogenarian Civil Servant," which ought to be interesting. He was born in 1809, and entered the Civil Service at an early age. There is an historic-biographical paper on "Bess of Hardwick," or, in other words, Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, who married four husbands, and died immensely rich without a friend. She built Chatsworth, Hardwick, and Oldcotes From the point of view of fiction, *Temple Bar* is probably one of the strongest, if not the strongest, of all the magazines. Mrs. Lynn Linton begins a new novel, entitled "Kept to the Ear;" Mr. W. E. Norris writes another, "The Three Brothers;" while the third, entitled "Love or Money," is by an anonymous writer.

HOW I BECAME A JOURNALIST.

BY M. DE BLOWITZ.

IN *Harper's* for January, M. de Blowitz, of the *Times*, contributes a charming article, which contains a bit of the autobiography of that illustrious hero, the Paris correspondent of the *Times*. Journalists, like poets, are born and not made; but M. de Blowitz never discovered his vocation until after the suppression of the Commune, when the merest chance seemed to have led to his appointment on temporary duty by Mr. Laurence Oliphant; and he acquitted himself so well that he was subsequently appointed Mr. Oliphant's successor, and so succeeded to a place in which he has deported himself as we all know.

HIS FIRST INTRODUCTION TO THE "TIMES."

It is interesting to note that at the time when he was first asked to write for the *Times* he had never seen that newspaper, and Mr. Oliphant spread it out before him on the floor in all its vast expanse in order to overawe him. I was amazed, says M. de Blowitz. A friend of his had always told him he ought to write on a roomy daily newspaper; "I think that size would satisfy him." Mr. Oliphant then explained to him in detail what the *Times* was, and M. de Blowitz slowly took in the secret of

> The success of the great English newspapers, how they came into possession of the vast resources at their disposal, and the benefits they confer on the people, for whom they are at once a curb, a power, a stimulant, and a glory. I was delighted to find employment, even for a time, on the greatest of such journals.

The real interest in the paper has nothing to do with journalism, however; it lies in the realistic sketches of France during the Commune. M. de Blowitz, we learn from this charming egotistic article, played a leading part in the suppression of the Commune in Marseilles, and he held many interesting conversations with M. Thiers. After he had tasted the sweets of journalism on the *Times*, he reluctantly decided that he must leave journalism, and accept the Consul-Generalship of Riga, which M. Thiers had offered him. His reflections at this point are worthy of reproduction as a specimen of the satirical mode in which M. de Blowitz pokes fun at his French *confrères*:—

"N.B.—THIS IS ROTE SARKASTIC."

Riga! It appeared to me now a place of exile. I had drunk too deeply of the sweets of a life the very struggles of which were full of delight. I clung to it. I made some advances to the Paris newspapers. I soon felt that to become a French journalist, talent, even if one has it, does not suffice. Many other qualities are necessary, and these I did not possess. Extreme suppleness, readiness in understanding the public taste and in conforming to it, are indispensable in a French editor. He must possess besides the art of repelling a public adversary by alarming the individual, skill to command influence by asserting the possession of it, a natural way of using the editorial "we" without a smile, a perfection of style which throws into the shade the interest of the facts and the skill with which they are grouped, a brilliancy of detail which dazzles and distracts attention, something which is at once aggressive, bold, and sceptical. All these gifts the French newspaper man possesses instinctively, and brings them to perfection by living in a special *milieu*. I felt that I was destitute of all qualifications, without which no one can reach an eminent position on the French press. Sadly, then, I determined on the course I should take. I resolved to see M. Thiers in the course of the day, to remind him of the letter of appointment he had formerly promised to obtain for me.

A HINT TO YOUNG JOURNALISTS.

From this horrible prospect he was rescued by Mr. Oliphant offering him a permanent appointment on the *Times*, Mr. Hardman being called back to London. M. de Blowitz then found his appointed sphere and has remained in it ever since. The following practical little suggestion from the experience of a hardened interviewer is worthy of reproduction:—

I am going, for the benefit of younger journalists, to give a hint which a good many of them whom I know would do well to keep in remembrance. When a man gives a correspondent an important piece of news, the latter should remain with him for a time, but change the conversation, and leave him while it has turned on something quite insignificant. If the correspondent take his departure abruptly, a flash of caution will burst upon his informant. He will reflect rapidly, and will beg the journalist not to repeat what he has said till he sees him again. The information would be lost, and the correspondent would suffer an annoyance that might have been saved if he had heard nothing. A newspaper has no use for confidential communications it cannot transmit to its readers.

M. DE BLOWITZ PREACHETH.

"I have never courted applause," says M. de Blowitz, "nor feared criticism; I know that the reader will not continue to read what bores him." A bore M. de Blowitz never is, not even when he preaches sermons which, to do him justice, is very seldom; but in the present article he gives one which he gave to Mr. Oliphant, when that late mystic was endeavouring to convert him to Shakerism.

"Excuse me," I said, "I think we might settle for good this question of proselytism, which might cause differences between us. I cannot accept the views of your prophet, which are based on pride. He has proved to you that you are greater than other men, because you have submitted to drive a dust cart. I prefer the word of Christ, who taught us not to consider ourselves greater or better than other men, because we are dust ourselves. Humanity oscillates between atheism, which rejects reason, and reason, which bows to faith. Those who would substitute gravitation for the law of God, those who would explain the everlasting harmony of the world by successive aggregations arising out of chaos in fulfilment of an unconscious and sublime *ordonance*, claim a greater effort from me than those who ask me to believe in one God and in the doctrine of the Trinity. When I have admitted that God created the world, I have expressed a belief certainly which makes revealed religions appear infinitely less miraculous, and a thousandfold more acceptable, than the theory of spontaneous creation and automatic development. That from the midst of the people of God trodden under the hoof of the pagan conqueror in the corrupt Græco-Roman world there should have arisen a prophet who, instead of hatred and revolution, preached charity, forgiveness, brotherly love, and good-will toward all men, was itself a greater miracle than any of those attributed to Christ during His sojourn on earth. Unless you can teach me a religion which inculcates precepts more sublime than those of the Divine Philosopher of Nazareth, which your prophet does not do, leave me my faith without seeking to trouble it. You may make an unhappy man, but you will not make a disciple."

THE REVOLUTION IN THE ARGENTINE.

THE important part which the Argentine crisis played in our late financial troubles will cause many people to turn with interest to M. Alfred Ebelot's graphic account of the Revolution in Buenos Ayres contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for December. M. Ebelot has long been known as an occasional writer upon Argentine affairs, and his residence in the country, his participation in its struggles, his personal acquaintance with its leading men, enable him to write with rare knowledge of the subject. His narrative focusses the facts within the limits of a brilliant sketch. His political opinions are, of course, his own. Probably he would claim for them that they are the opinions of every honest man, and his account certainly appears to justify the claim.

The paper is too long and too full of matter new to the ordinary European reader to summarise entirely. What will remain in most memories after reading the preliminary sketch of the struggle between the Unionist and the Federalist parties with which it opens will be the opposing figures of the two men who were prominently associated with either side. The early fights, the ultimate triumph of the Unionist party, were led and inspired by General Mitre. Buenos Ayres rose from the position of the capital of a province to the capital of a nation. The Unionist party, having achieved the object of its first ambitions, became the National party. The truly tropical growth of the town of Buenos Ayres under the new *régime* is one of the political phenomena to which we have become accustomed in America. Life seemed literally to break out of its pavements. Men from every part of Argentina thronged its streets. It was impossible to build fast enough for the new inhabitants whom newly developed means of communication deposited daily at its doors. But a turn of the wheel of the great machine of government brought a man of the other party to direct this success. Dr. Miguel Juarez Celman became President. His party also underwent a change of name. The eternal "*L'Etat c'est moi*" of the personal ruler tempted this gentleman. He also declared that there was but one party, which was his, and his followers became known as the "Unconditionals." They had need to make few conditions with their consciences in the road along which M. Ebelot describes them as passing. The maxim of the party, according to him, was simply that "to govern is to take." President Celman had "a taste for receiving presents which was nothing short of comic." On one of his birthdays a provincial governor who desired certain privileges, was not afraid to make him a present of land which had cost a million and a half of francs; nor was the President ashamed to accept. And "like master, like man," the rest of the officials followed suit until all sense of the value of money was lost. The description which follows in detail of the manner in which public works were sold, banks founded, and land mortgage companies encouraged, will be anything but agreeable reading for any holder of Argentine Stock. A couple of pages are devoted to the manner in which money was raised through the famous çedulas. The system of çedulas, if *bonâ fide*—as up to the issue of stock bearing the letter M it is believed to have been—was well conceived, and might have rendered great public service in a new country like Argentina. It was, briefly, a system of advancing money on mortgage to landowners who were supposed to use it for the purpose of putting their land into a fit state to be cultivated in small lots. The lots were to be cultivated by individuals who should gradually pay the mortgage and acquire the freehold. As each individual paid his mortgage, the landowner was to redeem this stock which bore a corresponding letter. The lender of the money was the Provincial Mortgage Bank of Buenos Ayres. The holders of the stock were, unfortunately for themselves, the investors, and, it must also frankly be admitted, the speculators of Europe. At first the working of the scheme was genuine and the effect beneficial, but the opportunities were too tempting to be neglected. Marshes, quicksands, every sort of absolutely valueless land, was soon figuring as security for advances in the public market. With sufficient interest at headquarters advances could be made on anything or nothing. Having pocketed the money the original parties to the contract "disposed of their interest" to some man of them and there was an end of the transaction. There was no further question of interest or principal.

For President Celman the financial system which he tolerated has resulted, according to M. Ebelot's computation, in a fortune which is variously estimated at from two hundred to three hundred millions of francs. It is pleasant to turn from the picture of this man, known before his elevation to power by the title of the "Insignificant," to this other of the really great figure of Argentine politics.

General Mitre was one of the brilliant phalanx who, in 1852, inaugurated this era of modern institutions on the banks of the River Plata. Victorious on the field of battle, he was even more successful in the political campaign by which he put an end to divisions and assured the unity of the nation. As President of the Republic he commanded the allied armies of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic in the Paraguyan wars. Still a poor man, he laid down his power and made no attempt to exercise influence over the choice of his successor. This done he returned by necessity to his profession as a journalist, by taste to his studies as a man of letters and an historian. He spent twenty-two years in the seclusion of his own library, only twice on occasions of public need coming forward to interfere actively in politics. In the meantime his paper, the *Nacion*, became the most important in South America, and the recognised guide of independent opinion in the Argentine Republic. He published also during this period several long works of striking merit, amongst them the "History of San Martin," which appears to be no less remarkable for elevation and breadth of thought than for the fulness of knowledge to which it testifies, and a translation of Dante into Spanish. As poet, as historian, or as politician, in studious retirement, or in public action, his life has been equally devoted to the progress of generous ideas. The gratification of selfish ambition has formed no part of the aim to which he has consistently pressed forward. He inspired the civic union to break through the horrible circle of corruption which bound the country, and in doing so brought about the fall of the late President. If the Argentine Republic now recovers herself and takes, as her friends hope she will, an honourable stand among the nations, it will be to General Mitre primarily that it is due, and we can well believe that when Celman and his crew have been long forgotten this one grand figure will remain towering above all which now surround it to serve at once for the pride and the inspiration of the future generations of Buenos Ayres.

WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

SO, SO! BY MR. C. H. SPURGEON.

IN the *Sword and Trowel* for January, Mr. Spurgeon contributes a brief article on the present crisis, in which he makes a moan over the novelties in religion, which he declares have acquired a dangerous popularity, even in the most orthodox quarters, at the present time. The following passages will be read with interest:—

Those who have no delight in unsettlement and useless change are by no means indifferent spectators of the childish freaks of this light-headed generation. Certain of us are distressed beyond measure by that which others enter upon with a light heart. To mention this is to bring upon such dissentients a storm of ridicule. Our regrets cause no concern to the changeful ones. Why should they? They despise the old fogies who cannot, like themselves, rush into the bogs after the jack-o'-lantern of progress. "Doctrine!" cry they, "Who cares for *that?*" Calling it "dogma," they make a football of it, and again they shout, "Who cares?" Without waiting for an answer, they hurry forward in their infallible wisdom to exercise their liberality of spirit by scoffing at the narrow-minded orthodox. New teachings and new methods mar the peace of churches which, for many generations, have held to the once-delivered faith. The intrusion has been wanton and illegal; but what of that? Protests are of no avail: it usually suffices to answer them with a sneer. Where contempt would scarcely be prudent, the pretence of agreement is made to cover over a fatal difference, and to give opportunity to stab the truth in the back. All things appear to be regarded as fair in the conflict with old-fashioned believers: they are a kind of creature with whom no faith is to be kept, and to whom no rights are reserved.

The results patent to all, in many cases, are the decay of piety, the death of prayer meetings, the frequenting of theatres and other places of amusement, lax morals, and a general worldliness of life. Need we go far to find Nonconformist churches which will never be accused of Puritanism, but might truthfully be called clubs for social, political, literary, and sportive purposes? Of course, the provision of amusement is judged to be laudable, and by no means a thing requiring to be defended; while the holding of bazaars, in which the stage itself is left in the rear, and Vanity Fair is outdone, is justified and commended. We have "Institutes" for youth, where the gambler tries his unaccustomed hand, and "sing-songs," where the frequenter of the low music-hall acquires his first taste for the comic and the loose. The more "liberal" the doctrine, the more free-and-easy the living. These are the new lamps which are offered us for the old. We are to barter away the gold of Ophir, and receive, in exchange, the mud of the Dead Sea. Will all professors have it so? Will the free churches be in the forefront of this mad movement towards the abyss?

It is cheering to believe that many have of late been braced up, and are recovering their footing. Testimony for the Gospel is clearer from many pulpits than it was wont to be; for which may God be praised! In other cases the new system has worked itself out; and, aroused by the disastrous result, the people have returned to the truth which they once loved. The heart of the churches is in a great measure sound; and when those who rule the hour are no longer able to silence the much-enduring people, there will be a return to the former beliefs, and this will be accompanied by a firmer adhesion to them in the future. Too much is it a fact that a clique is ruling, and the real voice of the people is unheard.

It is satisfactory to see that Mr. Spurgeon is recovering a little of the confidence of his earlier years. But a short time ago he seemed to fear that the Down-grade Movement was going to sweep us headlong to perdition.

THE PIGMIES OF THE AFRICAN FOREST.

THE first place in *Scribner* for January is occupied by a copiously illustrated article by Mr. Stanley, on the "Pigmies of the African Forest." Mr. Stanley begins by explaining that—

For the benefit of such of your readers as take an interest in pigmy humanity, I have taken the trouble to write this article, that they may have a little more considerateness for the undersized creatures inhabiting the Great Forest of Equatorial Africa. They must relieve their minds of the Darwinian theory, avoid coupling man with the ape, and banish all thoughts of the fictitious small-brained progenitor supposed to be existing somewhere on land unsubmerged since the Eocene period. For there is no positive evidence as yet that man was otherwise than he is to-day, viz., a biped endowed with mind. Think of troglodytes, pile-villages, bog-men, riverdrift-men, cave-men, men of the Stone, Bronze, Iron, or Steel Ages, down to the highly-cultured Bostonian men and women of the period, and we can produce evidences to prove that man, throughout all periods since he came on the earth, has been a creature separate and distinct from all others, from the fact that he possessed a mind. Intellectually, the pigmies of the African forest are the equals of about fifty per cent. of the modern inhabitants of any great American city to-day. And yet there has been no change, or progress of any kind, among the pigmies of the forest since the time of Herodotus.

The article does not contain much that is new, for Mr. Stanley has said so much about the pigmies in his letters and in his book that as we turn page after page it is impossible to avoid a feeling that you have heard all this before. Still, it is well to have a popular monograph on the subject in such a magazine as *Scribner's*. The pigmies vary in height from thirty-three inches to four feet four; they are beardless, but their bodies are covered with a long fell, long enough to be taken hold of by the fingers. Mr. Stanley is quite sure that they are cannibals, although he has never seen them eating human flesh. The poisoned arrows are charged with a poison so deadly that the merest puncture develops dreadful gangrenous tumours and tetanus. Mr. Stanley says:—

They are many degrees below the larger aborigines in the knowledge of how to make themselves comfortable, and raise food for their families. They do not manufacture cloth out of tree-bark, nor do they know what trees will furnish dyes, or how to make pots and water-vessels out of earth, or how to make needles out of iron and bone, or how to smelt the hematite to reduce it to iron, or how to forge the iron into weapons of defence, or how to make nets of plant-fibre. They make no clearings, neither do they plant or sow, and their dwellings, though neat enough, are not to be compared to the laboriously constructed villages of the big agricultural tribes.

But these nomads have demonstrated that they have quick human sympathies, are affectionate, tractable, and teachable. They are courageous, and prompt to defend their families; they know how to select beautiful sylvan camps; they can find their way to any quarter of the compass through the primeval forest; the untenanted woods have no terror for them; they are powerful against the elephant and the leopard, more cunning than the chimpanzee; their craft enables them to trap the shy lemur or the knowing parrot. Neither bird nor beast can escape them. With the virtues of many plants they are familiar, and they know what wild edibles or esculents may be eaten with impunity. They make the larger tribes pay tribute to them, and the most powerful communities of settlers are glad of their forbearance.

THE LATE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.

BY THE REV. MALCOLM MACCOLL.

THE Rev. Malcolm MacColl writes in the *Contemporary* upon Dean Church. He says:—

Indomitable love of truth, sincerity, humility, equity, generosi y, patience—these formed the ethical soil in which his mind was rooted. Consequently, he never lost his balance in any of the surging controversies of the last fifty years; while others, some of them men of great name, gave up hope and left the field—some for Rome, some for Agnosticism, some for weary Indifferentism. Dean Church, unlike Newman, combined in a rare degree the historical and critical faculties. His essay on Dante alone stamps him as one of the first critics of any age; and his volumes on Anselm, Bacon, and "The Beginnings of the Middle Ages," his singularly brilliant and comprehensive sketch of "The Early Ottomans," must make everyone who has read them sigh that a mind so powerful, so discriminating, so amply furnished with knowledge, and in command of a style at once so dignified and attractive, did not find time to leave behind him some monumental work on history, in addition to the fragmentary monographs which show how well equipped he was for the task. He gave one the impression, more than any man I have ever known, of saintliness, of a life detached from this world and having its roots in the unseen. To him it was an intense reality. He seriously wished more than once to resign his deanery, not merely because he sighed for the country, but because he, the ideal dean, believed himself unfitted for the post. And there came another motive later. He was very anxious to see Dr. Liddon removed from Oxford, both because he saw that Oxford was depressing him unduly, and also because he felt that a man of Liddon's power and unique position should, for the Church's sake and his own, be placed in a position of responsibility. When it became evident, therefore, that Dr. Liddon was not to be a bishop, Dean Church was desirous of making way for him in the deanery of St. Paul's—a sacrifice which friends prevented, and to which Dr. Liddon himself would have been the very last to consent.

SHOULD WE HAVE AN ENGLISH ACADEMY?

YES, BY ONE; NO, BY ANOTHER.

IN the *Author* for December 15th, Mr. H. G. Keene says:—

Now that everyone can read, and literature has to be produced for multitudes who, for the most part, are without the means of criticism, there does seem to be, at least, as much need for an antiseptic power in literary art as there was in France in the time of Richelieu.

But, besides the dangers to which our language is exposed by the unlettered condition of the great majority of readers on this side of the Atlantic, there is the further illimitable peril from a public like that of the Western part of the United States.

The great evils against which writers of English, however able, have now to be guarded are—abridgment of phrase and neologism. The first arises from every one being in a hurry; the second, the desire to attract by smartness and by using new locutions where words of excellence and sufficiency already exist.

If an Academy of philological experts could really do anything to provide against these practices, it would surely render valuable service to the cause that we must all have at heart.

Mr. J. Stanley Little, replying, says:—

In this matter why instance the French Academy? The French are an academic people; we are not. The Royal Academy of Arts should be, to us, "a solemn warning." The Royal Academy of Arts is in its decadence, as any art dealer or any Academician, were he to speak the truth, would admit In founding an Academy of Letters we shall bring into being, on parallel lines, all the abuses and foibles which the critics have so valiantly combated in the case of the existing institution. The R.A.'s are the carriage folk of art; why should we not also have, it is asked, the carriage folk of literature? Undoubtedly the prospect has attractions. An Academy of Letters would, without doubt, ignore the original and sincere workers. Such an Academy would, in the nature of things, be mainly formed of men who had successfully tickled the palate of the groundlings, or mildly reflected classic models. I am convinced that there is not an evil of over-production, nor of gold, or notoriety-hunting, which the institution of an Academy of Letters would not increase tenfold. As for the standards of language and style, they are not to be obtained or preserved by such means. Again, I instance the Royal Academy, which has done nothing for English art in the concrete sense, and in regard to individual artists of the highest distinction, has done all it could to crush them out of existence. The things actually desired by men seeking election would be the purple and fine linen. To found an Acaemy of Letters would be to institute, open-eyed, another crying evil.

AN AMERICAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF AUSTRALIA.

MR. JOSIAH ROYCE, in *Scribner* for January, describes for the American public his impressions of Australia. Mr. Royce does not believe in the possibility of an all-embracing English Federation. He says the Americans owe their national unity to God and the Mississippi Valley. The English race has no Mississippi Valley, and Mr. Royce thinks that the oceans divide it into different political divisions, forgetting that the ocean nowadays binds communities together instead of dividing them; but for the waterway between England and Australia the Antipodes could never have been included in the same Empire with Great Britain. That which the sea hath bound together the sea does not necessarily divide. Mr. Royce, however, is of a different opinion.

It is almost certain that a period not far distant will see both Australia and New Zealand separated from the mother country, and engaging in an eventful life as the principal powers of the southern hemisphere.

Geographically Australia is made for unity, but out of the great problem of south *versus* north important complications are sure to grow. At present—

The rural conditions of southern Australia are certainly very promising, in view of this kindly climate and this vigorous population. And if great nations are created by their farmers, the future looks bright for the Australian.

After a pleasant description of the mountain scenery of Australia, Mr. Royce embodies his political reflections in a conversation between himself and his friend, the gist of which is that political life in Australia is much more vigorous and full of practical idealism than American.

But it was this undercurrent of idealistic socialism that attracted most my attention. Our early statesmen in this country used to fear nothing so much as the European tyrants who, no doubt, were longing to get at our liberties; hence our early tendency was mainly toward whatever secured popular freedom, and checked the powers above. The Australian leader is nowadays thinking, it would seem, of nothing so much as of some new social tie by which he may persuade the popular will to bind itself. After all, are not social ties the glory of rational human life? The result is already strange—this vast, weird continent, where nature is the most primitive and unexpected in her desolation and barbarism, fast filling with men whose thoughts are daily fuller of elaborate political schemes and social theories. At this rate, before another century Australia will show us some of the most remarkable experiments in State Socialism that have ever yet been seen.

"A LAY OF IMPERIAL UNITY."

THE English-speaking world has yet to find its Arndt, who will answer in verse the question, What is the fatherland of the English-speaking man? Pending his arrival, Mr. John Dennistoun Wood, of Melbourne, has made a gallant attempt to give poetic expression to the aspirations of the Royal Colonial Institute. His poem, entitled "The Briton's Land, a Lay of Imperial Unity," is published in the opening number of the *Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute*, by special direction of the Council:—

Should German, Russ, or Frank demand
What country is the Briton's land,
As no vainglorious boast would I
To that inquiry thus reply:—
His is the land where the north breeze
Blows foam across the Orcades;
Where Donegal's rock-wall flings back
The foiled Atlantic's fierce attack;
Where Dover with its cliffs of snow
Serenely views his ancient foe;
Where Calpe's* warders hold the key
That shuts and opes the Inland Sea;
Where lies the Isle† which monk-knights bold
Against the Moslem held of old;
Where stands the Cape,‡ by tempests beat,
Round which Da Gama steered his fleet;
Where billows from the antarctic pole
Against Cape Pillar's§ basalt roll;
Where graze Australia's myriad flocks
And shine her golden sands and rocks;
Where the twin summits of Mount Cook‖
The England of the South o'erlook;
Where lies Ceylon mid pearly seas
With palm-leaves rustling in the breeze;
Where rolls Hydaspes,¶ which of yore
The Macedonian's galleys bore;
Where, born mid Himalayan snows,
By marble mosques** the Jumna flows;
Where by the Irawaddi's stream††
Is heard the elephant's shrill scream;
Where summer isles‡‡ lie in the seas
That wash the Golden Chersonese;
Where Hong Kong with ship-crowded bay
Stands at the gateway of Cathay;
Where mountains, clad with mighty pines,
Rise steep above Columbia's mines;
Where down the cliffs with thund'rous roar
The waves of the Saint Lawrence pour;
Where fishers by Newfoundland reap
The finny harvest of the deep;
Where on the Caribbean Isles,
Begirt with palms, the ocean smiles;
Where Demerara's fertile plains
Exult in wealth of sugar-canes.

On arctic shores, in tropic seas,
The Briton's banner courts the breeze;
Beneath the palm-tree and the oak
He speaks the tongue that Shakespeare spoke;
Beneath the Southern Cross and Bear
His children lisp the selfsame prayer;
Upon his land ne'er sets the sun,
His harvest toil is never done;
As soon as England's veiled in night
New Zealand hails the eastern light;
When icebergs block Canadian seas
Grain ripens at th' Antipodes;
Each hour his ports throughout the world
Behold his vessels' sails unfurled,
Or hear the rattle, as descends
The anchor when the voyage ends.

Placed side by side the bridal pair
Before the priest and altar swear:—
One now we are and shall be ever
Till death the life-long union sever.
No marriage-vow can break the doom
That bounds life's journey by the tomb;
But nations worthy to endure
May immortality secure.
We therefore will the vow record,
Without one qualifying word;—
One now we are, and shall remain
Till moons shall cease to wax and wane,
A hundred lands together strung
On this strong cord—one Crown, one Tongue.

This is not bad, but it only deals with one-half of the English-speaking race. The division between the Americans and the English is temporary, and will pass away. The true poet should strike his lyre, not for the purpose of perpetuating the division, but for the purpose of healing the breach which has already lasted long enough.

* Calpe is the ancient name of the Rock of Gibraltar.
† The Knights of St. John bravely held Malta against the Turks in the 16th century.
‡ Vasco da Gama was the first European to sail to India round the Cape of Good Hope, formerly called the Cape of Storms.
§ Cape Pillar is the south-eastern extremity of Tasmania.
‖ Mount Cook, the highest mountain in New Zealand, rises in two peaks.
¶ Alexander the Great launched his flotilla on the Hydaspes, now the Jhelum.
** At Agra and Delhi.
†† In Upper Burma the wild elephants may be heard trumpeting to each other across the Irawaddi.
‡‡ Penang and Singapore.

IN PRAISE OF MADAME BLAVATSKY.

BY ANNIE BESANT.

THERE is a characteristic article in *Lucifer* of December 15th, entitled "The Theosophical Society and H. P. B.," in which one of the editors of the magazine delivers herself of a whole-hearted panegyric upon her sister editor, which is curious in many ways—among others, the extent to which it shows Mrs. Besant has thrown herself into theosophy. She declares the question, whether the twentieth century is to grope in darkness, with none to guide? depends upon whether or not the brotherhood of the Theosophical Society is faithful to its high ideal. At present it would seem that the brotherhood has come very far short of its duty in this respect. Madame Blavatski is the centre of the society, and when the storm broke upon her devoted head, her followers rallying round her, tried to minimise her position, and argued that the teachings remained impregnable, whether the teacher was trustworthy or not. Against this Mrs. Besant protests with vigour. Her discourse to the unfaithful members of the faithful brotherhood is summed up under the following heads:—

(1). Either she is a messenger from the Masters, or else she is a fraud.

(2). In either case the Theosophical Society would have had no existence without her.

(3). If she is a fraud, she is a woman of wonderful ability and learning, giving all the credit of these to some persons who do not exist.

(4). If H. P. B. is a true messenger, opposition to her is opposition to the Masters, she being their only channel to the Western World.

(5). If there are no Masters, the Theosophical Society is an absurdity, and there is no use in keeping it up. But if there are Masters, and H. P. B. is their messenger, and the Theosophical Society their foundation, the Theosophical Society and H. P. B. cannot be separated before the world.

THE SOCIALIST IDEAL IN ART.

BY MR. WILLIAM MORRIS.

IN the *New Review* for January Mr. William Morris, poet and socialist, writes on the "Social Ideal in Art." He maintains that, to put it very bluntly and shortly, under the present state of society happiness is only possible to artists and thieves. This was not so formerly.

Art was once the common possession of the whole people; it was the rule in the Middle Ages that the produce of handicraft was beautiful. Then it was only Ruin which bore on its face the tokens of its essential hideousness; to-day, it is prosperity that is externally ugly.

Art is only enjoyed by comparatively few persons, by the rich and the parasites that minister to them directly, but even the rich have very little enjoyment of art—

Simply because the great mass of effective art, that which pervades all life, *must* be the result of the harmonious co-operation of neighbours. And a rich man has no neighbours—nothing but rivals and parasites.

This, then, is the position of art in this epoch. It is helpless and crippled amidst the sea of utilitarian brutality. It cannot perform the most necessary functions: it cannot build a decent house, or ornament a book, or lay out a garden, or prevent the ladies of the time from dressing in a way that caricatures the body and degrades it. On the one hand it is cut off from the traditions of the past, on the other from the life of the present. It is the art of a clique and not of the people. The people are too poor to have any share of it. As an artist I *know* this, because I can *see* it.

Having thus defined what art is now, Mr. Morris proceeds to describe what it will be in the ideal society to which he looks forward:—

Instead of looking upon art as a luxury incidental to a certain privileged position, the Socialist claims art as a necessity of human life which society has no right to withhold from any one of the citizens; and he claims also that in order that this claim may be established people shall have every opportunity of taking to the work which each is best fitted for; not only that there may be the least possible waste of human effort, but also that that effort may be exercised pleasurably. For I must here repeat what I have often had to say, that the pleasurable exercise of our energies is at once the source of all art and the cause of all happiness: that is to say, it is the end of life. So that once again the society which does not give a due opportunity to all its members to exercise their energies pleasurably has forgotten the end of life, is not fulfilling its functions, and therefore is a mere tyranny to be resisted at all points. Furthermore, in the making of wares there should be some of the spirit of the handicraftsman, whether the goods be made by hand, or by a machine that helps the hand, or by one that supersedes it.

The market of neighbours, the interchange of mutual good services, will be established, and will take the place of the present gambling market, and its bond-slave the modern factory system. But the working in this fashion, with the unforced and instinctive reciprocity of service, clearly implies the existence of something more than a mere gregarious collection of workmen. It implies a consciousness of a society of neighbours, that is of equals, of men who do indeed expect to be made use of by others, but only so far as the services they give are pleasing to themselves; so far as they are services the performance of which is necessary to their own well-being and happiness.

Now, as on the one hand I *know* that no worthy popular art can grow out of any other soil than this of freedom and mutual respect, so on the other I feel sure both that this opportunity will be given to art, and also that it will avail itself of it, and that, once again, nothing which is made by man will be ugly, but will have its due form, and its due ornament, will tell the tale of its making and of its use, even where it tells no other tale. And this because when people once more take pleasure in their work, when the pleasure rises to a certain point, the expression of it will become irresistible, and that expression of pleasure is art, whatever form it may take.

The first step toward the fresh new-birth of art *must* interfere with the privilege of private persons to destroy the beauty of the earth for their private advantage, and thereby to rob the community. This very privilege, which is but the privilege of the robber by force of arms, is just the thing which it is the aim and end of our present organisation to uphold; and all the formidable executive at the back of it, army, police, law courts, presided over by the judges as representing the executive, is directed towards this one end—to take care that the richest shall rule, and shall have full licence to injure the commonwealth to the full extent of his riches.

PRIZES FOR 1891.

THE proprietors of *Atalanta* offer a free first-class return trip from London through Paris to Switzerland and back to every party of six readers who during the coming year have secured 1,000 annual subscribers, so that each competitor has to obtain 167 new orders. The first-class railway tickets will be available for thirty days, and each of the girls will receive hotel coupons worth £7; they will travel under the escort of an experienced chaperon. There are also second and third prizes. In addition to this, *Atalanta* offers prizes of £1 1s. and 10s. 6d. for the best and second best doll dressed in the costume of any character in Sir Walter Scott's novels. Prizes to the same amount are offered for each of the following subjects:—

Any specimen of art embroidery, in colour.

A hand-painted fan.

An account, in less than 500 words, of the reader's favourite public character, who has died within the year 1890.

A critical review of the volume of *Atalanta* for 1889-1890. (Not more than 500 words.)

All competitions to be sent in by March 1st. For rules, see October *Atalanta*.

Little Folks offers six competitions, each arranged in three divisions. The first division is for those of the ages of fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen; the second division for those of the ages of ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen; and the third division for those under the age of ten. The following are the competitions:—

1. Quilts, made of any material, suitable for cots in children's hospitals and kindred institutions. N.B.—Competitors may use their discretion not only as regards materials, but also as to the borders, which may be ornamental or otherwise. The size is to be about 46 in. long and 26 in. broad.

2. Knitted or crocheted articles, useful in children's hospitals, such as shawls, jackets, undervests, crossovers, socks, stockings, etc., etc.

3. Scrap albums. In this competition the albums may include not only the ordinary scraps and coloured and plain pictures, but also pressed flowers, ferns, seaweed, Christmas, New Year, Easter, and birthday cards, etc., etc. The *albums* themselves may be either bought or made by the competitors.

4. Plain needlework, as shown in night-dresses and cotton and print frocks for children and infants in hospitals. In this competition machine sewing is not allowed, and no article is to be washed.

5. Single dolls (including baby and rag dolls), in ordinary clothes or in costume—historical, military, naval, representing nationalities, etc. N.B.—The clothes should be made to take off and put on.

6. Toys made of any material, rag animals, and wool playthings, as shown in wool balls, knitted and crocheted reins, etc., etc. Toys *of any kind* suitable for hospitals will be allowed.

AMERICA'S MISSION IN THE WORLD.

TWO VIEWS, BY AN AMERICAN AND A SCOTCHMAN.

Two writers discuss this question in the American reviews, one an American and the other a Scotchman. The Scotchman is Dr. Lyon Playfair, who writes in the *North American Review*, and thinks that it is the mission of America to substitute arbitration for war. The American is President E. B. Andrews, who, in the *Arena*, writing on "Patriotism in Public Schools," advocates the adoption of a spirited foreign policy which could hardly fail at first to involve the Americans in foreign war. President Andrews is an eloquent patriot, and argues strenuously in favour of the utilisation of the common schools to build up patriots who believe in their country. The following passages are very significant, sounding a note which will be ere long audible far beyond the confines of the Republic:—

WANTED, A PROPER STATESMAN!

On the schools of this land, high and low, depends in eminent degree the question of its eternal life. In conjunction with the Church they must see to it that righteousness abounds more and more among the people. Out of them in great part must come that spiritual life, which shall quench our huckstering temper, shame into the abyss our base politics, and broaden our thought from sectional to national themes. The schools must grow the public men with inspiring policies, who shall dare to speak again of the divine mission of America.

With what relief, with what applause, should we not receive him, were God pleased once more to turn out a true statesman within our borders, insisting, prophet-like, upon our national duties—duties to the other nations of this continent, duties to the world!

I believe it to be true that either Chinese, Russian, or Anglo-Saxon civilisation is to become predominant upon the globe. Whether or not it shall be the Saxon, we, rather than England, must answer, for upon us remains more of the dew of our youth. We are not only fresher, we are freer, more inventive, and tied by living bonds to nearly every nationality on earth.

AMERICA MUST LEAD.

America must lead in the future civilisation of our race. God has, I believe, this lasting and glorious mission for the great American Republic, but we must prove ourselves worthy of it. The dream of Mr. Blaine and the dream of Mr. Butterfield will some day be realised. More than this. Not always will that morbid notion of earlier Americanism control us, that we are perpetually to keep aloof from the affairs of the Old World. Why should we thus refrain? Wherein is it fitting that the fate of weaker nations and races in Africa, in Asia, and in the islands of the sea, should for ever continue to be decided by Germany, Russia, Great Britain, France, and Italy, lands of a civilisation confessedly less ethical than ours? Have our matchless fortune and power been given us for naught? Nay; *noblesse oblige:* our privilege puts us under bond to help the weaker. Where is the prophet-statesman—the Mohammed or the Savonarola—who shall affectingly expound to us our national calling? The schools of America must raise him up.

AMERICA AND ARBITRATION.

In the *North American Review* Dr. Lyon Playfair, whose article is entitled "A Topic for Christmas," delivers himself of an essay on international arbitration which would have gladdened the heart of the late Mr. Henry Richard. He says:—

To the United States the lovers of peace look with hope and confidence that she will take a leading part in the promotion of peace by international arbitration. Her growth is the great fact of modern history. She is a country of boundless resources, and has shown that she can carry on great and successful wars, so that her intervention as a peacemaker could not be misinterpreted. She is strong now, and has all the elements of growing strength. She has no huge armies or navies weighing on her finances, and is outside the jealousies of European politics; while, being neutral as regards them, she is the natural guardian of neutral rights.

HOW SHE CAN BEGIN.

The United States has already referred thirty-three international disputes to arbitration during the present century. She is better fitted than any other great nation to enforce this principle upon the world. She can begin by promoting permanent treaties between herself and France and England. The public opinion of the latter country would gladly support a movement for a treaty of peace between the two nations. We, at least, have a brotherhood between us. We are both the common inheritors of the traditions and glories of the Anglo-Saxon race, from which we have obtained the spirit of conciliation — a spirit that has so aided the national development of both countries. If we make and preserve a treaty of amity, the great Anglo-Saxon race throughout the world will become a security for peace and a surety for the growth of constitutional liberty. When Canning, in the first quarter of the century, recognised the South American republics, he used words which were substantially true, though arrogant in form: "I called into existence a new world to redress the balance of the old." The American people have a right to use these words, if Canning had not, and from the new world may come the realisation of the heaven-born idea of arbitration, when war between nations will be deemed to be a barbarism and a crime against humanity.

"GIVE PEACE IN OUR TIME, O LORD."

While continental countries in Europe groan under these burdens, it is the privilege and duty of English-speaking people to preach and to practise the doctrine of peace. Every Sunday morning the prayer arises in England, "Give peace in our time, O Lord!" This prayer is national, but it is followed by another, catholic and unique, applying to all nations, that they may have "unity, peace, and concord." A few hours after these prayers have been made in the churches of England they are repeated in those of the United States, and pass with the rising light till they girdle the whole world. The realisation of these prayers is within the power of the Anglo-Saxon race. They are animated by the spirit of love, liberty, and order, which has already done so much to ameliorate humanity, and the triumph of their mission will be the maintenance of peace between nations.

DOWRIES FOR DAUGHTERS? YES OR NO?

AN AMERICAN SYMPOSIUM.

IN the *North American Review* for December there are half-a-dozen papers, by various writers, discussing the question whether or not daughters should have dowries. The discussion is opened by Mr. Messinger, who maintains that marriage is on the decrease because women have no dowries, and that Americans are killing themselves because they do not make the saving betimes which would be necessitated if the duty of providing for their daughters' dowry was first thought of in each household Mr. Messinger says:—

A plea for the dowry becomes a plea for a change in the habits of the American community that would decrease its cares and increase its happiness many fold. The difference between nineteen families in twenty living fully up to their means and the same proportion living within their means is, in respect to comfort and cheer, almost inconceivable.

To him replies Mrs. H. P. Stopford, who discovers in the dowry a pernicious suggestion, a short cut to the establishment of a system of social caste. Give our daughters dowries, she says, and there would be an impregnable barrier of habits, manners, and thoughts formed

between classes. Down with the dowry! therefore, and let every woman be taught that every girl should take care of herself and become self-supporting. Educate them properly, and then—

A greater number of them will scorn to become a dead-weight on a husband's hands, and will continue their work after marriage, whenever possible. If the actress who marries and becomes the mother of children does not find it necessary to leave her business, no other healthy woman need do so, except upon occasion.

Mrs. Amelia Barr is also against dowries. She says:—

Dowry is an antiquated provision for daughters, behind the genius of the age, incompatible with the dignity of American men and the intelligence and freedom of American women.

She regards the dowry as destructive of the essence of honourable marriage, for she says:—

That a husband should provide the means of subsistence is the very Magna Charta of honourable marriage; and nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of a thousand so accept it. It is the precise point on which all true husbands feel the most keenly sensitive. They want no other man—no matter what his relationship or friendship—to support their wives.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher writes a somewhat twaddly article, chiefly notable because of her assertion that Mrs. Grundy is no authority in best American circles. She says—

No woman with good manners and reasonable intellectual culture, who can from the simplest and cheapest materials dress neatly and becomingly (and that is not hard to do), need fear reproach from any in the very best society, even if known to do all her work without the aid of a single servant.

Mrs. Livermore maintains that the best dowry a girl can have is capacity to earn money. She scouts the idea that she must cease to be a wage-earner when she becomes a wife and a mother. On this point she says—

I know one young wife, whose small house is prettily furnished and fastidiously kept by herself, who makes 25 dols. a month by crocheting for a fancy store. I know another whose manufacture of artistic novelties for the holiday trade yields her about 250 dols. a year. One young wife earns money by the home manufacture and sale of cosmetics that are free from deleterious or poisonous ingredients.

Mrs. Rollins, while approving in a general way of dowries, providing they could be secured without sacrificing her brother's advantages, or of better things for herself. It is evident from the women's papers that the European conviction that a woman should be an endowed institution has not taken root on the other side of the Atlantic.

JOURNALISM IN JAIL.

THE STORY OF A PRISON NEWSPAPER.

AN anonymous writer in the *North American Review* for December, gives an interesting account of the founding of the first newspaper printed and published in jail. It seems that there are now several newspapers published in Americans prisons, but the first was the *Summary*, the initial number of which was published in the New York State reformatory of Elmira on Thanksgiving Eve, 1883. The writer, who seems to have been a burglar who had graduated at Oxford University in England and had had a little journalistic experience in New York, thus describes the first issue of this novel paper.

The *Summary* caused a genuine sensation. The general plan of the paper was rather ambitious; it embraced a *résumé* of select foreign and domestic news, selections from choice contemporary literature, a page of editorial opinions on home matters, and a page or more of such prison news as was not of a distinctly criminal or vicious character. About 500 copies comprised the first edition, and nearly all of these were distributed among the prisoners.

The editor of the *Summary* at this time was also secretary of the prison schools; he enjoyed very few more privileges than were granted to any other prisoner; hence most of his work was done late at night in his cell. The printers, too, were busy all day at their regular tasks, and could find time only at uncertain intervals to work on the paper. Moreover, the little rickety press had a habit of going to pieces on critical occasions. The *Summary* never missed an issue, but went on in steady progress till its size was increased and it was published at more frequent intervals. It is now an eight-page weekly paper. It devotes an entire page to extracts on topics of the time, another to notes of sociological importance, another to "Contemporary History," another to "Salmagundi;" there is also a page giving a *résumé* of the week's news; and the editor reserves a page for the expression of his own opinions. The home news occupies two pages.

It is noteworthy that very little assistance has been rendered by the prisoners in the way of contributions to the *Summary*. A "Contributors' Page" was established in the early days, and maintained for two or three years; but the editor was obliged to write nearly all the "contributed articles." The scarcity of suitable editors among the prisoners has always been discouraging.

The name of the *Summary* was adopted with a distinct purpose. It was originally intended that the paper should be a summary of the best news of the day; and so far as the treatment of outside matters is concerned the *Summary* more than vindicates its pretensions. It has been necessary, however, to depart to some extent from the original plan so far as the treatment of home matters is concerned. By far the larger part of prison life is routine, and the sensational incidents that occur are of necessity carefully suppressed, so that one of the most serious problems that has always confronted the editor is the difficulty of securing eligible home news. Many a time I have left my desk and stolen out into the prison yard to obtain, if possible, some little item that might interest my readers. I have been almost glad when a prisoner has been injured by machinery, or an accident to a belt or a pulley has occurred in one of the shops. A large fire once in the prison factories was a god-send.

One man did all the work. He prepared and edited the news and the newspaper and magazine selections, wrote the editorials, read proofs, and "made up" the formes. After a while the office was enlarged, a Hoe steam press was purchased, and the typographical facilities were improved. We had three New York daily newspapers and a considerable number of weekly exchanges, and we borrowed the magazines. We thought at one time during the blizzard in the spring of 1888 that we should have to miss an issue, but we secured communication with the outside world in time.

Among its home readers the *Summary* has become a moral and intellectual censor of more or less power. It shapes the public sentiment of the institution on important questions, since it receives the exclusive news and makes its interpretation with a certain *ex cathedrâ* definiteness. It has helped to raise the moral and intellectual standard of the place, and the superintendent values it highly as an educational agent. It serves to maintain among the prisoners that sympathetic interest in outside matters which a convict nearly always loses, and which is one of the most horrible results of imprisonment, and it forms also an important tie between the felon in the cell and the spirit of righteousness that moves in free human society.

How long will it be, I wonder, before my hospitable old governor at Holloway, Colonel Milman, starts a Weekly Intelligencer for the benefit of his guests? When that day comes I can promise him that he may count upon the hearty co-operation of at least one ex-prisoner, and may be, if Mr. Yates is not ungrateful, even of two.

BRITISH AFRICA.

FROM A DUTCH POINT OF VIEW.

PROFESSOR DE LOUTER, in the course of a thoughtful article on the British Colonies in *De Gids*—for which "Problems of Greater Britain" is acknowledged as one of the sources of information—makes the following remarks:

The Cape Colony, though later considerably enlarged towards the north and east, deserves the greatest interest on our part. Originally founded by the Dutch—in fact the only real colony planted by our nation on a firm basis—it fell, through the misgovernment of the (Dutch) East India Company and the misfortunes of the mother-country at the beginning of this century, into the hands of our enemies, who were not generous or far-sighted enough to give it back in 1814. But so firm was the national foundation on which it rested, that it not only remained strong enough to call into being two independent Dutch republics, but was, besides this, recently enabled to obtain for the Dutch language the right of citizenship in the colony itself. That which fills the Hollander with just pride and excusable prejudice, has meanwhile become for British politicians a continual source of difficulties and mistakes, under which the development of South Africa has without doubt greatly suffered. The twofold nationality of the European colonists becomes a still more serious consideration through the presence of a numerous aboriginal population, who do not—as in India or Australia—give place to the white settler, but overspread to a disquieting degree the districts ruled by him. Add to this the complications with neighbouring colonial powers and native races, and one must acknowledge that the future of Cape Colony is less rose-coloured than that of Australia, and is considerably inferior even to that of Canada.

PROTECTORATES AND CHARTERED COMPANIES.

Besides the Colonies, properly so called, there are extensive tracts subject to this mighty empire under the name of protectorates or spheres of influence. These ambiguous and artificial terms have come into use during the last few years, to indicate a condition of transition, whereby states, hitherto independent, and to which no one can assert the shadow of a claim, nevertheless fall under the influence of a Colonial power, and before long pass into complete subjection. Protectorates, not unknown in European international law, and quite recently assumed by France in North Africa and Further India, with good results, frequently appear in recent English Colonial politics in the form of privileged trading companies under the protection of the Government. This form of colonial government, so much in favour in the seventeenth century, and, later, so frequently condemned, has been lately raked up out of its ashes by England, and has furnished an admirable method of extending—under the appearance of disinterestedness and respect for international treaties—the sway of this merciless Power: *e.g.* over North Borneo, when the protectorate of 1888 followed on the charter of 1881, over the lower course of the Niger, in 1886, and over various territories in Central Africa.

ENGLISH INFLUENCE IN AFRICA.

Still more serious appeared the invention of the "spheres of influence," by means of which England—in spite of herself, according to Dilke, and urged by the example of Germany in Zanzibar, and France in Madagascar—has been busy extending her sway, since 1885, from the South of Africa, through the interior, and along the line of the just discovered lakes and trade routes, to the Nile basin and the coasts of the Red Sea and Indian Ocean. Portugal, "a weak Power, and one subjected to British influence," which stood in the way of friendly but faithless Albion has, by threatening language and overpowering strength, been forced into a treaty, whereby she has given up her finest territories, her century-old claims on the Zambesi, and the hope of uniting her possessions on the East and West Coasts, through acquisitions in the interior of Africa. The negotiations just opened, regarding the modification of the original agreement, are perhaps intended to gild the bitter pill, but certainly not to yield the main point in dispute. The Dutch Republics are more and more conscious of the dangerous neighbourhood of the British Lion, who is slowly but surely prowling round their borders, and already has his eye on the coast-line which, by securing them access to the sea and the outer world, guarantees their independence and progress. Ambiguous treaties with warlike tribes; fire-arms placed in the hands of rapacious Kaffirs by an advantageous barter, or in the form of presents from Her Britannic Majesty; strong drink, whereby these uncontrolled children of nature are physically and economically ruined—these are the most evident signs of increasing British influence. Germany has seen in time that it was more prudent to barter her doubtful claims in Africa, in return for England's friendship in Europe, than to venture on a hazardous and useless strife against England's undisputed colonial superiority, for the sake of very uncertain results in distant continents. Thus England goes forward, and will soon, just as has been the case in Asia, America, and Australia, have subjugated a large part of Africa; nor will she cease extending her power till she meets with impassable barriers, as in Asia and America, or, becoming top-heavy, falls by her own weight, and ends by slow dissolution or swift disintegration. But, for the moment, this hour still seems far distant, and the British Empire shows a power and glory which throws all other nations into the shade, and fills him who casts his eye beyond the narrow horizon of Europe, alternately with admiration and anxiety.

OUR GIRLS IN 1850 AND 1890.

THE SOCIAL CHANGES OF FORTY YEARS.

MISS YONGE devotes her article in the new series of the *Monthly Packet*, which she is editing in consort with Christabel Coleridge, to a survey of the changes which the last forty years have brought about in the position and ideas of English girls. She says:—

In those days young ladies could not walk in London unattended, could not go in a hansom, did not travel alone by railway, nor, indeed, were third-class carriages used by anyone above the rank of a labourer. As to university training, hospital nursing, public speaking, these were all as much out of reach as commanding a ship.

Forty or fifty years ago a church with daily services, weekly communions, and a choir, was a rare and much-prized thing, and every exertion was willingly made to attend it and promote its success. Now some of these things are a matter of course; there is a certain slur apt to be cast on our ordinary matins and evensong as "Cranmer's Prayers," forgetting that these are almost entirely ancient, besides that, the Psalms and Lessons are of inspired origin.

The Sunday school, clothing clubs, and cottage visiting were, in those past days, almost the only forms of dealing with the poor open to ladies, and everyone fought for her own hand, and had to form her own system, untested except by remote, often unknown, results. Now everything is organised; great networks of associations cross one another, and the work in each department, although voluntary, is directed, stimulated, and tried by periodical inspection. There are societies binding efforts together and guiding them, manuals for workers, reports required.

Altogether, interests are more extended, life is not so entirely dependent on home, even with the quietest. The post becomes the opening into many worlds beyond our immediate surroundings, and there is a general expansion of life. Freedom of locomotion and rapidity of communication have made an enormous difference in all our lives; but it has come so insensibly that we hardly realise it. It has rendered our women and girls far more independent, and given openings for usefulness, and likewise for amusement, of which our ancestresses never dreamt, or would have looked on with horror as unfeminine.

Many further developments are now open to those whose first youth is past, for which they may well be thankful, and to which they can devote time and trained knowledge, in the official work of such societies, in nursing, inspection of refuges, night schools, and even public speaking in women's societies, besides choir-training and the like.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THERE are some good articles in the *Contemporary* this month, three or four of which I notice elsewhere, namely, Sir Morell Mackenzie on "Koch and his Poison," Canon MacColl on "Dean Church," Mr. Bryce on the "Age of Discontent," and Mr. Frank Hill on the "Fall of Mr. Parnell."

THE YOUTH OF NEWMAN.

Dr. Abbott writes a long paper on the "Early Days of Cardinal Newman," and it may be noted by the way that Canon MacColl's paper on Dean Church is at least half devoted to reminiscences and correspondence with Cardinal Newman. Dr. Abbott's paper is a study of the moods and tendencies of Newman's mind in the days before he went towards the Church of Rome. A man of genius, Dr. Abbott remarks, is often the most inveterate dweller in the cave of his own temperaments, tastes, training, and circumstances, and in this article he endeavours to indicate what kind of cave Newman came out of in order to join the Catholic Church.

BEHIND THE SCENES IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Jennings, M.P., discusses the position of the member of Parliament under the altered conditions of public life. He also has something to say as to the reputation of lady politicians. The work of the private member is fatiguing, monotonous, and thankless; his chief work is done in the Committee rooms. Mr. Gladstone alone represents the nobler and loftier traditions of Parliamentary oratory; Mr. Morley impresses one with his sincerity; Mr. Fowler is one of the most effective speakers of the House; Sir William Harcourt is nearly always amusing, and is the best fighting man of the party. The best man on the Irish benches for a dashing raid is Mr. Healy. Few men are stronger than Mr. Sexton—his power, his quickness, his fund of humour is not to be denied. Mr. Jennings concludes with a tribute to Mr. W. H. Smith, who, he thinks, has smoothed away many a difficulty, and never wantonly made one; his good temper, his tact, and consummate patience will render it very difficult for the House to find his successor.

THE STANLEY SCANDALS.

Mr. Bosworth Smith, writing on "Englishmen in Africa," utters this weighty condemnation of the attitude of Mr. Stanley in this matter:—

Mr. Stanley's attitude speaks for itself; and I would submit that the leader who first denies the existence of certain atrocities, having in his possession at the time overwhelming evidence that they are, in part at least, true; who carries about with him the fateful secret for two years; and then, finally, discloses them, not so much in righteous and overwhelming indignation at the devilries that have been committed as because the war has been transferred into his own country, and he is himself attacked on widely different grounds, has made himself, to a very serious extent, *particeps criminis*. Saddening and humiliating as are the disclosures themselves, they are, in my opinion, made more saddening and more humiliating still by the conditions under which they have at last been made.

He points out that—

In all Imperial races, especially in those which have also strong colonising and commercial instincts, there is an element of the wild beast. The Phœnicians, in ancient times—the Portuguese, the Spaniards, and the Dutch in modern times—are conspicuous instances of this.

THE TREATMENT OF HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

Dr. Anderson, the head of the Detective Department at Scotland Yard, protests against showing any mercy to habitual criminals. He says:—

If it be certain that men can be made "moral by Act of Parliament," it is no less certain that they can be made *immoral* "by Act of Parliament," and that this is the natural and immediate result of bringing the law into contempt. And the law is always deserving of contempt when it ceases to be "a terror to evil-doers," and tends rather, as in fact it now does, to encourage the evil-doer in a career of crime. For the young and the weak and the unfortunate, I appeal for consideration and compassion now denied them. But for those who deliberately and openly declare war upon society and the State, I claim the penalties of outlawry.

THE CERTAINTIES OF CHRISTIANITY.

Prof. Agar Beet, in a paper on "The Certainties of Christianity," replies to Dr. Abbott. He says:—

I must again assert that in the Christian documents we have reliable evidence about the teaching and claims of Jesus, and that all intelligent enquiry about Him must begin with grammatical and historical investigation of these documents. Unless our ship is securely anchored here we shall certainly drift along the currents of our own imagination. On the other hand, I readily admit that the results of this investigation can claim our moral allegiance only so far as they commend themselves to our own moral sense, to the supreme Judge enthroned within.

If we have never felt our need of a Saviour greater than the greatest of men, of an authority able to silence the condemnation pronounced against us by our own moral sense, and of a moral power able to rescue us from the bondage of our own sins, we shall never recognise in the Nazarene anything more than the greatest human excellence. But in that case the Christian documents, the origin of Christianity, and its effects upon the world, will be a contradiction to all the observed sequences of human life, an enigma which no man can solve.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Miss Julia Wedgwood writes on "Euripides at Cambridge." The Rev. H. W. Clarke, in his paper on "Public Landed Endowments of the Church," seeks to show—

That a very large proportion of the landed estates of the archbishops, bishops, and capitular bodies, was given to them out of national property by Anglo-Saxon kings and their respective Witenagemots.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly* is a very strong number. Besides the article on Finland, from which I quote elsewhere, there are several admirable papers, and some, which, although not admirable, will create considerable discussion.

THE DEFECTS OF CHRISTIAN MORALITY.

One of these articles is Mr. Ernest Bowden's paper on "Scientific Sins." Mr. Bowden maintains that the Christian morality is faulty on two great questions. He says :—

We could hardly select a couple of practical duties more urgently needing to be kept earnestly before us than the two duties of unselfish parental forethought and consideration for dumb animals. In the one is involved the well-being of the whole race of mankind; in the other the sparing or mitigation of cruel sufferings to almost billions of innocent creatures. And official Christianity passes over them both

If the fault is not in its expounders, but in the creed, Mr. Bowden maintains that we must admit once for all, whatever were their merits, Christ and the twelve disciples were not fit to be the moral teachers of the world. Mr. Bowden's paper contains many observations which will form texts for sermons in many pulpits. A good deal which he says is very true and very good. He suggests, for instance, that the indiscriminating censure of the average Christian moralist is by no means wise.

Without necessarily condoning any unchaste act, or for that matter, thought, whatsoever, the moralist may yet make a broad distinction between various forms of irregular sexual conduct, the more to excite opprobrium where the evil to others is glaringly great—for instance, in cases of seduction.

He says much that is good about parental responsibility.

Christianity as understood and received, or, let us say, the typical Christian teacher, appears to have no conception of any such thing appertaining to wedlock as duties, and most solemn ones, of *not* having children. He practically, if not sometimes avowedly, makes light of parental responsibility.

The only just, and in the end only possible, remedy for half the ills that flesh is "heir" to, including the great bulk of extreme poverty, is to lay upon those responsible for introducing a fresh life into the world the whole primary responsibility of providing that the life bestowed shall be a blessing to itself, and no injustice to others.

Mr. Bowden's article will give great offence, and the good that is in it will be evil spoken of, because of the unnecessarily offensive form in which he has thought fit to embody his thoughts.

MR. IBSEN'S NEW DRAMA.

Mr. Edmund Gosse, who has translated Ibsen's new play, "Hedda Gabler," thus explains his idea of the poet's conception :—

In depicting Hedda Gabler, Ibsen seems to have expended his skill on the portrait of a typical member of that growing class of which M. Jules Simon spoke so eloquently the other day in his eulogy on Caro. To people of this temperament—and it is one which, always existing, is peculiarly frequent nowadays—the simple and masculine doctrines of obedience to duty, of perseverence, of love to mankind, are in danger of being replaced by "a complicated and sophisticated code which has the effect of making some of us mere cowards in the face of difficulty and sacrifice, and of disgusting all of us with the battle of life." In Hedda Gabler we see the religious idea violently suppressed under the pretext of a longing for liberty. She will not be a slave, yet is prepared for freedom by no education in self-command. Instead of religion, morality, and philosophy her head is feverishly stuffed with an amalgam of Buddhism and Schopenhauer. Even the beautiful conventions of manners are broken down, and the suppression of all rules of conduct seems the sole road to happiness. In her breast, with its sickly indifferentism, love awakens no sympathy, age no respect, suffering no pity, and patience in adversity no admiration.

PRINCE FERDINAND AND BULGARIA.

Mr. D. Bourchier writes a pleasant and somewhat slight paper on a journey which he took with Prince Ferdinand in Bulgaria. He takes an optimist's view of the situation, and maintains that Prince Ferdinand's government in Bulgaria has been an established success. The following traits of the Prince's character is somewhat novel :—

As we watched the changing landscape, the Prince spoke with enthusiasm of the beauty and diversity of Bulgarian scenery; it was one of his chief consolations, he said, amid the difficulties and discouragements with which he is surrounded. "It is ever fresh," he said, "ever varied." "The incapacity," he went on to say, "to appreciate the beauty of nature is one of the chief causes of the *ennui* in which so many people spend their lives." Speaking of the Bulgarian character, the Prince observed that beneath an exterior of selfishness and egoism, it often conceals a great natural delicacy and refinement of feeling, which, in the progress of civilisation, will be able to assimilate a high degree of culture. "The Bulgarians," he continued, "have certain glaring faults, but they have also many characteristics full of hope and promise for the future; they have all the qualities which make for national greatness, together with a capability of high moral and intellectual development."

AN INDIVIDUALIST'S IRISH PROGRAMME.

The Hon. Auberon Herbert, in one of his most characteristic papers, entitled "The Rake's Progress"—in Irish politics—sketches what seems to him the truest conception of what is right for us to do in the recent entangled and desperate state of Irish politics :—

1. We are to concede to Ireland entire control of her fortunes. She is to have what she wants, Home Rule or Separation.
2. Ulster must also choose her own fortunes, and be allowed what she wants, being supported, if necessary, by the whole strength of this country.
3. As regards the land, probably the truest way would be for the Irish Government to take over all rents as one of its sources of revenue, collecting them itself, and handing over in their place such custom duties and taxes—to be collected for the time under Imperial direction—as in twenty years would pay off capital and interest.
4. As regards her current contributions to Imperial expenses, it would be wiser to force none of these upon her. She would hold the position of a colony, and except as regards debts and liabilities, fashion her own expenditure in her own way.
5. Lastly, it would be a question whether not only landowners, but house-owners in towns, might not rightly and fairly claim to be bought out.

Was there ever such an idealist in the wide world?

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. A. M. Jephson replies to Dr. Peters' article in the *Contemporary Review* for November on "Stanley and Emin Pacha." Mr. Swinburne publishes a poem which he wrote three years ago on "The Death of Philip Bourke Marston." Edward Delille describes a literary evening at Pousset, in Paris, in the Faubourg Mont-Martre. It is a pleasant and brightly written paper. A literary paper of a very different kind is Mr. J. B. Bury's "Anima Naturaliter Pagana," in which he endeavours to approximate to the ideal of an imaginary Pagan who sweeps all modern things clear out of his mind, and places himself at the ancient point of view, and sinks himself to a Greek mind.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

"UNIONIST" chortles in his joy over the disaster which has overtaken the Home Rule cause, owing to Mr. Parnell's treason. "Unionist," like all the rest of his tribe, considers Mr. Parnell's crime a comparatively venial offence, and as for the catastrophe which has overtaken the Liberal Party, he maintains that this is what comes of "feminine politics, and of making sentiment reign supreme in an arena where the deciding influence should be robust reason and masculine sense."

EDUCATIONAL TOPICS.

There is a paper on "School Boys' Parents," by Mr. Austin Pember, who gives the following sound advice to parents:—First, be more careful in the selection of the private preparatory school than of the public school; secondly, when your boy is at school interest yourself in his life and support the school with all your might and main; and thirdly, discourage the practice of withdrawing your boy for two or three days in the midst of term time. Mr. Arthur Gaye writes on the belated subject of "School Bills." Miss Frances Ashwell, of Girton College, makes a somewhat ineffective reply to Mr. Gallatly's criticism of the intellectual position of women, as tested by the academical competitions of the last eight years. Miss Ashwell's chief point is that women have not had a fair start, that they often have been hampered by difficulties at the beginning, which the average tripos man never experiences, as he is far more carefully prepared for a University career.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Mr. Cohen replies to an article, "A Plea for Free Whist," which appeared in the November number of the Review, and Miss Alice Oldham brings to a conclusion her elaborate study of "The History of Socialism." Her conclusion from her survey is that—

On grounds purely of self-interest, it seems to me that without any Socialistic revolution, capitalism must pass into associated labour; and that by other forces at work in society, nearly all the special reforms advocated by Socialists must be realised.

Mr. Conybeare writes an elaborate article discussing the question whether or not animals are automata. Mr. Appleyard treats on Matthew Arnold's poems as criticisms of life. Mrs. Jeune dwells upon the drawbacks and weaknesses of General Booth's proposals, and Captain Ward writes a charming description of "Winter in the Country of the Passion Play." It is one of the brightest of the descriptive papers in this month's magazines.

THE CURES OF COUNT MATTEI.

In the correspondence, Dr. Kennedy demolishes Dr. Snow's absurd contention, that because chemical analysts could not find anything in Count Mattei's electricities that therefore they are only pure water. The only test that is of any worth is the experimental, and as that test was omitted, Dr. Snow and his friends have simply made themselves ridiculous. Dr. Kennedy concludes his letter with the following bold prediction:—

Several cases of "Lupus," and "Leprosy," and "Cataract," and "Consumption" have yielded to their influence; and if the adage "*Magna est veritas, et prævalebit*" still holds good, the day is not far distant when the name of Count Mattei shall be repeated with glowing ardour in all lands, and live on in future ages, when the names of Jenner and Pasteur and Koch may be all forgotten.

The Mattei Institute at Bordighiera, offers to take in and cure any patients in the first stage of cancer whom Dr. Allison will send to Bordighiera for treatment. The Institute for the last four months has been so satisfactory that they are willing to accept Dr. Allison's challenge and try their hand on a case of genuine cancer.

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* begins very badly. It raises its price from sixpence to ninepence, and devotes thirty-nine of its ninety-six pages to considering various phases of socialistic aspiration.

SOCIALIST ASPIRATIONS.

I have referred elsewhere to Mr. Morris's paper on the "Socialist Ideal in Art," which is supplemented by two others—one by Mr. Bernard Shaw, on the "Socialist Ideal in Politics," and another by Mr. H. S. Salt, upon the "Socialist Ideal in Literature." Mr. Greenwood's article has much more sense in it than all the other papers, although there is not much in it that is new. The Revolt of Labour, he thinks, is the necessary production of all the most powerful and benignant forces of the time. Popular discontent is likely to remain, and that being so the statemanship of both parties ought to unite in telling the truth to popular discontent. The truth that must be told is that the wrong way of satisfaction is to seek it by State interference with liberty and property. For 500 years before, he thinks, there has not been such an advance in human kindness as there has been in England during the last two generations. This is a well-rooted and fast-growing influence. He would, therefore, leave the socialist aspiration to work itself out through its own evolutionary process.

A CENSUS OF GHOSTS.

Professor Henry Sidgwick describes a census of hallucinations which he and Professor William James, of Harvard, have been conducting. Of 6,481 persons, 727 persons, or 21 per cent., have had experience of hallucinations. They have particulars from 606 persons, 470 of whom claimed to have seen apparitions, 413 of which were in the human form, two-thirds were the apparitions of living persons, and one-third of them were of those who had been dead for twelve hours. Apparitions of the dead are, therefore, the least frequent of any. Anyone who has had experiences of this kind is requested to send it on to Professor Sidgwick, at Cambridge.

INFLUENCE OF FREE LIBRARIES.

Sir John Lubbock publishes a report on the subject of free libraries, which he delivered in opening the free library at Rotherhithe. The library, he says, is a true fairyland—a very palace of delight, a haven of repose from the storms and troubles of the world.

The literature of England is the birthright and inheritance of every Englishman. England has produced, and is producing, some of the greatest of poets, of philosophers, of men of science. No country can boast a brighter, purer, or nobler literature, richer than our commerce, more powerful than our arms, the true pride and glory of our country. To this literature in every town where a free library is erected, the very poorest citizen will have access.

BUDDHA AND CHRIST.

Prof. Max Müller minimises the resemblances between Buddhism and Christianity. He says:—

From a Christian point of view, Buddhism is atheistic. It recognises no gods in the Greek sense, no God in the Christian sense of the word. If we translated Buddhism into Christianity, it would be, to put it briefly, a belief in the Second Person, and a complete denial of the First. While Christianity is founded on a belief in revelation, such a belief would be entirely incongruous in Buddha's teaching. Buddha lived a long life and died a natural death, and nothing can be more different than Buddha's conception of Nirvana from the words uttered on the Cross, "To-day shalt thou be with Me in paradise."

Lady Dilke takes up her parable in favour of the development of Government labour bureaus. Reinach's paper on French affairs is very meagre, but George Von Bunsen's notes from Berlin are very good.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* is a fair average number, but not over the average.

PROF. HUXLEY ON THE WAR PATH.

The first place in the number is devoted to the Duke of Argyll's reply to Prof. Huxley's attack, not on General Booth, but on the Christian religion. The Duke says:—"On the boundless subject of religion it is not possible for any man within the limits of a magazine article to set forth his whole mind." But his Grace does his best to tomahawk Prof. Huxley, and follows on his trail through thirty-three pages, in the course of which he fortifies himself with no fewer than fifty foot-notes. It is impossible to attempt to summarise this vigorous paper, but the Duke's estimate of Prof. Huxley as a controversialist will be read with interest by many who have had an opportunity lately of observing his methods in the *Times*:—

On any pure question of biology there is no man to whom we can go more safely than to Professor Huxley. An original and careful investigator, a brilliant expositor, and in many things a cautious reasoner, he enjoys, on his own ground, a high and a just authority. But off that ground he passes into the shadows of a great eclipse. He labours under insuperable bias. Through this, and this alone, and through—we may be sure—no conscious unfaithfulness to truth, there is one great subject on which his judgment is warped by an obvious antipathy. On all questions bearing on "Christian theology" he is not to be trusted for a moment. Loud and confident in matters on which both he and we are profoundly ignorant, we see him hardly less boisterous in asserting ignorance where the materials of knowledge lie abundant to our hands. We have see his canons of criticism—how rude and undiscerning; his claim for the physical sciences—how inflated; his only dealings with one of them—how shallow and how dogmatic. Professor Huxley may depend upon it, that the time has come when the great questions raised by the indisputable facts of Quaternary geology—of which the Deluge is perhaps the least important—must be taken out of the hands of men who, by his own confession, have hitherto dealt with them in no voice more articulate than a smile, and in no attitude more intellectual than a shrug.

HOME RULE FOR THE NAVY.

Sir W. F. Drummond Jervois, writing as a soldier, maintains that the excessive dependence of the two services upon each other in a danger can only be averted by the following change:—

The navy must not be dependent on the army for the defence of its ports and coaling stations, nor must there be laid upon the army department the burden of finding garrisons for places which are held purely as foci for naval action. The forces for the defence of naval stations, both at home and abroad, should be under the orders and control of the navy department. Moreover, it should be the duty of the naval department to determine, not only the details and movements of ships, but also the armament and garrisons of existing forts and batteries, the position and strength of new ones, and all details as to the employment of submarine mines. In short, the naval department should be responsible for everything, whether under the head of *matériel* or *personnel*, relating to the defence of ports. Under this system all ordnance, together with carriages, machinery, ammunition, would be under the naval department; field guns and seige artillery being of course, as at present, under the control of the army department. By such an organisation the navy would be self-sufficing and self-contained, independent of the army for all its own requirements, and absolutely responsible for its own efficiency in respect, not only of sea-going vessels, but of the various stations to which those vessels must resort for coal, refit, and repair. It would secure what it chiefly needs—unity of purpose and direction.

ANTS IN AFRICA.

Lieutenant Stairs, in his article "Shut up in an African Forest," gives the following interesting account of the visitations of ants to which the camp was subjected. Here is an extract from his diary:—

We had another exciting time of it last night: about 8 p.m. the ants came in millions (we had these invasions usually once a fortnight). Silently, deadly, and irresistibly move these battalions; out of the forest, down, into, across, and up the ditch, through the stockade, across the square, and into every nook and cranny conceivable they swarmed. We found it the best plan to clear out of our houses, rush into the square, and build rings of fire round our persons. To put on one's clothes was to get bitten by dozen's all over one's body, unless they had been first thoroughly smoked over a fire. Every now and then yells and curses told how a lazy one had got caught in his bunk. The sides of the huts, the roofs and floor, were simply one seething mass of struggling ants. They were after the cockroaches, mice, and insects that had taken up their abode in the roofs. Now and then squeaks of young mice told their story. As fast as the ants found their load (generally a cockroach) they would make off down the hill in long lines. We have seen outside the fort armies of red ants two and a-half miles long—*i.e.*, they would take two and a-half days passing a given spot. The width of the stream of ants would be about two inches generally. On the flanks of this were the soldiers, fully twice the length of the workers. On our approach these big chaps would run out and up our legs like lightning.

LABOUR COLONIES IN GERMANY.

Lord Meath describes the system of labour colonies in Germany, which he has just visited. There are twenty-two of them in the country and two in towns, where men really desirous of obtaining work are received and given labour, for which they receive their rations and a trifle over. These institutions have worked so admirably that Lord Meath strongly urges their adoption in this country as a substitution for the casual ward. The professional tramp has practically ceased to exist in Germany.

A magazine entitled *Die Arbeiter-Kolonie*, giving information in regard to all matters relating to the Labour Colonies, is published monthly, by the Central Committee for *Arbeiter-Colonien* in Berlin, and is printed in Pastor von Bodelschwingh's establishment at Gadderbaum, near Bielefeld. It has a circulation of over 3,000 copies, and I would strongly recommend any person interested in the subject of Labour Colonies to become a subscriber to the magazine, which can be obtained for 2s. a year.

The institution was established by Pastor Bodelschwingh. There seems to be no doubt that the German labour colony is an immense advance on the English casual ward, and Lord Meath's paper is one of the good things for which we have to thank General Booth.

THE JEW AS WORKMAN.

Mr. David Schloss describes, in his usual optimist fashion, the high qualities of the Jew as a worker. The physique of the race seems to be indestructible; obstinate optimism, invincible pertinacity are the Jew's distinctive features. He never loses faith. Sexual morality is so high that in fifteen years he has only once come across an illegitimate child whose mother was a Jewess, and in her case there was no passion, her fall was due to mere spite against a female rival. The chief vice of the Jewish workman is his love of gambling, but against that we have to set the fact that he is temperate, frugal, industrious and law-abiding.

Mr. Schloss thinks that the Jew is learning to combine and that the readiness to work excessive overtime is more strongly developed in the Jew than in the Gentile.

VERT AND VENERY.

Under this somewhat fanciful title, Lord Lymington compresses into a short article the knowledge which he has acquired by reading and by practical experience in the planting of woods and the laying out of plantations. The following paragraph may be useful to those who are thinking of planting trees in towns:—

For exposure to smoke, undoubtedly the best tree is the Western plane, introduced into Britain about 1630 from North America. The sycamore will stand better than most trees the smoke and chemical works of manufacturing towns, and the fig tree prospers in London. Rhododendrons, notably the common Ponticum, will live in smoke. A complete audit was made of the trees that in 1877 were growing within the boundaries of the City of London. It showed that there were 1,200 established and thriving trees. Of these 520 were planes, 220 were limes, 202 balsam, black and other poplars, and 61 thorns of various kinds.

ARE ANIMALS IMMORTAL?

Mr. Norman Pearson states this problem in his paper on "Animal Immortality." He is strongly in favour of the assumption that our poor relations live after death. He states his conclusion as follows:—

Bearing in mind that mental and material development advance, roughly speaking, together, the conclusion is well-nigh inevitable that both are processes of evolution in the individual organism, regulated and conditioned by the structural organism. If this be so, man's mind, as well as his body, is the product of an evolution from lower animal forms in a line of unbroken continuity; and consequently, if this human mid-structure is held to be immortal, it is impossible to deny immortality to the lower animal mid-structure from which it has been evolved, and out of which it is largely fashioned.

THE PATERNOSTER REVIEW.

THE *Paternoster Review* this month is a very strong number. It opens with Cardinal Manning's plea for General Booth's "Darkest England" scheme, which is noticed elsewhere, and contains a varied collection of papers by persons as diverse as Lord Selborne, John Ross-of-Bladensburg, Sir George Goldie, and Mr. Lathrop. The frontispiece of Jan van Beers, the artist, by himself, forms a piquant addition to a very miscellaneous miscellany.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND ON THE NIGER.

Sir George Goldie, who is the heart, brain, and soul of the Royal Niger Company, discusses the rival chances of the two Powers in the Niger basin. The article is illustrated with a map, and is characterised by the good sense and the shrewd sagacity of the trader-statesman. Sir George thinks that the progress of France across the Sahara must necessarily be slow, but even were events to falsify his expectations, he thinks it would be all the better for us. Better to have France on our frontiers than tribes whom you can no more deal with than you can cut water with a sword. However, we are not likely to have such luck as the extinction of the active Mohammedan volcano in Africa by the French. Sir George's paper will, perhaps, be read with even more interest in France than in this country, but it contains many observations which may be taken to heart by all competitors for African dominion. Work in Africa should be done by negroes, under the constant supervision of vast numbers of educated Europeans.

It is this which differentiates Central Africa from tropical Asiatic countries, where a comparatively small European population can, as in India, reap the fruits of the labour of millions of industrious natives.

A CATHOLIC VIEW OF THE LINCOLN CASE.

The satirical writer who conceals his identity beneath the pseudonym of "The Prig," deals with the Lincoln case under the form of a dream. By deftly dovetailing into free paraphrases of the drift of the judgment sarcastic commentaries of his own, he contrives to dish up a very readable article, which is well calculated to make the Anglicans swear. As that probably is the aim and object of "The Prig," he may be congratulated upon the success with which he has attained it.

CRISPI AND THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

An anonymous writer describes elections in Italy, the chief feature of which appears to be the determined persistency with which the electors refuse to vote. Signor Crispi is at the present moment the beginning, middle, and end of Italian politics. The writer maintains that the higher feelings of religion and morality retain their hold upon the first of Christian nations, and he looks forward to some solution of the Roman question which would combine the true interests of the nation with a full recognition of the Pope's claims.

THE POPE'S PROMPTER IN IRISH AFFAIRS.

When I was at Rome twelve months ago I found no idea more firmly fixed in the minds of the Irish clergy in the Eternal City than that Mr. John Ross-of-Bladensburg was the evil genius who, like Satan at the ear of sleeping Eve, distilled poison into the ear of the Pope on all questions relating to Ireland. The only importance of the ten pages which Mr. Ross fills in the *Paternoster Review* this month is due to the fact that it enables us to understand the kind of information which the Vatican received through this channel. Curiously enough the writer, while shocked beyond degree at the iniquity of the Plan of Campaign, pooh-poohs the idea that there was anything in Mr. Parnell's relations to Mrs. O'Shea, and the falsehood arising therefrom, to demand his removal from the leadership of the Irish party. In process of time, if Mr. Parnell continues on his present tack, he may have a fair chance of canonisation should Mr. John Ross-of-Bladensburg still be influential at the Vatican.

THE AUTHORITY OF LAW.

Lord Selborne is an eminent man and an illustrious ex-Lord Chancellor, but with all his great qualities he has not got the gift of writing an interesting magazine article. His paper in answer to the question, "Why should men obey the law?" is singularly heavy reading. He says, "My thoughts are, no doubt, as old as the hills," but that is no reason for quarrelling with them if they were only expressed with some degree of brightness and point. The article is as singularly dull as the subject is singularly interesting. While it may be admitted that the general duty of mankind is to obey the law, it is equally indisputable that the law-breaker has, time and again, been the best man of his age, and the man to whom humanity has owed its most precious possessions. The tyrants and evil-doers always imagine they can consecrate their crimes by giving them the apparent sanction of the law. Such laws have no moral obligation, and the real question that is always at issue is whether or not it is the first duty of a good citizen to break a law or to obey it.

THE REDSKINS.

Mr. Lathrop writes on the North American Indians—a paper which is very timely just now, and which is accompanied by a map of the Indian Reservations of the United States. Mr. Lathrop does not think that the Sioux could put more than 3,000 men into the field, and now that Sitting Bull has been killed, there is no chance that they will ever make any more mischief.

THE ARENA.

I HAVE referred to two or three of the articles in the *Arena* elsewhere, notably Count Tolstoi on "Non-resistance," and Professor Andrews' "Plea for a Prophet-Statesman in America." The December number is very good.

THEN AND NOW.

The Rev. Dr. Savage is marked by a buoyant optimism, His picture of life a hundred years ago in America is very striking. He gives no quarter to those who lament the good old times, and maintains that things are much better now than they ever were before in any time of the world's history. As for Christianity, he maintains that the brightest period of the Church which he can discover is somewhere about December, 1890. The Church to-day, he thinks, is immeasurably better than that founded by the apostle; and as for the Christian basis of New England Puritanism, he reminds us that:—

Benevolent and missionary societies were either unheard of, or put aside as questionable novelties. Slavery was supported from the Bible, North as well as South. Even President Jonathan Edwards could buy a boy in Connecticut and take him home behind him on his horse, and when remonstrated with by a pestilent abolition deacon, could preach a sermon in defence of slavery. There were no Sunday schools, no religious magazines or newspapers—and of the thousand benevolent enterprises of the age, hardly one was existent.

Dr. Savage says that if any creature on earth has reason for tearful thankfulness it is the modern woman, she is the queen of herself and of all the world. A hundred years ago even preaching was coarse, conversation at dinner was abominable, swearing in the drawing-room was not uncommon, women were publicly flogged, the poor were sold at public auction, lunatics were chained in their own houses, and there were no free schools. The common school-girl is better off now than was Queen Elizabeth, who used to breakfast off a piece of boiled beef in a palace where there were no carpets, no books, no coal, no piano, nothing of the common comfort of the ordinary home. From these and other things Dr. Savage thinks the end of the nineteenth century is the noblest period of any time.

THE NATURE OF THE NEGRO.

Prof. Shaler discusses "The Nature of the Negro" from the point of view of one who believes in heredity, and the necessity of the scientific study of human problems. He thinks nothing could have tested the measure of the gain which the negro has received from contact with the whites so much as the trials which befell them during the great civil war. There was no armed revolt among them from first to last, they remained as peaceful as did the poor whites. In two centuries the African savage has made an advance of surprising extent. Prof. Shaler holds that the negro has been thoroughly dis-savaged; he does as much work as a freeman as he did as a slave, he is fairly faithful in his contracts and generally law-abiding. His gentleness and decency are the chief moral gains which he has made. What the negro needs now is to be educated, to be made faithful to the marriage bond, to be taught the sense of ancestry, also he needs to be trained in politics. Until he is properly developed as a citizen his vote will represent his immediate personal needs.

WHAT IS CHRISTIANITY?

Dr. Lyman Abbott, discussing the question, "What is Christianity?" points out that the difference between Christianity and the modern school of ethical culture is to be found in the answer of the Sermon on the Mount to the four critical questions asked by reformers:—

What is your object? Your method? Your course of procedure? The secret of your power? The object of Christianity is human welfare; its method is character-building; its process is evolution; and the secret of its power is God.

Christianity, he says, is civilisation carried into the spiritual realm, inasmuch as civilised man avails himself of steam to sweep him across a continent at forty miles an hour while the Red Indian relied upon his own unaided muscles, so the Christian lays hold of a power beyond himself to carry him through difficulties and in order to attain ends which would have been impossible to his unaided strength. Here are Dr. Abbott's definitions of atonement and regeneration:—

Atonement is our faith that there is not a great gulf fixed between us and our Father, but that we may be at one with Him, having the inspiration of His presence and sharing His life. Regeneration is our faith that character can be reconstructed on the divine pattern by this divine indwelling.

DION BOUCICAULT.

Mr. Wheeler writes a curious collocation of short paragraphs which, if cut up a little bit more, might be mistaken for one of Walt Whitman's poems, about Dion Boucicault. It is a brightly written and, on the whole, not an unappreciative account of the Irish dramatist:—

At this point of view, when his good fellowship, his profligate generosity, his magnificent recklessness, are not yet cold in our contemplation, one may be excused for giving way to a dazed wonder not unmingled with admiration at the strange career and the stranger endowment of this extraordinary man.

Some sadness in all the splendours, that is enhanced by the mere effort to trace them.

The subject of this paper may have shared it, for I have a letter from him written only two weeks before he died. In it he says:—

"It has been a long jig, my boy, and I am just beginning to see the pathos of it I have written for a monster who forgets."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Dr. W. L. Cross contributes a sympathetic analysis of Ibsen's "Bran." Mr. Charles C. Allen predicts that a new era is about to dawn for the Republic, the first symptoms of which are the demand for what we would call in England a Corrupt Practices Act. There is a touching and beautiful sketch of the return of an American private soldier at the close of the great Civil War, by Hamlin Garland. In "Notes on Living Problems of the Hour" there is a brief paper on "The Jewish Question in Russia," an interesting page or two on the various editions of the Bible, by General Marcus J. Wright, and an energetic protest against the suppression of the "Kreutzer Sonata," the writer of which begins by a glowing eulogy of the "Maiden Tribute," a publication which he is good enough to say has won for me "a tribute of undying love from every soul haunted with lofty ideals."

The *Arena*, which is this month illustrated throughout with portraits of its chief contributors, has also a remarkable article by Miss Helen Gardener on the way in which the pauper dead are buried in New York.

THE FORUM.

THE December number of the *Forum* is one of the best magazines of the month. I have noticed elsewhere the four first-class articles—"The Government of American Cities," by Andrew White; Archdeacon Farrar on "Formative Influences;" M. Jules Simon on "The Stability of the French Republic;" and President Eliot on "Family Stocks in a Democracy." The programme of the *Forum* for the new year contains the following articles among others:—

Prof. Emile de Laveleye, of Belgium, "The Partition of Africa;" Dr. Henry Maudsley, of England, "The Physical Basis of Mind;" Leslie Stephen, of England, "Drawbacks of High Civilisation;" Dr. Frithjof Nansen, of Norway, "Polar Exploration;" Gen. Francis A. Walker, President Boston Institute of Technology, "Results of the Census" (a series of articles); W. H. Mallock, of England, "The Federation of Labour;" Thomas G. Shearman, of New York, "The Coming Billionaire;" Prof. William T. Harris, U.S. Commissioner of Education, "Tolstoi's Views and Modern Civilisation;" W. S. Lilly, of England, "Shibboleths of the Times" (a series of articles); Edmund Gosse, of England, "The Future of Poetry;" Gaston Tissandier, of France, "Dirigeable Balloons;" Capt. Abney, of the British Army, "Colour Photography;" Philip Gilbert Hamerton, of France, "French Home Life;" Rev. Dr. Alfred Momeric, of England, "The Drift of Religious Thought in Great Britain;" Edmund Yates, of England, "The Development of Journalism;" Henry Labouchere, of England, "Uses of Royalty;" Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, of England, "Recent Discussions of Matrimony;" Rev. Dr. William Barry, of England, "Rings and Trusts;" W. A. P. Martin, President Imperial Tung Wen College, China, "Chinese Opinion of other Nations."

From this list it is apparent that the *Forum* does not intend to be thrust out from the ranks of the most important reviews in the world.

A SCIENCE OF ANTHROPOLOGY.

The article by Major J. W. Powell on "The Humanities" has more of the jargon than of the lucidity of science, as may be seen from the following summary of his paper, which he mercifully supplies for the benefit of the reader:—

In the foregoing exposition an attempt has been made to emphasise the following particulars:

I. Anthropologic activities spring from biotic activities, and are exhibited by brute kind as well as by mankind; but these activities, when highly developed, as in civilisation, differ in such a degree that a complete transformation is wrought.

II. When these activities are thus transformed, they can be classified to exhibit their genesis, as follows:—1. Technology, or the science of the arts of life, which is the basis of social transformation. 2. Psychology, or the science of the soul. The psychic activities may be classed as emotive, intellective, and conative. In intellectual life the following arts are evolved: *a*, the arts of language; *b*, the arts of amusement; *c*, the arts of decoration; *d*, the fine arts. 3. Sociology, or the science of institutions: classed as *a*, operative institutions; *b*, regulative institutions. In social life three classes of arts are developed: *a*, of government; *b*, of diplomacy; *c*, of war. 4. Philosophy, or the science of opinions. Philosophies may be classed as mythologic, metaphysic, and scientific. Out of philosophic life are evolved the following arts: *a*, the arts of education; *b*, the arts of investigation; *c*, the arts of religion.

III. The progress of mankind, or human evolution, differs from animal evolution, in that the law of the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence is largely repealed in its effect upon man, and is superseded by the laws of culture, which depend on human endeavour.

PITY, GENUINE AND SPURIOUS.

Miss Cobbe preaches a sermon of the dangers of the misapplication of pity. She thinks there is a general relaxation of the moral fibre which results in a demoralised good-nature somewhat similar to that which is observable in the morphine maniac. This pity she classifies as a vice, the mere outcome of the demoralised condition of the mind and will. But there is another sort of pity, real pity, which is not only a virtuous sentiment, but that sentiment without which no social virtue of beneficence can be rightly carried out. The power to feel pity is one which we must carefully cherish unless we desire our hearts to become ossified. But when we become pachydermatous by the extinction of the sense of pity we lose simultaneously all the social joys of life.

THE CHINESE BUGBEAR.

President Martin supplies an emphatic negative to the question, "Does China Menace the World?" Her traditions, he maintains, are all against war and in favour of peace. As for her industrial competition with other nations, he says the utmost that can be looked for is that China may make herself independent of foreign supplies; even that is improbable. "China discourages the emigration of her children, and it will take a hundred years before her empty territories are filled up; and as for the Chinese swamping America, she has only sent 60,000 across the Pacific in forty years. What need is there to ask for prohibitory legislation that tramples on the faith of treaties and wounds the dignity of a friendly power?"

Commander Barber writes a brief paper on "Armour for Warships," which is somewhat gazetteerish and historical. There is not much that is new in it beyond the expression of his belief that nickel steel plates will be made hard enough to break any projectile that is manufactured at present. With less than five per cent. of nickel the plate possesses greater tenacity, can be made harder, and does not crack.

GHOSTS I HAVE SEEN. BY MR. ANDREW LANG.

Mr. Andrew Lang tells us, in an article entitled "Notes of Ghosts," that he has only seen two, which is not a bad allowance. "The first was the wraith of a scholar, at that moment either dead or dying, far from Oriel Lane in Oxford, where I encountered his appearance. The second, fortunately, appeared without any such cause, and for no motive whatever. If the first was a ghost, what was the second? And if the second was an hallucination, can one call the first anything more significant?"

A better ghost story than either of these he tells at second hand as follows:—

The lady of the manor house in an old English village was driving through the village one day (she told me the tale), when, through the open door of one of the houses, five or six children rushed in the utmost panic, and one of them fell down in a fit before the horses. This was about three o'clock in the afternoon on a sunny August day. The lady stopped, attended to the child, and asked the others what ailed them. They said they had been at play on the staircase, when they were terrified by "a dreadful woman," who suddenly appeared among them. And why was the woman dreadful? The children could say only that she was dressed in a long woollen robe, and had her brow and chin bound up with white linen. In fact, she was a walking corpse, come back from the days when the law compelled us to be buried in woollen, for the better encouragement of the wool trade. This wandering old death, seen in the sunlight by children, has always appealed to me as a very good example of ghosts and of their vague, unaccountable ways. For it is most unlikely that the children knew anything of the obsolete law or of the ancient English mortuary fashions.

THE MAXIMUM SPEED OF RAILWAY TRAINS.

Prof. Thurston, who writes more lucidly on subjects connected with engineering than almost any man living, discusses the question of speed in railway travel. He points out that the speed of the flying train is double that of the fastest horse, and rivals that of the swiftest birds. The power of its engine is not far from that of a thousand horses. A modern train in America is a peripatetic palace; it costs from thirty to forty thousand pounds to build.

It includes bath rooms, sleeping rooms, restaurants, and reception rooms; and supplies ladies' maids, stenographers, typewriting amanuenses, and barbers.

It makes forty miles between stations, running hour after hour without stopping, that is to say it goes sixty feet a second, which is the rate which would be attained if you fell from the top of a five-storied house. There is as much railway in the United States as in all the rest of the world. They have spent 2,000 million pounds sterling in building 150,000 miles of railway, on which a million persons are employed. To get killed on an average a man must travel 50 million miles. He does not think that any serious engineering difficulty stands in the way of attaining a speed of 100 miles an hour, but it would cost more than people are at present willing to pay. Two hundred miles an hour is, however, not practical; the head resistance would not be far from ten tons, and the engine would require to be of 10,000 horse power. If, therefore, we have to run at 200 miles an hour, steam will have to be discontinued for electric traction, the only method yet discovered of making the horse do his work without taxing us for his own carriage.

Heat, light, and electricity will then conspire in that coming revolution which shall combine for us the speed of the bird, the comforts of home, and the safety of the dwelling.

CITY GROWTH AND PARTY POLITICS.

The only other article in the review is Mr. Springer's short paper on "City Growth and Party Politics." When half of the increase of the population of the United States has gone to the towns of more than 8,000 inhabitants, or "cities" as he calls them, the increase of the rural population has been only 8 per cent., while the increase of the urban has been 57 per cent. The majority in large cities are democratic, and the readjustment of seats to population under the new census law will give the democrats a better position in future congresses and State legislatures; this, again, will give them an increased representation in the Senate. The decay of the rural interest will, Mr. Springer thinks, open the eyes of the farmers to the fact that protection is ruining them.

THE PSYCHICAL RESEARCHERS.

THE *Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research* for December is notable for containing a record of a remarkable series of observations of the phenomena of Trance conducted by Mr. F. W. H. Myres, Prof. O. J. Lodge, Walter Leaf, and Prof. W. James. The trance medium was a Mrs. Piper, who all the researchers declared to be undoubtedly honest, even to the verge of a little stupidity. When she went into a trance state, she went into possession of another personality who was called Dr. Phinuit, whose knowledge of minute details of family history of the observers was very extraordinary.

INDEX AND TITLE PAGE.—Readers and subscribers can now obtain the Index to the Second Volume of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS (July-December) upon sending postage stamps.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* for December is rather solid, but there are some good articles in it to those who are capable of serious reading.

THE SECRET OF THE REPUBLICAN DEFEAT.

Mr. J. G. Carlisle, senator for Kentucky, discusses the causes which brought about the crushing Republican defeat at the November elections. His conclusion is summed up in the following paragraph:—

Of course, when many questions are before the people for consideration at the same time, it is difficult to say what effect any particular one has upon the result of their vote; but the character of the discussions during the late contest, and the manifestation of public interest in the subjects presented, justify the conclusion that the Tariff Act and the bounty and subsidy measures, which together constitute a single system of policy, would have defeated the Republican party if all other matters of controversy had been eliminated. Aside, however, from the merits or demerits of any particular measure, it was the general judgment of the country that the policy of the dominant party, taken as a whole, was too radical, and the spirit of its leaders in Congress too illiberal and intolerant, and that, if continued in power, it would ultimately go to such extremes as to seriously endanger the peace and prosperity of the people.

MR. SWINBURNE ON VICTOR HUGO.

"Victor Hugo en Voyage" is the title of Mr. Swinburne's article describing his epistolary journal about his excursion among the Alps at the age of thirty-seven. As usual Mr. Swinburne is in ecstacies over the genius of his master, but for once he discovers a blot on the sun, and the following passage describes his disgust at Victor Hugo's refusal to do justice to Marseille:—

But I want words to say how grievously I am disappointed by this cruel and libellous description of a city where the sea and the sun would seem to have united their beauties and their forces in an attempt—I do not say a successful attempt—to rival the triumphant and incomparable charm of Venice: "Marseille est un amas de maisons sous un beau ciel, voilà tout." Can the writer of this sentence have ever walked up and down the Cannebière? The glory of colour, the splendour of sunshine, the fantastic charm of the stalls and shops opening on the rim of the radiant water, the wonderful multiplicity of many-coloured odds and ends basking and burning in the lazy but imperious light, the infinite interest and amusement excited and supplied by a stroll along that most enchanting of seaside streets, could only have been done into words by Victor Hugo; and all he has to say of it all is this.

THE AMERICAN CENSUS.

Mr. Robert Porter defends the census which he has just taken from the absurd accusation of being a partisan enumeration. He enters into an elaborate statistical proof of the fact that—

The enumeration of the people has been fairly and thoroughly prosecuted by competent officers, and the results will stand any reasonable statistical tests that may be applied. Any attacks made for political purposes or inspired by municipalities convicted by the Census Office of padding will fall to the ground.

He predicts that the eleventh census, when completed, will stand untouched by any similar publication of any Government in the world. If the United States had as many enumerators in proportion to area as the United Kingdom, they would require 400,000 enumerators instead of 42,000. In the United Kingdom we have 55,000 enumerators with 4,000 supervisors, each of whom receive for a week's work about thirty shillings.

THE FUTURE OF WARFARE.

Captain Zalinski, the inventor of the Zalinski gun, discusses the interesting question as to what will be the changes made in the art of war by the new explosives and the changes in warfare. He gives the first place to the condition of sanitation. During the Civil War 186,000 of the Northern soldiers died of disease, only 96,000 died from wounds received in battle. Disease will be probably less fatal, which will make up for the increased deadliness of weapons. Automatic rifles are now made to fire seven rounds a second, and the small bored rifle enables soldiers to carry 70 per cent. more ammunition that heretofore. The increased deadliness, long range, and greater accuracy in fire rendered possible by the use of range-finders, will necessitate greater use of trenches and splinter-proof shelters. Non-commissioned officers will have to be more carefully selected, and soldiers will have to be more rigorously shot if they run away than in any previous period in the history of warfare. Captain Zalinski thinks that the lance and sabre are both useless encumbrances to cavalry; he would have them rely solely upon their revolvers. The telegraph and telephone will enable a much larger number of guns to be simultaneously brought into action, and mortars will once more come into use in order to shell troops within the shelter trenches.

Photography is to play an important part among the auxiliaries of war. Reports of reconnoissances will present to the eye of the commander the very scenes of different parts of a proposed field of operation, and he will be able to judge at a glance that which would have taken some time to grasp if limited to the ordinary field notes of military reconnoissance.

MAIDENS AND MATRONS IN AMERICAN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Burton Harrison, the author of "Anglomaniacs," writes a gossipy society article concerning the gradual deposition of the American unmarried girl from her pride of place, she is no longer to reign supreme in the New World; as in the Old the young married woman is coming to the front.

Unless all signs fail, the movement is in full swing that will restore suppressed parents, console flouted matrons for long desuetude, and, it may be, even establish a bench of dowagers as a background for every provincial gathering. Whether a dance, horse show, or opera, the woman most conspicuously followed and fêted by the other sex is, in nine cases out of ten, in marriage-bonds.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Lord Lorne's paper on "The Partition of Africa" is somewhat disappointing; it is a mere cursory review of recent events. Mr. Erastus Wiman, in a paper of three pages on "Over-Production in Securities," maintains that the evil of the time is the excessive output of securities on the one hand, representing an enormous outlay of money on the other. In six years London created companies with an aggregate capital of 200 millions sterling, which is 20 per cent. larger sum than the total amount of war debt created by the United States. Mr. Ignatius Donnelly quotes indisputable facts in support of his theory that Bacon wrote Shakespeare, and that the plays are an unparalleled mosaic, every word of which was counted and adjusted over and over again to meet the mathematical exigences of the marvellous internal narration.

SHORT NOTICES.

Blackwood's Magazine.—Lord Brabourne, writing on the "Parnell Imbroglio," thus alludes to the O'Shea divorce case:—

It will be sufficient to say that it was a bad case in a bad class of cases, inasmuch as it showed an abuse of friendship, an habitual depravity, and an elaborated system of deceit, which are happily of rare occurrence even in such cases.

Beyond this expression of opinion, there is not much that is worthy of remark. Lord Brabourne discoursing on political matters is not an edifying object.

There is a very good article, one of the best critical articles in the magazine, entitled "The Old Saloon," which gives an account of several works of recent German fiction.

Lady Martin, in the shape of a letter to Lord Tennyson, discusses the character of "Hermione" in "Winter's Tales." "And in what other play or story," she asks, "can we find three such exquisite types of womanhood—the Mother, Maiden, and Friend—as can be found in 'Winter's Tales'?"

The following reminiscences of her stage life, when she first acted Hermione with Mr. Macready as Leontes, is very interesting. Speaking of the moment when Hermione returns to life—

Oh, can I ever forget Mr. Macready at this point! At first he stood speechless, as if turned to stone; his face with an awe-struck look upon it. Could this, the very counterpart of his queen, be a wondrous piece of mechanism? Could art so mock the life? He had seen her laid out as dead, the funeral obsequies performed over her, with her dear son beside her. Thus absorbed in wonder, he remained until Paulina said, "Nay, present your hand." Tremblingly he advanced, and touched gently the hand held out to him. Then, what a cry came with, "Oh, she's warm!" It is impossible to describe Mr. Macready at this point. He was Leontes' self! His passionate joy at finding Hermione really alive seemed beyond control. Now he was prostrate at her feet, then enfolding her in his arms. I had a slight veil or covering over my head and neck, supposed to make the statue look older. This fell off in an instant. The hair, which came unbound, and fell on my shoulders, was reverently kissed and caressed. The whole change was so sudden, so overwhelming, that I suppose I cried out hysterically, for he whispered to me, "Don't be frightened, my child! don't be frightened! Control yourself!" All this went on during a tumult of applause that sounded like a storm of hail. But prepared I was not, and could not be, for such a display of uncontrollable rapture. I have tried to give some idea of it, but no words of mine could do it justice. It was the finest burst of passionate speechless emotion I ever saw, or could have conceived. My feelings being already severely strained, I naturally lost something of my self-command, and as Perdita and Florizel knelt at my feet I looked, as the gifted Sarah Adams afterwards told me, "like Niobe, all tears."

In the **Century**, the article on "Sensations" is the first instalment of the long-expected "Memoirs of Prince Talleyrand"—long expected, perhaps, but a swift and sharp disappointment will await all those who turn to these pages with any expectation that Talleyrand will tell them anything they may care to know. Mr. Whitehall Reid in his prefatory article warns us that the memoirs are certain to be very little better than typograph whitewash. Mr. Reid says:—

They are sure to leave a better impression as to the character and work of Talleyrand himself. One of his critics, Sainte-Beuve, judiciously says, "I am persuaded that everything to be found in the letters and other writings of Talleyrand will give one a more favourable idea of him. People of genius like his never put the worst of their thoughts or of their lives on paper." His relation to the

murder of the Duke of Enghien, and his treachery at one period or another of his service to almost every master he ever served, are all likely to appear in a new and more favourable aspect. He will shed a new light on the career of Napoleon, and on the secret motives which controlled the Emperor at critical moments. He may disclose his real opinions of the religion he preached in his youth, and he will certainly disclose his real opinions about the monarchy which he helped to overturn and to re-establish. But he will make no attempt to explain away his unfortunate relations to America, on both sides of the water, and there is no sign that he will make the slightest reference to his constant acceptance of bribes.

A much more important article than "Talleyrand's Memoirs," from which there is next to nothing worth quoting, and which, therefore, I leave alone, is the first article in **Topics of the Time**, "How to develop American sentiment among Immigrants." The rest of the magazine is devoted to a travel paper, describing a visit to Tibet, and a readable but terrible account of the Irish Famine, by Octave Thanet. "The Relations of Mongol Rough Riders," will find many readers. while those who like out-of-the-way subjects will turn to Mr. Krehbeil's paper on "Chinese Music."

Groombridge's Magazine is a title of a new illustrated sixpenny, which is brought out by Groombridge and Sons, and edited by Mr. Smedley Yates. The editor modestly hopes that he may command a circulation from those who have leisure to devote to an easy cultivation of the intellectual faculties. He says:—

The world is beginning to awake to appreciation of occasional leisure—leisure not such as that of the pagan gods, who "lie beside their nectar" in gross and sensual enjoyment; not the *kief* of the Oriental, nor the dull repletion of the savage, but a time for the easy cultivation of the intellectual faculties. To those who, while loving literature, will remember that even Apollo's bowstring is sometimes slackened, we address ourselves, and ask for a tentative reception.

There is a brief Character Sketch by the Editor of Miss Florence Warden, the wife of Mr. James, an actor, who has managed theatres, and written novels in the *Family Herald*, *The World*, and *The People*. A New story written by this "popular writer," "Red Jack," is begun in the first number.

Mrs. Lynn Linton appears with a disquisition on "Manners, good and bad." Mr. W. B. Maxwell describes the manners and customs of "Magazine Ghosts." Mr. Manville Fenn begins another serial under the title of "Wounded." Among the other articles, I notice a gossipy fashion article, with occasional puffs of West End tradesmen, entitled "Chiffons."

From the list of contents, which also includes "Sports and Pastimes," "Hints on Gardening," and "Games, New and Old," it would appear that the cultivation of the intellectual faculty will be very easy indeed.

In **Harper's Magazine** there are two articles of more than ordinary interest—one is Dudley Warner's account of South California, in which he thus foreshadows the future of that region:—

The picture I see is of a land of small farms and gardens, highly cultivated, in all the valleys and on the foothills, a land therefore of luxuriance and great productiveness and agreeable homes. I see everywhere the gardens, the vineyards, the orchards, with the various greens of the olive, the fig, and the orange. It is always picturesque, because the country is broken and even rugged; it is always interesting, because of the contrast with the mountains and the desert; it has the colour that makes southern Italy so poetic. It is the fairest field for the experiment of a contented community without any poverty and without excessive wealth.

The "Impressions of Peru" will be studied with advantage by all those who are holders of Peruvian bonds. It is written by Mr. Theodore Child, an impartial and disinterested observer, who records what he saw in a recent visit to the country, which will never be regenerated until it comes into the hands of English or Americans. Mr. Child says that the Chilians left Peru in a terrible state of material and financial desolation. Although the mountains of Peru are full of silver, gold, and other precious metals, there is not a native coin in the country. The Chinese are intermarrying with the lower Peruvian women. Mr. Child discusses at some length the prospects of the Peruvian bondholders. He thinks their contract can hardly be carried out. The great obstacle to the development of Peru is the Peruvians, the only territory that is not already occupied is the Amazonian back country which is most inaccessible. The only way of cultivating the land would be for armies of thousands of colonists working simultaneously and collectively. A railway would have to be made, and in order to make the contract practicable the bondholders should undertake to administer Peru and relieve it of the farcical government which it enjoys under the name of a republic. Peru is marvellously rich in mineral deposits.

The field for mining industry in Peru is immense, and not so encumbered with prior claims and occupants as it is in Chili, but the difficulties of transport are numerous. Nevertheless there are both English and American engineers and capitalists who are gradually working up fine businesses in the mountains, introducing improved machinery, and conquering obstacles of all kinds with genuine Anglo-Saxon pertinacity. On the other hand, considering all the circumstances already briefly set forth, and awaiting the grand and ardently desired opening up of the country, there are perhaps more facilities and surer results in the immediate future to be obtained in Bolivia, and on the other side of the Andes in the Argentine provinces of Rioja and San Juan.

In **Longman's Magazine** orchid lovers will find much to please them in Frederic Boyle's paper on Hot Orchids. The Rev. Canon Overton contributes a paper on Lincolnshire; but the most interesting article in the magazine is the account of "The 'Donna' in 1890." The "Donna" is a food depôt, maintained by the subscriptions of the readers of *Longman's Magazine*, for the purpose of selling food at half-cost to men out of work in the East End of London. The author of "Charles Lowder" gives a pleasant account of the work that is being done at 42A, Dock Street, London, E.C. There is a sister in charge who will be very glad to receive parcels of cast-off clothing and books. There is also a Night Refuge in connection with the "Donna." The total income for last year was close upon £600. It is an excellent and deserving charity, and worthy of general support.

The Monthly Packet.—The new series of Miss Yonge's magazine commences with the new year. While the essential features of the *Monthly Packet*, as a magazine intended for girls and ladies who are members of the Church of England, remain unchanged, the scope of the new series will be widened, greater variety introduced in the contents, and the type and general appearance improved. The serial stories for the year will be written by C. M. Yonge, the author of "Atelier du Lys," and Helen Shipton. Papers on "Employments for Women" by persons writing with authority; on the "Greek Forerunners of Christ," by Rev. P. Lilly; and Miss Yonge's "Cameos from English History," will be regular features. Some letters of Mrs. Barbauld may also be mentioned.

In the **Month**, Mr. Michael Maher devotes the first twenty pages of the magazine to the first part of a review of Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward." Mr. Maher considers the capital defect of the new commonwealth is the absence of sufficient stimulus. His point of view is that for conclusive experiments in Socialism, we must look at the voluntary communism of the religious orders. The Rev. Herbert Thurston contributes a carefully written article describing the work of the Bollandists and its latest developments. The Rev. Sydney Smith reviews Canon Moore's essay on the Christian Doctrine of God, which was published early last year in "Lux Mundi." The review is to be continued next month. The Rev. J. H. Wynne, in the second part of his paper on "Carmelite Saints," brings the story of St. Theresa's life to a close.

There is a brief article condemning Dr. Barnardo, and a little poem by May Probyn on the "Miracle of Mercy," which is asserted to be founded on fact.

Murray's Magazine. — Mr. Edwin Waugh reviews acutely but appreciatively the poetry of Mr. Lewis Morris. He says :—

But as the poet of the religion of our fathers, protesting against the attacks launched on the old hopes and creeds by the younger sons of the household, he has spoken, and spoken not in vain. For above all things he is full of that sincerity which Carlyle considered indispensable to true greatness. The very determination with which he forces his thought upon us is only another phase of his own belief in the truth of the gospel he comes to preach. And much may surely be forgiven the man who is genuinely sincere.

The **New England Magazine** is making its way steadily to the front, and its prospectus for 1891 promises a great variety of new features. It will be sufficient to mention one, which shows that the *New England Magazine* will endeavour to be first in the field in making capital out of the great World's Universal Exhibition, which is to be held at Chicago in two years' time.

Chicago, in which city there is now felt throughout the country and the world, as the seat of the coming great World's Fair, an interest so peculiar, will be the subject of an entire series of articles in the *New England Magazine*, many of them fully illustrated, in which the history and the present life of the city, its business interests and its intellectual interests, will have completer treatment, we believe, than has ever yet been accorded by any magazine. The Park System of Chicago, the Commerce of Chicago, Chicago Beef, Literary Chicago, the Chicago New England Society, and Chicago Architecture, are among the subjects which will be treated. The opening article of the series will be by Edward G. Mason, president of the Chicago Historical Society, on "Early Visitors to Chicago."

Onward and Upward.—I have this month to welcome Lady Aberdeen to the number of magazine editors. Her new monthly is one of the best penny magazines which reach me. *Onward and Upward* has grown out of the Haddo House Association, the value of which may be inferred from the following card of membership :—

I DESIRE TO AIM AT KEEPING THE RULES ON THIS CARD.

1. To begin and end each day with prayer.
2. To endeavour to lead a life of temperance, truthfulness, and purity.
3. To guard my tongue from all scandalous and improper conversation.
4. If children are given me, to endeavour to bring them up for God's service. To do all in my power to guard them from contact with evil, and from hearing improper conversation. To prevent them from reading bad books and papers.
5. To endeavour to learn all that will conduce to keep my husband, my children, and myself in cleanliness, comfort, and good health, and that will enable me to nurse them in case of sickness.
6. To remember the sacredness of marriage, and ever to try to make home a bright place for my husband and children.

There is a department for children that is under the charge of Lady Aberdeen's little daughter, Marjorie. The January number contains Lady Aberdeen's New Year's letter to the members of the Haddo House Association.

The Overland Monthly, the magazine of the Pacific Coast (yearly subscription four dols., single number twenty cents), announces among its features for the new year a series of articles on the "Social and Industrial Life of the Sandwich Islands;" studies of disputed historical points in the history of the coast, based upon the reminiscences of survivors; personal reminiscences of life among the mines and on the frontier, preserving the tone and spirit of that life; accounts of the Indian wars, customs, character, myths, and traditions.

The Popular Science Monthly.—New York (yearly subscription five dols., single numbers fifty cents)—begins in the new year an important series of illustrated articles on "The Development of American Industries since the Time of Columbus." Among the early papers in this series will be "The Development of the Cotton Manufacture," by Edward Atkinson; "The Iron and Steel Industry," by W. F. Durfee; "Woollens," by S. N. D. North; and "Glass," by Professor C. Hanford Henderson. Articles on the "Silk, Paper, Pottery, Agricultural Machinery, and Ship-building Industries" are among those in active preparation. A series of papers on "The Principles of Taxation," based upon a course of lectures given by Mr. Wells, at the invitation of the Faculty of Harvard University, will be another.

In **Scribner** there is an article on "Modern Fire Appliances," which should be read by each member of the committee of the London County Council which looks after the fire brigades. Their attention should specially be drawn to an account of the *New Yorker*, a floating fire-engine, which is fitted with such powerful engines that she can make eighteen to nineteen miles an hour within a few minutes of the receipt of the fire alarm. On arriving at her destination, the whole power of her boilers is turned into the pumps and from a single nozzle a solid stream of water five inches in diameter is hurled upon the fire. If necessary, thirty-two two-inch streams can be thrown simultaneously; it can also feed water towers or swival pipes two thousand feet inland, it therefore controls a belt nearly half a mile wide on each side of the river. The writer is very contemptuous of our London fire-engines. He says :—"It is not uninteresting to note that there are floating fire-engines in London. They consist of little steam-pumps placed on scows which are moored at long intervals along the water-front. When an alarm of fire comes in the captain of the scow goes whooping up and down the water-front to get a tug to tow him to the place from which the alarm has come." His account of the water towers and the chemical arrangement by which they are hoisted is very interesting. There is an article upon "Court Tennis," and another copiously illustrated article describing the "Festival play at Rothenburg," which commemorates every year at Whitsuntide an incident in the Thirty Years' War. The curious thing about this festival is that it was only begun in 1832. The whole of the historical episodes connected with the capture of the town by Tilly and the rescue of its inhabitants by the portentous wine-drinking powers of a burgomaster is acted—not on the stage, like the Oberammergau Passion Play—but in the streets of the town with real cannon, horsemen, and soldiery.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* maintains its historical character by a continuation of the Duc de Broglie's Etudes Diplomatiques by two very pleasantly written articles of M. Camille Rousset on M. Jules Lair's "Life of Foucquet"—not the artist, but the financial secretary of Louis XIV.—and an article on the now almost threadbare subject of the Youth of Frederick the Great. M. Ernest Lavisse touches with a vivid pen the story that we all know so well, and there is, unfortunately, so human an interest in the tragic sorrows of Frederick William's household that no matter how often it is told it will find fresh readers to follow it with interest. The general articles of the *Revue* offer a very good variety of subjects.

DANTE.

M. Edouard Rod contributes a biography, or rather an article, on the biography of Dante, which succeeds in being as fully negative as the most enthusiastic disciple of M. Rod's school could desire. The date of birth in 1265 is admitted chiefly because, though it might be disputed, the matter is unimportant; after that scarcely one accepted tradition is allowed to pass the vigilant guard. Dante was not an infant prodigy of learning; Brunetto Latini was not his mentor. His studies as a youth were not prosecuted at Bologna. It is doubtful that he fought at Campaldino. He was not of ancient lineage, as Boccaccio has it, nor was he of the people as according to Scartazzini. His political career goes through the same process. It is all that M. Rod can do to admit that he was exiled from Florence. And if Dante's history grows so dim it may be imagined that the history of those who are connected with him is no more assured. His love affairs, which we have been accustomed to regard almost as our own, are shaken to the foundation. The Alpine episode, the *bella pietra*, the Carentina, fade into the remotely possible; the "pitiful lady" is alone accepted, since some justification must evidently be found for the reproaches with which we all know that Beatrice addressed him in the Earthly Paradise. His marriage with Gemma Donati is allowed to stand, but the date of it is far from certain, and the seven children in seven years are rigidly cut down to four. Finally, Beatrice is not Beatrice. M. Rod may be perfectly right, and, indeed, there is much to agree with in the position he assumes throughout, that essential reality remains though accompanying circumstances may have been entirely distorted. Nevertheless, the old-fashioned Dante worshipper will be much inclined to lay down this article with a depressing sense that nothing now remains but for some follower of M. Rod to outstrip his leader's achievement by proving that Dante was not Dante, nor the immortal Comedy divine.

AN OLD-FASHIONED PLEA.

M. Brunetière's plea that rhetoric has, after all, its saving qualities, is refreshingly classical after this extremely modern performance. We get back to Balzac—the old Balzac—and Vaugelas. We are reminded of what style was in the age which produced Racine. Boileau is once more the severe divinity of schoolroom days, and as one reads again the famous definition of eloquence as the art of precision, we begin to soothe our souls with a sense that "romantics," "realists," and "intuitives" are, singly or together, powerless still to change certain unchanging laws of harmony. "A thing of beauty" remains no less for us than for our ancestors, who had the thought without Keats's expression of it, "a joy for ever." And as M. Brunetière says, if there is admittedly an art of singing, why should there not be also an art of speaking and of writing? Should the abuse of rhetoric condemn the use of it? The first rule M. Brunetière quotes also from Balzac. "It is to make too light of the public not to take the trouble to prepare yourself for intercourse with it, and a man who should appear in nightcap and dressing-gown on an occasion of ceremony would not be guilty of greater incivility than he who exposes to the light of the world things which are only fit for private life and speech with intimate friends and servants." To know how to distinguish between what is good only for familiar intercourse and what is worth exposing to the "light of the world" is, according to M. Brunetière, the first principle of all rhetoric, and, since we write for others as well as for ourselves, the art of it is but to convey our meaning in the manner most likely to penetrate the understanding and attach itself to the memory. The form of art may differ, but so long as we desire to persuade let us not despise or deny the art of eloquence. Our daily interests are at the mercy of a speech, or the impossibility of answering it. We must, on the contrary, learn to speak. We have more need of rhetoric than our fathers had. We need it, if for no other purpose, as a weapon of defence against itself.

FRENCH CAMPAIGNS OF 1890.

One is struck in reading M. Valbert's notice of Colonel Archinard's campaign in the French Soudan, which began in April of this year, and continued with little intermission up to the month of October last, with the great difference which still exists between the manner in which the French and the English Press are served. The French Soudan does not happen to lie near enough to any English possessions for English newspaper correspondents to be in the neighbourhood, nor do the proceedings of the French administration within their own territory greatly concern us. That no information with regard to the epic of the Toucouleurs, with its Homeric central figure of the great chief Ahmadon, has reached the English Press is not therefore surprising. But very little has reached the French papers, and it is inconceivable that had such a little war been taking place in an English Colonial possession we in England could have been left in ignorance of it, especially at a time when Africa occupied the public mind to the extent which it did in the past summer. A six weeks' campaign, which involved marching 2,000 kilomètres in a West African climate, is an act of energy of which the French commander had some reason to be proud. Ahmadon, though beaten at every point, still faces the foreign foe unsubdued at Nioro. It is impossible to help admiring his dogged pluck.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

TOPICAL articles are as much the characteristic of the *Nouvelle Revue* as historical articles are of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and the list for December is no shorter than usual. Besides two articles upon "Sub-Marine Navigation," by Commandant Z——, a second article upon "Fortifications and Artillery," by G. G., and an article on the "Reduction of Cadets in the Staff of the Engineers," by X——, there is, first of all, in relation to colonial matters, a paper on the "Trans-Saharan Railway Project," by M. Edgar Boulangier, which is worth reading.

THE RAILWAY ACROSS THE SAHARA.

M. Boulangier emphatically protests against the easy comparison which is now in all mouths in France between the achievement of General Annenkoff and the proposed formation of a French company to traverse the Sahara with a railway. He points out that the Trans-Caspian, which is a much less difficult undertaking, was a work of the State carried out by the State for public reasons. It put Russia in a position in which she can afford to await any action which it may please England to take on the Indian frontier. The day for playing the Asiatic game has not yet arrived, but when it comes Russia will, thanks to the Trans-Caspian Railway, be found with pawns well advanced. France has no such object in constructing the Trans-Saharan line. It leads to nothing, for, in M. Boulangier's opinion, the treaty of last August has given all that is worth having in the Austral Soudan to England, and the chance of it paying dividends is hopelessly remote. Therefore all thoughts of a successful commercial scheme must be set aside. A picture, which seems to belong rather to the properties of a magic lantern than to sober literature, is drawn of the terrible tribes of the desert inhabiting the line just to the north of the frontier, chosen by perfidious Albion from the limits of the sphere of operations of the Niger Company. These Tuaregs of the south are reported to number about two millions. They are of colossal size, reaching commonly a height of 6 ft. 5 in. They can fight without food for three or four days at a time, after which one of these giants will alone consume, without inconvenience, a sheep, washed down with the milk of several cows. Their arms are no less terrible than themselves, and consist of iron-tipped spears and two-edged swords, with shields of elephant hide, toughened in the fire. Their very moustaches inspire fear; and M. Boulangier holds that these two millions must be conquered before France can hope to develop the southern portion of the sphere of influence. The English, he thinks, knew very well what they were about when they drew their frontier where they did. A second conquest of Algeria far removed from any civilised base of operations is the task to which France is bidden. The most that M. Boulangier is disposed to advocate is the very gradual penetration of the desert by a Biskra Oriargla Timmassine route, with Amguid as an eventual goal. This distance of 1,100 kilomètres might, in the next five or six years, be accomplished by the State under similar conditions to the Trans-Caspian. Individual enterprise in the matter should be absolutely rejected.

OTHER COLONIAL ARTICLES.

The other colonial articles for December are one of Mr. G. Wally's "Studies of Native Races," devoted to the Namaqua Hottentots, whom, in view of the present fighting in Damaraland, he deemed worthy of a sketch, and a less amusing but more serious contribution from M. Senechal on the "Coral Industry from the French Point of View." M. Senechal deals only with the Mediterranean coral industry. He reviews the history of it, and shows how, from a flourishing monopoly in the hands of the Compagnie d'Afrique a hundred years ago, it has gradually been allowed to pass almost entirely into Italian hands. Three millions, we presume he means millions of francs, worth of coral are taken yearly from French reefs, and these three millions of rough coral increase in value to twelve millions when they have been polished and worked. Such an industry prosecuted in Algeria would add considerably to the well-being and activity of the colony. As it is, it goes in the greater parts to Naples, Genoa, and Livonia. The number of Italian sailors employed in the coral fishing is 4,000, and the value of the coral obtained by them is estimated at four and a quarter millions of francs. His scheme is the formation of a big company on the model of the English chartered companies, which should have a monopoly of the coral industry, and be responsible to the State for the conditions under which it is carried on.

REVOLT OR REVOLUTION.

Dr. Cesare Lambroso carries on, in an article upon "Philoneisme," the development of the theory with regard to political crime which he exposed in two articles upon "Misoneisme" in the early part of the year. His argument was that misoneisme—by which we conclude he means the dislike to the new Ministry because it is new—being in all societies a prevailing characteristic of the human mind, it must be taken into consideration and accepted as one of the guiding laws of progress. Reform, which acts in defiance of this law, and endeavours to impose change, even though it be beneficial change, which is beyond the power of moral assimilation of existing society, becomes a political crime. But, side by side with misoneisme, there exists a persistent law of progress to which he gives the name of philoneisme. We must look to this to overcome "misoneisme," and by working in accordance with it, and within the strict limits of national law, we find that what would have been anarchy in one generation becomes beneficial reform in the next. It is the reduction to scientific terms of our common experience that the Liberals of one generation are the Tories of the next. Philoneisme in its fullest development will probably be found in the Radical ranks. The most thoroughgoing misoneist will head the other extreme of Conservatism. Both alike are mere examples of abiding laws. Political wisdom consists in taking note of them, and the business of the statesman is so to feel the pulse of a people as to know at what point the misoneisme of the many have so far yielded to the opposing influences of philoneisme as to make change at once desirable and safe. Such a change is in the best sense of the term revolution. A change forced on before the general mind is prepared for it is revolt. The one is a reform, the other a crime.

BUTCHER'S MEAT.

"Butcher's Meat" is a curious title to stand above Pierre Loti's name. The three pages which have it in the *Nouvelle Revue* for December 1st are none the less, perhaps, one of the gems of this strangely tender and graceful pen. The subject is literally what it proclaims itself to be: the figures of it a pair of oxen at sea, a master butcher, and the captain forced to look on from the bridge, while one ox is killed for the ship's provisions—nothing more than this, and the result is a masterpiece in the exquisitely delicate style we know. The pages are not to be compressed nor reproduced. They must be read; and no one will lay them down without a penetrating sense of the pathos of life and death.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt. Part 3. 50 Pf. or 60 Cents.

Dr. Jos. von Schork, new Archbishop of Bamberg. With portrait.
The Siege of Bonn 200 Years Ago.
Elk-hunting. (Illus.) V. Weidmann.
The Proposed Columbus Monument at Bilbao. (Illus).
Siena Cathedral. (Illus).
Portraits of W. Liebknecht, G. H. von Vollmar, and August Bebel.
A Modern Religious Celebration of Christmas in London. (Illus)

Deutscher Hausschatz. Regensburg. Part 3. 40 Pf.

German Catholic Journalists of To-day. With Portraits.
The Size of the Planets. (Illus.)
St. Petersburg. (Illus.)
The Assassination of August von Kotzebue. A. Wolf.
Dr. Jos. Alex. Freiherr von Helfert, Conservative Austrian Statesman and Historian. With portrait.

Deutsche Revue. Breslau and Berlin. Dec 1 Mark 50 Pf.

Count Albrecht von Roon. XIX.
The French Revolution and its Significance for the Modern State. III.
Longevity and Alcohol. J. Kollmann.
Four Questions on Evolution to Ludwig Büchner. Reply to article in October number. M. Carriere.
Victoria, Queen and Empress. I. Duchess of Rutland.
The Origin of the Bulgarian National Church.
Unpublished Letters by Karl Ludwig von Knebel. II. K. T. Gaedertz.
Pope Gregory and Music. R. Robert.

Deutsche Rundscha u. Berlin. Dec. 2 Marks.

The New Italian Penal Code. E. Schneider.
Dwellings for the Poor. H. Albrecht.
A Day on Ascension Island. Prof. O. Krummel.
Robespierre.
Ferdinand Robert-tornow and his Family W. Robert-tornow.
Eduard Bendemann. 1811-1889.
Political Correspondence—Speech from the Throne, and Gen. von Caprivi's Visit to Italy.
Ports on the Highway to India. O. Wachs.

Die Gartenlaube. Leipzig. Part 13. 50 Pf.

The Rapp Community.
The Fallersleben Monument in Heligoland, with Poem by Emil Rittershaus.
Tabora in East Central Africa.
The Moltke Celebrations. (Illus.)
Monument at Tilsit to Max von Schenkendorf, Poet. (Illus.)
Dr. Koch and his Cure for Consumption. With portrait. Dr. M. Salomon.
Twelfth Night. A. Tille.

Alte und Neue Welt.—This is a little Catholic illustrated periodical for family reading. The chief article in the present number is that on Elk-hunting, with illustrations from *Harper*.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Herr Wolf retells the exciting story of the assassination of the dramatist, August von Kotzebue, by Karl Ludwig Sand, a Jena student. Kotzebue, after having held various posts in the Russian public service, was believed to be a political spy in the pay of the Russian Government; moreover, he had quarrelled with Goethe, and altogether had made many enemies; but it was his ridicule of the Burschenschaft movement of the German University students, in which Sand was playing a prominent part, that brought matters to a climax. Already in the autumn of 1812 Sand made up his mind that Kotzebue must die, but did not attempt to carry out his bloody resolve till the following spring, when it was reported that Kotzebue was returning to Russia. Thereupon Sand journeyed to Mannheim to make sure of his victim, and on March 23rd had stabbed Kotzebue fatally in his own house. From the encounter Sand rushed into the streets, crying, "The traitor has fallen. Germany is saved. Long live Teutonia! I am the murderer. So must all traitors die"—and then stabbed himself in the breast.

Deutsche Revue.—The art of prolonging life is an old wish of mankind, but so far the average length of life does not seem to be greatly on the increase. Meanwhile Dr. Döllinger's saying, "Men do not die, they kill themselves," is the text of a very sensible article by J. Kollmann on the mischiefs wrought by over-eating and the use of alcohol.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Herr Albrecht continues his discussion of the German Dwellings Question. Communities, as employers of labour, might, he thinks, do for their workmen what Frankfort-on-the-Main has done for its minor officials, that is, provide their employés with cheap and healthy dwellings. So far the State has interfered only in the character of legislator, and this in England, especially where such measures as the Torrens Acts, the Cross Acts, etc., have been passed—Acts which at first sight seem to go far to protect the poor against barbarous landlords, but which, however, with few exceptions, have remained a dead letter, chiefly owing to the local authorities supposed to enforce them being for the most part men who live on the rents accruing from property which would be condemned by the Acts, and who therefore could not be expected to carry out their provisions with that degree of enthusiasm indispensable to success. German legislation seems to do even less to prevent overcrowding, or the occupation of insanitary dwellings. As an instance of private enterprise on a large scale, Herr Albrecht cites the colony of the Krupp firm at Essen, which consists of 2,000 houses with a population of some 15,000 souls. Another more remarkable case is the unique creation of J. C. van Marken, of Delft. This gentleman conceived the grand idea of buying a piece of ground adjoining his works and laying it out in shrubberies. lawns, flower-beds, ponds, bridges, etc., besides erecting on it dwellings to accommodate his own workpeople and ninety other families. Under each roof there are from four to six tenements, but each with a separate entrance and a garden of its own. The dwellings vary in size, all are let, and the scheme has succeeded so well that it is proposed to build more. Moreover, the park contains a lodging-house for the unmarried, an institution for the children, a casino with a library, a shop, and other conveniences. In large towns this would hardly be practicable, especially when the workers must live near their work, as is the case with the dockers. The next best thing which Herr Albrecht can suggest, then, is to copy very extensively the admirable system of Miss Octavia Hill, an outline of which he gives in conclusion.

Die Gartenlaube.—Emil Rittershaus, of Barmen, has written a spirited poem *à propos* of the Fallersleben Monument proposed for Heligoland. August Heinrich Hoffmann (1798-1874), the poet and philologist, it may be well to recall, was born at Fallersleben, and is commonly

Die Gesellschaft. Leipzig. December. 1 Mark.

The Nationalisation of the Theatre. M. D. Conrad.
Maurice Reinhold von Stern. With portrait. A. Beetschen.
Poems by Oscar Linke, W. Walloth, and others.
The Military Question. E. Stahl.
Opponents of the Schopenhauer Philosophy. D. T. Schultze.

Nord und Süd. Breslau. December. 2 Marks.

Emin Pasha. With portrait. H. Jaenicke.
Literary Causes and Effects. J. Grosse.
Twelfth Night. A. Tille.
The Swiss House. M. Berndt.
Hans Böhm of Niklashausen, a Christian Socialist Agitator of the Fifteenth Century. G. Winter.
The Late Dr. Karl Müller ("Otfrid Mylius"), Novelist. H. Keller-Jordan.

Preussische Jahrbücher. Berlin. December. 1 Mk. 50 Pf.

Goethe's Credibility in "Wahrheit und Dichtung." K. Kochendörffer.
Heligoland. R. Wagner.
Homer in German Literature. M. Beheim-Schwerzbach.
Political Correspondence. Dr. Stöcker, New Taxes, Russia, Italy, France, England.

Schorer's Familienblatt. Salon-Ausgabe. Berlin and Leipzig. Part 4. 75 Pf.

"The Emperor's Book." (Illus.)
The Housing of Books. W. E. Gladstone.
The Jubilee of the German Order.
German Life in Japan. Dr. Neubauer.
The House of Orange. W. von Neumünster.
Dr. Koch and his Cure. With Portrait.

Ueber Land und Meer. Stuttgart. Part 6. 1 Mark.

Dr. Koch and His Cure. With Portrait. Dr. Eisen.
Count von Moltke. (Illus.) K von Mittelstädt.
Wilhelm Raabe. F. Muncker.
Ueberlingen Minster. (Illus.)
The Importance of Heligoland.
Prof. Roquet's Written Universal Language.
The Silver Jubilee of the Munich Gärtnerplatz Theatre. (Illus.)
The German Army in the Autumn of 1890. G. Zernin.
Nervi. (Illus.)
English Student Life. W. F. Brand.
The Memorial to Alexander II. at Moscow. (Illus.)
Consistorialrat Ernst Dryander, new Court Preacher. With portrait.

Unsere Zeit. Leipzig. December. 1 Mark.

The Franco-Italian Frontier and its Defence. With map. N. von Engelstedt.
Marceau's Ashes. C. Spielmann.
Recent French Novels. F. C. Petersen.
The Curse of a Great Name. Dr. B. Münz.
The Founder of the Austrian Post Office Savings Bank.

Velhagen und Klasing's Neue Monatshefte. Bielefeld and Leipzig. December. 1 Mark 25 Pf.

The Nativity in Art. (Illus.) A. Rosenberg.
The Meiningen Theatre Company. (Illus.) Max Grube.
Under the Mistletoe Bough. Helen Zimmern.
C. W. Allers. With portrait.
The Lessing Monument. (Illus.)

Vom Fels zum Meer. Stuttgart. Part III. 1 Mark.

Stuttgart. (Illus.) Karl Liebrich.
The Nonne. (Illus.) Dr. K. Lampert.
Amateur Photography. (Illus.) F. Luthmer.
Sleep and Sleeplessness. Professor Dr. Uffelmann.
Industrial Insurance of Workmen and Post Office Savings Banks.

known as Hoffmann von Fallersleben. He was famous as a collector of national songs, but he will be best remembered for his "Deutschland, Deutschland, über alles," which had its origin in Heligoland in August, 1841, so that the national hymn will celebrate its golden jubilee this year.

Die Gesellschaft.—Maurice Reinhold von Stern, who is the subject of a biographical and critical sketch in this magazine, is a poet who was born in Russia in 1859. His father was the Baltic poet Karl Walfried von Stern; his mother was an Icelandic lady. Dissatisfaction with the political condition of his country seems to have driven the young poet away, and he tried America. There he remained till 1885, working in the different capacities of dock labourer, clerk, reporter, and editor. Then he paid flying visits to England and France, and at last settled down with his various experiences at Zürich, henceforth to devote himself to poetry. His works have now begun to attract attention, hence the present article.

Nord und Süd.—It is rather late in the day certainly to be telling the life-story of Emin Pasha; nevertheless, it will be read with more sympathy since the melancholy story of the Rear-Column has come to light, and in which Stanley has not been seen to advantage. Only in conclusion, however, does the writer of the article contrast the two explorers—Stanley as cold, calculating, business-like, undisciplined, ambitious, covetous, etc.; Emin, on the other hand, as a man full of affection for his work and his people—modest, despising all European honours, and, in the interests of his country, exposing himself to new dangers. A more seasonable paper is that by Alexander Tille, of Glasgow, on the "Kingdom of Twelfth Night," and very interesting is, in that connection, the folklore of different countries. The *Gartenlaube* also has an article on the same subject by the same author. The late M. Berndt treats of the Swiss House as an attempt at æstheticism, and endeavours to show that the Swiss dwelling is one of the chief, if not the chief, features of beauty in Alpine scenery.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Hitherto no one would ever seem to have doubted the candour and credibility of Goethe. Now J. Froitzheim, in an essay on Goethe and Leopold Wagner, makes an attack on the credibility of the former in his autobiography—"Dichtung und Wahrheit." To these charges of Froitzheim's, Karl Kochendörffer here makes reply. It will be remembered that in the *Deutsche Rundschau* of October Admiral Batsch discussed the question of defending Heligoland, and arrived at the conclusion that, as it was impossible to fortify the island, it must be defended by a fleet which should be superior to all other hostile fleets, otherwise the sooner the island was restored to England the better. In this magazine Reinhold Wagner replies to the Admiral at terrible length.

Schorer.—"The Emperors' Book" is a review of a work by Hans Herrig and the artist, T. Kutschmann, on the eight centuries of German history from the time of Charles the Great to the time of Maximilian I.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Several magazines give articles on Dr. Koch and his already world-famed cure. Undoubtedly he has already won the laurels of immortality, and should his discovery turn out to be a cure of tubercolosis, millions will have cause to bless his name.

Unsere Zeit.—F. C. Petersen, in his article on recent French Fiction, notices Albert Delpit's "Un Monde qui s'en va," Madame Hector Malot's "Folie d'Amour," and Hector Malot's "Conscience" and "Justice." Dr. Bernhardt Münz relates the story of Wolf. Goethe's life, in an article entitled "The Curse of a Great Name."

Velhagen.—The December part is a splendid number. Besides Christmas stories there is an excellent article on the Nativity, as represented by the great artists, and for which there are twenty-six illustrations of pictures, more or less familiar. Another appropriate article is Helen Zimmern's description of English Christmas festivities, ancient and modern, in Under the Mistletoe Bough.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—After a very attractive article, well illustrated, on Stuttgart, the Nonne, the famous pine pest, comes in for a much fuller description than has been accorded to it by the other magazines. The advantages and pleasures of Amateur Photography and its uses to students of various sciences, form the subject of Ferdinand Lüthmer's contribution, to which are added numerous illustrations.

THE RUSSIAN REVIEWS.

THE most serious and celebrated Russian philosopher, Vladimir Solovieff, signs a well-written article in this month's *Messenger of Europe* on the "Philosophy of Panslavism," an aspect of which this political movement was devoid until a writer named Dassilevsky, who "refuted" all Darwin's theories, wrote a book to prove that the Russians constitute a special racial type, with a peculiar psychology of their own, and are consequently destined to work out a peculiar civilisation radically different from anything received and approved in Western Europe. These ideas, put forward a few years ago, were caught up and developed by the late Dassilevsky's friends. Vladimir Solovieff now comes forward and maintains that this theory was first expounded by a German, Rückert, and that Dassilevsky merely copied and adapted it. What Rückert advanced was that all civilisations are special, national; that there is no one thread running through them all; no one direction in which they move forward; no one idea or set of ideas of which they are the embodiment. Moreover, West European culture, according to him, can never take root in Russia, which has far more in common with Byzance. Dassilevsky endorsed these ideas, gave a very wide application to them, and deduced from them the conclusion that Russia's mission was nobler, higher, and holier than that of any other people. That these questions are not merely philosophic fancies, but arouse a lively interest among the educated classes of Russian society, is evident from the warmth with which they are treated. Take, for instance, Solovieff's condensation of the principles of Panslavism—which, whether correct or not, is curious—"That the idea of justice is an anachronism which only doctrinaires respect; that humanity and mankind are but empty phrases, and that no one but a madman or an idiot would or could feel any real concern for the common weal."

In the same number of this review we find a short but interesting paper on the Russian tariff, the author of which maintains that besides the manufacturers who are directly interested in protective, or rather prohibitive, duties, the only persons in Russia who advocate the commercial policy of the Government are chemists, engineers, and lovers of the ballet. "Agriculture," we read, "is sacrificed to industry, the working classes to the interests of speculators, trade to manufacture, the consumers to the producers. . . . And yet the high tariff only secures exorbitantly high profits to individual capitalists, without any efforts on the part of these, and at the cost of considerable national hardships and sacrifices. Thus the Treasury spent more than forty millions in creating and enriching a steam navigation company, to which it still pays yearly a large subsidy, in order that the shareholders should continue to pocket their forty per cent. dividend. The weak side of our manufacturing industry consists in the circumstance that it does not rest upon a solid foundation of personal energy, enterprise, and knowledge on the part of manufacturers, but on the artificial props of protectionism. Brought up in the refreshing shade of a protecting tariff, they have accustomed themselves to look upon that as the sole pledge of the success of their enterprise, wherever they vouchsafe but scant attention to those other conditions which are indispensable to the development of industry; and they think still less of knowledge than of any other condition. The statistics officially collected in 1887 show that out of the 28,810 persons who are at the head of works and manufactures in Russia, only 6 8-10ths per cent. have received a technical education; and even of this small contingent more than one-third are foreigners. The remaining 93 2-10ths per cent. have enjoyed not only no technical education, but not even elementary educational training." "At the close of last year," we read further, "our well-known scholar, M. Veniookoff, published in the newspapers an account of an interesting conversation which he had with an American traveller who had been through all Russia. Asked what his impressions were, the American replied, "I must ask pardon for my frankness, but they are not favourable: in the first place, I saw a people who lives not in houses, but in smoky, straw-thatched hovels, which are unknown even in our youngest colonies of the Far West; in the second place, the nourishment of the immense majority of the Russian people is beneath hygienic criticism—their clothing is also very deficient: the cold of winter penetrates into the huts heated only with dry twigs or straw, and as for cleanliness, it is better to say nothing whatever about it; in the third place, even the most educated people of your nation have but a very slight acquaintance with the true needs of Russia, and make no effort to remedy their ignorance."

The *Northern Messenger* has an interesting if somewhat fantastic article on the influence of seasons of the year and months on the various phases of human life. The writer lays down the principle at the outset that this influence is not imaginary but real, and that the laws that regulate it are capable of being clearly defined by the help of statistics. Applying this theory as far as is possible with our present limited knowledge of statistics, he first takes the question of marriage, and tells us that in Russia, out of 12,000 annual marriages, the average number in winter is 4,899, while in autumn it is only 4,364, in spring 1,486, and in summer 1,250, the difference between the winter maximum and the summer minimum amounting to 3,759.

Passing on to the births, we find that the maximum number is in autumn, the minimum in spring. Moreover, if we analyse the statistics of illegitimate births, we find that out of 12,000, 3,151 take place in summer, 3,077 in autumn, 2,928 in spring, and 2,842 in winter. The statistics of mortality are more irregular and uncertain than those of marriages or births. Out of 12,000 annual deaths, 3,345 occurred in summer, 3,055 in winter, 2,953 in spring, and 2,657 in autumn. The months during which the population works hardest—August and July—correspond with the highest death-rate; next come January and March, while the smallest number of deaths occur in October, November, and September. In all this the influence of climate is shown to be larger than any other, and the more Continental the climate and the greater difference there is between winter and summer temperature, the greater is the deathrate during the summer months. Countries and districts with a sea climate, on the contrary, have their maximum death-rate in spring and winter. Thus the highest death-rate in Eastern Russia is in summer, and in Western Russia it is in winter and spring. The number of suicides depends much more directly than even the total number of deaths upon climatic influences. If we analyse one thousand annual suicides, we find that 328 occur in summer, 272 in spring, 215 in autumn, and 185 in winter. The maximum is in June when the heat is greatest. The same general facts have also been observed and chronicled in France and Italy.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Nuova Antologia. December 1st.

A New Book by Francesco Crispi. C. Gioda.
The Pessimism of Leopardi. A. Graf.
Naval Expenditure. G. G. Maldini.
The Centenary of the Microscope. E. Mancini.

December 16th.

New Torments and New Victims. P. Villari.
The Faculty of Letters and the Teachers of the Secondary Schools. L. Ferri.
Mundus Muliebris. V. Giachi.
Social Democracy in Germany. G. Boglietti.
Profumo (the end). L. Capuana.
The Origin and Cause of Atavism. P. Mantegazza.

Rassegna Nazionale. Dec. 1st.

Giovanni Lanza. R. Corniani.
A Pycosdatical Paradox. F. Bonatelli.
The Duchy of Castro. L. Grottanelli.
The Holy Land. V. Carlo del Pezzo.
Economic and Financial Equality. A. Rossi.

Dec. 16th.

Commentators on the History of the Creation. A. Stoppani.
On the Education of the Priesthood. A. Astori.
Philosophic Principles according to St. Thomas. F. Capello.
English and Italian Radicals. Roberto Stuart.
Against Divorce. Correspondence.

The Civilta Cattolica. Dec. 1st.

Charity for the Italian Nuns.
The Pontificate of Gregory the Great.
Observations of the Universal History, by Cesare Caretis.

Dec. 20th.

On the Jewish Question in Europe.
Signor Bonghi on the recent Papal Encyclical.
Freemasonry in Italy.
Contemporary Chronicle—England.

The Housing of the Working Classes in Naples.—Professor Pasquale Villari contributes an eloquent article to the *Nuova Antologia* (December 16th) on the sanitary condition of his native town, Naples. Everyone will remember that a recent Sanitary Commission authorised the expenditure of 100,000,000 fr. for redraining and rebuilding the poorest quarters of the town. But the Professor complains that no arrangement was made for the compulsory building of workmen's dwellings, with the result that rookeries are pulled down, and replaced by smart shops, and, although the town is beautified, the Neapolitan working classes are worse off than they were before. The problem at Naples appears to be quite as acute as it is in London, for, the town being hemmed in between the sea and the mountains, the price of land is exorbitant, and Professor Villari declares that it is "practically impossible" to provide accommodation by private speculation at a rent within the means of the people. The few blocks of buildings which have been already provided are totally unsuited in construction for the very poorest classes, and much too expensive. In conclusion, the writer foretells much misery and expense in the future if the authorities persevere in their present short-sighted policy of wholesale demolition.

The same number contains an interesting article on Atavism by Prof. Mantegazza in support of the Darwinian theory of Pangenesis, and a lengthy and learned exposition of the growth of Social Democracy in Germany by Signor Boglietti. After such very solid fare it is quite a relief to turn to a pleasant, chatty article under the title of "Mundus Muliebris," on the important part played by feminine dress during the Roman Empire, and giving many curious details of fashion. The serial novel, "Profound," is also brought to a close with the end of the year.

In the *Antologia* for December 1st the most readable article is a review of a recently published edition of the collected writings and speeches of Signor Crispi, in which the reviewer indulges in an enthusiastic eulogy of the Italian Prime Minister.

The *Rassegna Nazionale* also winds up the year with a very solid number. Sixty pages are devoted to a rapid survey of the growth of English Radicalism during the last hundred years, by Roberto Stuart. The object is to prove that English Radicals are fundamentally different from Italian Radicals; that whereas the former were constructive and constitutional, the latter are merely destructive and irredential, and that as long as they pursue their present policy "they will deserve nothing beyond the compassion of honest men and the disdain of history!"

The *Civilta Cattolica* is the official organ of the Jesuit Order in Italy, and, like most Italian magazines, makes its appearance fortnightly. The subjects discussed are for the most part of theological interest, and the opinions expressed are of the most extreme clerical description. The first December number contains an appeal on behalf of the poor starving Italian nuns, who have been deprived of their houses and revenues by the Government; some of the letters quoted from the Mother Superiors are intensely pathetic, and give evidence of the most complete destitution.

The mid-month number leads off with an anonymous article on the Jewish question, which, it is to be hoped, now that Cardinal Manning has taken up the question of the ill-treatment of the Jews in Russia with so much energy, will find but little echo amongst English Catholics. Starting on the assumption that the Jews are doomed to an eternal curse, the Jesuit writer asserts that it is perfectly justifiable to deprive them of their wealth on the ground that it has been earned by usury, that they should be allowed to hold no land, and that the right of citizenship should be everywhere denied them, although their bare presence must preforce be tolerated; and that the present influential position of the Jews in Europe can only be accounted for as a judgment of the Almighty for the atheism that is rampant among us! Freemasonry, the liberty of the Press, and religious toleration are of course included in the general anathema.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

De Gids opens with an article on the late King of Holland, from which we extract the following :—

The last King of the house of Orange-Nassau is dead. The end of his reign of nearly forty-two years was darkened by his long-drawn death agony. His personal intercourse with his people, never very active, had entirely ceased in recent years; and his signature to laws and resolutions was the only evidence that the aged prince was still exercising his office. There came a time when even these tokens of his existence disappeared. Life still endured, but the last remnants of his working powers were exhausted; and, in expectation of the moment when the painful disease which tortured him should have broken down the last resistance of his iron frame, the royal authority had, for the second time, to be entrusted to other hands. His death, however sudden, was a surprise to no one, and to himself a release from long-continued suffering.

The number of those who had already reached mature years at the opening of the reign which has just ended, begins to grow very small, and there are, therefore, comparatively few who clearly remember the state of public feeling among the people of the Netherlands at the new King's accession in 1849. Quite unexpectedly, and wholly unprepared, they were then standing by the grave of a Prince who, by his chivalrous conduct in former years, had bound his people closely to him. His successor was a young man who had hitherto almost systematically avoided all contact with his future subjects, and with regard to whom nothing was so well and so generally known as the fact that his personal sympathies pointed in a direction diametrically opposite to that which the Dutch nation had entered upon a year before, and was now pursuing, in the firm conviction that it would lead to the securing of its liberties and the increasing of its welfare.

It is true that there was no lack of reassuring presages; for no ruler could have pledged himself to his people more cordially and frankly than did William III., both in act, when he suceeded to the throne, and later, in the words which he addressed to the States General at his solemn inauguration on May 12th, 1849.

The Dutch nation has rewarded this royal faithfulness with the best that it could give—with a faithfulness in all respects equal to his own. The King was sure of his people, as his people were sure of him, without the feeling arising on either side that there was any need to safeguard against any possible loss in the future, the rights whose possession was taken for granted as a matter of course. The practices so much in favour with other sovereigns, in order to feed and strengthen their popularity, never attracted him, because he, once for all, did not feel the need of such helps.

It may be that more than one of his fellow sovereigns, having witnessed in this country the easy and unconstrained intercourse between king and people, asked himself with some envy how it could be that our ruler had at his disposal, as a natural right, a far greater place in the heart of his people than others have been able to conquer by a life of unceasing devotion to the welfare of their subjects.

A reign at the same time so long and so undisturbed as that of William III. is rare enough. It is true that days of strongly excited political passions were not wanting, but—more fortunate than the first king of his race—the storms went over his head without prejudicing his popularity in the slightest.

He had had no opportunity of showing to the world the military virtues hereditary in his family; a purely personal government had been from the beginning an impossibility to him; and to identify himself—according to the ideal set up in our time for a constitutional king—with the ideas and aspirations of his age and nation, other qualities than those which nature had given him were necessary. Perhaps he may have sighed to think that his life, so monotonously sunny, was after all a lonely life.

But whatever may have been wanting in the past, even in the last bright moments which life allowed him, he could fix his eyes with confidence on the future.

Vragen des Tijds contains an article on local taxation by Mr. T. H. de Meester, and one on "The Crusade against Alcohol," by Dr. A. J. C. Snijders. The latter author appears to lay less stress on total abstinence than on good nourishing food and cheap and wholesome drink. Cider, he thinks, if the excise could be abolished, has a future as a "cheap drink for the people" in Holland; and experiments have been made in the manufacture of "barley wine" as a substitute for beer. This beverage "has the look of white wine, contains only four or five per cent. of alcohol, has a pleasant taste, more like that of wine than beer, and is much drunk in some places, —*e.g.* Strasburg."

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

THE foreign section of the *Revista Ibero-Americana* contains the first instalment of Tolstoi's "Kreutzer Sonata." The "Cronica Internacional," by Emilio Castelar, deals by preference with economic questions, but touches also on other topics of the day. Here are his remarks on the Parnell case, which follow his notice of the King of Holland's death :—

Another king, too, appears to be dead—a king without a crown—the celebrated Parnell. His enemies have conspired to ruin him in his private life, in revenge for the injury he has done them in his herculean and almost legendary public career. Having fallen in love with the wife of one of his partisans, known under the name of O'Shea, he kept up amorous relations with her for a long time. The husband has now discovered the state of things, and, by giving information to the tribunals, has succeeded in making public his own dishonour, and discrediting the leader of the Irish in public opinion. The question of the part he will be able to play in his country's politics, after this trial, has been debated with great eagerness, and there are those who believe him irretrievably lost. Nevertheless, the Tory party has shown so keen an interest in his destruction, that the very violence of their passion might yet restore him to his place in Irish feeling and raise from the mud his lost and desecrated crown.

The numbers of the *Revista Contemporanea* for November 30th and December 15th contain a lecture on the "Physical Geography and Geology of Spain," delivered at Madrid by Don Federico de Bottella; a story, "*Boda Buena y Boda Mala*" ("A Good and a Bad Wedding"), by Don José de Vèles; and further instalments of the Countess d'Aulnoy's Travels in Spain. The latter contains, among much that is interesting, the following characteristic revelation of the ethics of 1679 :—

It is common, in this country, to get men assassinated, making use for the purpose of individuals actually authorised by custom, whose occupation does not greatly prejudice them. For example, when it is proved that one man has given a box on the ear to another, or struck him in the face with his hat, his handkerchief, or his glove, or has insulted him by saying he is drunk, or making use of expressions reflecting on the virtue of his wife—these offences are avenged by assassination. They give as a reason that, after such insults as these, it would not be fair to expose oneself in single combat with equal weapons, in which the injured man might fall by the hand of the aggressor.

These assassins were a specialty of Valencia, and one of their favourite weapons was a peculiar dagger with a needle point, a wound from which—while it scarcely bled at all and was almost invisible—was all but certain death.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Tilskueren. (Copenhagen.) Yearly subscription, 12 kr. Anselm Feuerbach. Emil Hannover.

Andrea del Sarto. By Robert Browning. Translated by Niels Moller.

Notes on Mr. Vald. Fredericksen's article on Political Knowledge. N. C. Fredericksen.

The Fall of the Bismarck System. Capt. J. Westrup.

The Claim of the Community on the Young Workman. T. Sörensen.

The Horse and the Lion in the Garden of Rosenberg. Bering-Lüsberg.

On Agricultural Labourers. Anton Nielsen.

Bardenfleth's Reminiscenses. A Review. N. Neergaard.

The Theatres. Vilhelm Moller.

Samtiden. Bergen. Yearly subscription 5 kr. post free.

How I became an Author. Herman Bang.

Three Poems. Vilhelm Krag.

A Problem. Carl Vogt.

Nihilism and Socialism.

The Two Religions. Frances P. Cobbe. Translation *(Contemporary Review)*.

New Books.

Dagny. Published by the Fredrika Bremer Society, Stockholm. Yearly subscription, 4 kr.

He and She: Some Psychological Comparisons between Man and Woman.

Pater-Noster. A One-Act Poetical Drama. François Coppée. Translated by E. Lundquist.

Notes on the Women's Suffrage Question.

Nordisk Tidskrift. Published by the Letterstedt Society, Stockholm. Yearly subscription, 10 kr.

A Visit to the English House of Commons. (Continued.) Hugo Andersson.

The Distribution of Wealth in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

Impressions from Oberammergau. E. K.

Some Notes on the Institute of Geological Research in Sweden. A. G. Nathorst.

Du Chaillu's "Viking Age" reviewed.

Förr Och Nu. Illustrated. Quarterly subscription, 2 kr. 25 öre.

La Chapelle Expiatoire in Paris. T. Holck.

The Stone of the Future as a Building Material. S. T.

A Terrible Night. A Temperance Story. A. V.

Reminiscenses of Fridhem.

Polonia! A Poem by C. T.

THOUGH Bismarckiana is well nigh becoming a drug in the literary market it is with deep interest that one reads a Danish view on the question of the great Iron Chancellor's fall. The writer in *Tilskueren*—Capt. J. Westrup—deals with Bismarck more justly and impartially than French reviewers have done. His article is a very long one and very pleasant reading. An anecdote of Bismarck I extract as being rather characteristic of "the man of three hairs." When the Kaiser offered to him the title of Duke of Lauenburg, Bismarck, in declining the honour, remarked sententiously, "My name cannot be made greater." There were many enough after the title, he said, the King of Prussia and the King of Denmark. "Otherwise it would be rather a comfortable one when one wished to travel incognito." It is rather curious (or is it just the old Adam coming out of our heroes?) that both the Irish leader and the "Reichskanzler" have kicked desperately against the idea of having to take a back seat, have both come out with "revelations," and have both succeeded in making their enemies their friends and their friends their foes. In Bismarck's case the "revelations" excited not only a violent storm of indignation, but brought forth also a significant reminder of the five years' penal servitude (!) which was Count Harry von Arnim's reward for revealing State secrets and making insulting complaints against his king.

"The Claim of the Community on the Young Workman" is a wisely-written paper in which the writer advocates the passing of a law compelling the young workman to lay aside, from the twentieth to the thirtieth year inclusive, a certain sum of money as a provision for old age. The Swedish Workmen's Commission finds from a statistical report that the majority of the poor dependent upon their communities in Sweden are unmarried. Rather a nice reply to the question, "Is Marriage a Failure?" is it not? Below I give the report for the year 1885 out of 10,000 males :—

	25—35 years.	35—45.	45—55.	55—65.	65—75.	Over 70 years.
Unmarried...	57	250	542	932	1,440	2,750
Married	2	7	23	54	189	670

Samtiden is, as usual, very interesting. Herman Bang's paper, telling how he made his *début* as a writer at the age of twenty, is perhaps the best of the articles. *Samtiden* does not as a rule contain poetry, which makes the three little pieces in it all the more acceptable. The first, called "Fandango," and written in a rhythm that is probably intended to suggest the airy measure of a dance, is one of the quaintest little poems I ever came across.

From the article in *Nordisk Tidskrift* on "The Distribution of Wealth in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark," I take the following little table, showing the average proportion of riches in the respective countries :—

Sweden ...	6,000,000,000 kr.,	or average 1,300 kr. per head.
Norway, about	2,000,000,000 kr.,	„ 900 to 1,000 kr. per head.
Denmark „	6,500,000,000 kr.,	„ 3,300 kr. per head.

E. K.'s "Impressions from Oberammergau and the Bavarian Highlands" make up the nicest article in *Nordisk Tidskrift*. Of course the Passion Play is described, and well described, too, but the reader of the REVIEW knows all about it by this time, and would be bored by a further description of it. E. K. is enthusiastic over the Bavarian type of beauty, in which is blended the strength of the north with the full, well-developed symmetry of the south. Seldom do you find in Bavaria, says he, an angular leanness, or a shapeless corpulence, clumsy gait, or awkward bearing. In the south the Bavarians are very honest, straightforward, and reserved, with a simplicity and a candour that remind one of the Norwegian. The rest of their countrymen assert that they are most remarkable for "Grobheit," and declare that the South Bavarian so detests all compliment that if you say to him "Sleep well," he will reply gruffly, "I shall do as I please." The Bavarians are by nature a musical people—the zither and the fiddle are played everywhere, and melodious songs flow from every lip. During a change of horses E. K. heard church music played upon a fiddle with so much execution and expression that he felt bound to look for the unseen player, whom he found to be a from head to foot be-floured miller's lad, so beautiful in his white costume that a sculptor would have found no rest until he had modelled this miller-Antinous, who was practising for the Sunday's Church service according to his own account.

THE MUSICAL MAGAZINES.

Magazine of Music.

The Guildhall School of Music. Portraits.
Mdlle. Nikita.
Bülow's Reading of Beethoven.
Liszt in England. Rev. H. R. Haweis.
Miss Kate Steel. Portrait.
Berlioz's "Les Troyens." Portrait.

Monthly Musical Record.

A Tour in the Provinces. Fr. Niecks.
Portrait Sketches from the Life—Louis Spohr.
Bach's Organ Works. S. S. Stratton.
The Pianoforte Teacher. Herr Pauer.
Music: "My heart is sair," and "O wilt thou go wi' me?" Emil Kreuz.

Musical Age.

Musical Education. Robert Machardy.
Elocution: Natural and as an Art. Wallis A Wallis.
Haydn and Mendelssohn. Arthur Pearson.
Fashion in Music.
The Village Concert.

Musical Herald.

Mr. John North. Portrait.
Beale's "Light of other Days." Portrait.
The Praise Service.
Mr. Edward Lloyd.
Music Study in Germany.
Concerts for the Masses.

Musical Times.

More Schumann Letters.
The Great Composers—Wagner.
Noises, Necessary and Unnecessary.
Music—"Boat Song" (Four-part). F. H. Cowen.

Nonconformist Musical Journal.

Musical Inconsistency.
Music in the Scottish Churches.
Music at Sefton Park Presbyterian Church, Liverpool.
Congregational Psalmody in Yorkshire.
Hymn Tunes adapted from Classical Melodies.
The Relations between Choir and Congregation.

Musical Opinion.

The Mozart Opera House. (Illus.)
Notes on the Oratorios—"Israel in Egypt."
Modern Singers and Singing. John Towers.
The State and Musical Art. A. F. Smith.
A Trio of Dramatic Soprani.
Greco-Etruscan double Flutes. (Illus.)

Century Magazine.

Chinese Music. With Music. H. E. Krehbiel.

Deutsche Revue. Dec.

Pope Gregory and Music. R. Robert.

Groombridge's Magazine.

A Plea for the Unmusical. William Archer.

Macmillan's Magazine.

The Jubilee of Tonic Sol-fa. J. C. Hadden.

Ueber Land und Meer. Part VI.

The Richard Wagner House at Würzburg. (Illus.)

Universal Review. Dec.

Musical Culture and the Popular Concerts. H. Arthur Smith.

CONTINUING its interesting series of articles on our leading musical institutions, the *Magazine of Music* this month deals with the Guildhall School of Music, founded and endowed by the City fathers. Lady readers of the magazine will be interested in the portrait and biography of Miss Kate Steel, recently elected the first lady Professor of Singing at the Royal Academy of Music since 1867; and those who like Mr. Haweis's peculiar rhapsodical style may welcome his paper on Liszt in England, in which we find none of the crazy nonsense retailed *ad nauseam* in connection with the career of this great virtuoso of the pianoforte.

In the *Monthly Musical Record* Herr Niecks, of Dumfries, returns to the subject of travelling concert parties, of which he has no exalted opinion. Herr Niecks complains of badly selected, badly executed, and capriciously altered programmes—evils which seem to have their root in the mistaken belief of artists that provincial audiences have no taste and no judgment.

The *Musical Age* this month drops its local title, and takes its place among the regular musical journals of the country. In its pages we find what is stated to be a hitherto unpublished letter of Charles Dickens, addressed to a now well-known musician in the North of England. We are sorry to see the *Age* throwing cold water on the City Temple scheme for providing the working people with a little music during the hour of the midday meal. "Music has its place—its proper and legitimate place—but it isn't in the City Temple during the workpeople's dinner hour." We are glad to think that such is not the opinion of the large majority of musicians. The more that the churches are open during the week the better, and so long as the people will come in, let them remain open.

The *Musical Herald* appears this month in its enlarged and improved form. In the usual biographical paper, dealing with a Huddersfield musician, we learn something of the Yorkshire "Sunday Singings," which form a popular attraction in the summer. This is an excellent idea which might be followed in other places. Those who have tried distinctive services of praise in the churches on Sunday evenings and have found it difficult to keep up the interest in them, will profit by the *Herald's* record of a successful series of such services carried on for nearly twenty years by Dr. Patrick, an American pastor, at West Newton. One topic is taken each evening, and the short address, hymns, and music are all made to bear on that topic. Dr. Patrick says, in general, the themes could be classified as biblical, historical, biographical, special, and miscellaneous.

The *Musical Times*, reviewing the work of the past year, tells something of its own history. A writer fills three columns in dealing with the thousand-and-one unnecessary noises of the Metropolis, among which he classes the "public orchestral manifestations" of the Salvation Army and the ear-shattering whistling of the railway engines. It is suggested that a Society for the Prevention of Heedless Noise should be founded.

The *Nonconformist Musical Journal* continues to be filled from month to month with articles of much practical interest to church musical workers. Dr. Spark, the well-known Leeds organist, tells the interesting fact that he was the first to compose music for Keble's "Sun of my Soul." Keble had just newly written the hymn when Spark, then only seventeen years of age, was introduced to him.

Salzburg is soon to be to the admirers of Mozart what Bayreuth is to the admirers of Wagner. It is to have a splendid opera house exclusively devoted to the giving of model presentations of Mozart's operatic compositions. The cost of the building, of which an illustration is given in *Musical Opinion*, is estimated at £90,000, and it is said that the staging of the first opera will cost £12,000. Mr. Towers has no very high opinion of some modern singers who are drawing princely fees from the public.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

The Magazine of Art. January. 1s.
Frontispiece Photogravure, Prof. Ruskin at Glenfinlas.
The Portraits of John Ruskin. M. H. Spielmann. With 6 Illustrations.
The Proper Mode and Study of Drawing. Addressed to Students. W. Holman Hunt. With 4 Illustrations by the Author.
Modern Pictures, Mr. Brocklebank's Collection at Childwall Hall. E. Rimbault Dibdin. With 6 Illustrations.
Belvoir Castle and its History. F. Stevenson. With 7 Illustrations by J. Finnemore.
The Illustration of Books. From the Humorous Artist's Point of View. Harry Furniss. With 8 Illustrations by the Author.
Alfred W. Hunt, R.W.S. Frederick Wedmore. With 4 Illustrations of Alfred Hunt's Works.
The Chronicle of Art.

Art Journal. 1s. 6d.
Winter in Brabant, Seventeenth Century. (Etching).
Longford Castle Pictures at National Gallery. (Illus.) Sidney Colvin.
Kaemmerer. (Illus.) Georges Cain.
Lord Tennyson's Childhood. (Illus.) P. Anderson Graham.
Silks and Satins. (Illus.) Lucie H. Armstrong.
New Caricaturist. (Illus.) Norman Garstin.

Gazette des Beaux Arts. 1st December' 1890.
François Gérard. (1st Article.) M. Charle Ephrussi.
Decorative Art in Old Paris. (3rd Article). A. de Champeaux.
François Rude. (11th Article). L. de Fourcaud.
Boucher's "Muse Erato." A. de Champeauxi.
Books Noticed.
Annotated List of Works published in France and Abroad during the Last Half of 1890. M. Paulin Teste.

Girl's Own Paper.
Christian Art in the 15th Century. (Illus.)

Igdrasil. December.
Mr. Gladstone on Art.
The Half-Year's Art. K. Parkes.

Velhagen und Klasing's Neue Monatshefte. December.
The Nativity in Art. (Illus.) A. Rosenberg.
C. W. Allers, Artist. With portrait.

Paternoster Review.
Jan Van Beers. With portrait.

Nineteenth Century.
Velasquez and his King. H. A. Kennedy.

New Review.
Art, the Socialist Ideal. William Morris.

THE *Magazine of Art* begins admirably with Sir E. Millais' portrait of Mr. Ruskin at Glenfinlas as a frontispiece, and a paper by Mr. Spielmann on "Portraits of Mr. Ruskin," beginning with Mr. Ruskin at the age of three and a half, and finishing with a portrait of him by Mr. Pilotelle in 1876. Mr. Holman Hunt contributes a paper, addressed to students, on "The Proper Mode and Study of Drawing," with four illustrations by Mr. Hunt of studies for the picture. Mr. Harry Furniss describes the illustration of books from a humorist artist's point of view, and illustrates his article.

The *Art Journal* for January publishes an etching by Mr. T. C. Farrer, of a picture by G. H. Boughton, A.R.A., "Winter in Rebant, Seventeenth Century." The following are among the chief features announced for the new year :—

"Artists' Biographies: The Pilgrim's Way;" "Visits to Industrial Centres;" "Tennyson's Childhood: The Western Highlands;" "Industrial Art in Italy."

Among the articles promised are the following :—

"A Summer Tour through Continental Galleries," by Walter Armstrong; "The Recent Additions to the National Gallery," by Sidney Colvin; "Art in America," by G. H. Boughton, A.R.A.; "Recent Photography," by Chas. Hastings; "The Collection of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries," by J. M. Gray; "Humour in Animals," illustrated by Louis Wain.

With the exception of an article upon Christmas Books, the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* makes no difference between its numbers for December and for other months of the year. It may very justly feel that its ordinary level is good enough for extraordinary occasions, and up in the calm levels to which it aspires to lead its readers the festivities of common life call for no special notice. The first article is devoted to a biographical sketch of Gérard, the poet-artist, king of painters and painter of kings. It is illustrated with three full-length sketches and several heads, which enable one to understand why all the celebrities of the Consulate, the First Empire, and the Restoration, should have waited eagerly as they did for their turn of occupying his pencil.

Gérard was born, as it chanced, in Rome, where his father was attached to the French Embassy, in the year 1770, and the talent for drawing which he displayed almost in his cradle had the chance of full instruction and development. He worked in the studio of Brunet, under whom David himself had been glad to study, and when he was only twelve years old artistic circles of Rome were already ringing with his praises and anticipations of the future which lay before. Political events recalled him, still in his teens, to Paris. He was glad to earn his bread by drawing illustrations of Racine and Virgil, which are still reproduced in some of the best editions for Messrs. Didot, and in 1795, when he was only twenty-five years of age, he established his reputation by the portrait of Mdlle. Brogniart which he exhibited at the Louvre. Two years later his Cupid and Psyche appeared, and from that time it was only a question of his being free to paint every celebrity of the day. In the forty years during which he continued to work, he painted, besides historical pictures, eighty-five full-length portraits and over two hundred others. He painted Napoleon, of course, and both the Empresses. He painted Madame de Recamier and the more distinguished of the Napolenoic generals. He painted Canova, Mdlle. Mars, and Talma, Talleyrand also, and many another of the men and women whose influence made the history of their day.

In addition to the article on Gérard the *Gazette* contains the eleventh article of M. Fourcaud's series upon François Rude, and a continuation of M. Champeaux's pleasant studies of Decorative Art in Old Paris. A very fine engraving of the "Muse Erato" of Boucher, which has been done for the *Gazette* by M. Albert Ardail, and would have been published long since but for the fact that M. Ardail was prevented from finishing his work by being called away to serve his time as a soldier, accompanies this number. There is also a table of contents for the numbers of the last six months.

THE NEW BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

NOTICE.—*For the convenience of such of our readers as may live at a distance from any bookseller, any Book they may require, whether or not it is mentioned in the following List, will be forwarded post free to any part of the United Kingdom, from the Office of the* REVIEW OF REVIEWS, *on receipt of Postal Order for the published price of the Book ordered.*

ART.

Adeline's Art Dictionary. (Virtue and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 422. Illustrations. Price 7s. 6d.

A handy little volume, giving brief definitions of the more important terms used in Art, Architecture, Heraldry, and Archæology. It is translated from Adeline's "Lexique des Termes d'Art" and enlarged. Those who desire just sufficient knowledge to enable them to understand a technical description of a picture or building, will no doubt find the book useful.

BALCH, ELIZABETH. **Glimpses of Old English Homes.** (Macmillan and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. viii. 224.

In this volume the late Miss Balch furnishes historical notices of eight famous English mansions—of Penshurst, Arundel Castle, Hichingbrooke, Eridge Castle, Chiswick House, Berkeley Castle, Highclere Castle, and Osterley Park. Each notice is fully illustrated.

DOBSON, AUSTIN (Editor), and HUGH THOMSON (Artist). **The Vicar of Wakefield.** (Macmillan and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 340. Price 6s.

This beautiful edition is chiefly remarkable for Mr. Hugh Thomson's illustrations, which are far away the best things of the kind ever done. Mr. Dobson's preface considers Goldsmith's immortal narrative almost exclusively as a subject for the pen of the artist; and he writes in his usual learned and interesting fashion concerning the many previous illustrated editions which have appeared.

CHURCH, THE REV. A. J., M.A. **The Laureate's Country** (Seeley and Co.) Folio. Cloth. Pp. 112. Many illustrations. Price £1 1s.

A collection of fifteen copper plates, and many other engravings of places connected with the poet and his works, from drawings by Mr. Edward Hull. These drawings, which are excellently reproduced, are the *pièce de résistance* of the book, Professor Church having, as he himself modestly remarks, merely performed the "humble function" of writing the letterpress for them. His letterpress, however, is most interesting, and the views put forward are said to have received the sanction of the Laureate himself.

HUNT, Mrs. ALFRED (Editor). **Richmondshire: a Series of Twenty Line Engravings, after J. M. W. Turner.** (Virtue and Co.) 300 copies printed. Price £3 3s.

The engravings contained in this sumptuous volume were made many years ago by W. R. Smith, J. Le Keux, E. Pye, W. Radclyffe, C. Heath, and others. Mr. Marcus B. Huish, who contributes an Introduction to the volume, thinks that it is "a distinct gain to art literature that these plates should again come to light in so well preserved a condition"—a statement in which all admirers of Turner will concur. Mr. Alfred Hunt supplies an historical and descriptive note to each plate.

MCCARTHY, JUSTIN, M.P. **From Charing Cross to St. Paul's.** (Seeley and Co.) Large 4to. Cloth. Pp. 60, Numerous illustrations. Price £1 1s.

Mr. Justin McCarthy is an agreeable and chatty companion in the discursive ramble described in this book; but its *raison d'être* is contained not in its letterpress, but in Mr. Joseph Pennell's vigorous illustrations. There are twelve large plates, as well as numerous smaller engravings in the text, all of which are excellently reproduced.

BURDETT, HENRY C. **Prince, Princess, and People.** (George Routledge and Sons.) 8vo. Paper covers. Pp. 394. Portraits and autographs. Price 1s.

Mr. Burdett's book bids fair to become the standard work on the lives and careers of our future king and queen. He gives a full and accurate account of the social progress and development of our own times, as illustrated by the public life and work of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, 1863-1890.

CROWEST, FREDERICK J. **Cherubini.** (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 116. Price 3s.

The latest addition to a series of biographical and critical monographs published under the general title of the "Great Musicians" series.

SENIOR, WILLIAM. **The Thames from Oxford to the Tower.** (John C. Nimmo.) Demy 4to. Cloth, gilt top. 30 etchings. Price £3 3s,

The main attraction of this handsome volume is, of course, the thirty original Painters' Etchings, by Mr. Francis Walker. Mr. William Senior—well known to anglers as "Red Spinner" and to journalists as the special pageant reporter of the *Daily News*—has, however, added considerably to its interest and value by the pleasantly written letterpress which he has supplied.

STIRLING-MAXWELL, SIR WILLIAM, BART. **Annals of the Artists of Spain.** (John C. Nimmo.) Small 4to. Cloth. Gilt top. Four volumes. Price £1 1s. per volume.

This work has always been the recognised English authority upon the art and artists of Spain. It has long been out of print, however, and of late years has been practically unprocurable. The present edition (which is limited) contains all the author's latest additions, corrections, and annotations, and is illustrated by the original woodblocks and steel engravings. It forms the first four volumes of a new, uniform, and limited edition of the late Sir William Stirling-Maxwell's works.

BIOGRAPHY.

BEATRICE, H.R.H. PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG. (Translator.) **The Adventures of Count George Albert of Erbach.** (John Murray.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 322. Portrait. Price 10s. 6d.

One hardly knows how to classify this book. At first sight it seems a story. One reviewer indeed—overlooking the date, 1614—calls it a "mediæval romance." The central figure, Count Erbach, however, is a real personage, and it is said that Herr Kraus, the author of the volume, made free use of the family archives in putting it together. It may be added that the Princess Beatrice is connected by marriage to the present head of the Erbach family; hence, no doubt, this tentative excursion into the field of literature. On the whole Her Royal Highness has produced a readable translation of an interesting book.

BLIND, MATHILDE (Translator). **The Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff.** (Cassell and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. xxxvi. 694. Portraits. Price 7s. 6d.

A new and cheaper edition of this remarkable book. For a full description of the "Journal," see the June number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS (Vol. I., pp. 539-549).

BREWSTER, F. CARROLL, LL.D. **Disraeli in Outline.** (Cassell and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 394. Price 7s. 6d.

This compilation comprises a short biography of Lord Beaconsfield, and an abridgment of all his novels containing lists of principal characters, plots, remarkable criticisms, etc. A full index is appended.

BROWNE, G. LATHOM. **Nelson.** (Fisher Unwin.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. xxxii. 472. Portraits. Price 18s.

The excellent idea which Mr. Lathom Browne has kept steadily in view, in compiling this book, is to give an account of the public and private life of Lord Nelson, as told by himself, his comrades, and his friends. A more interesting and real life of Nelson it would be hard to find; all the information being given at first hand, and not as filtered through the medium of a biographer's brain. The portraits and fac-similes add much to the interest and value of this handsome volume.

DUNCKLEY, HENRY, LL.D. **Lord Melbourne.** (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 298. Portrait. Price 3s. 6d.

Dr. Dunckley ("Verax") has been chosen to follow Mr. Froude, whose brilliant and fascinating study of Beaconsfield introduced the "Queen's Prime Ministers" a month or so ago. No more perfect contrast, as well between writers as between subjects, could be imagined. Lord Melbourne was really a prime minister *malgré lui*; but he did his duty to the best of his ability, and to the advantage of the Empire whose destinies he for a time controlled. Dr. Dunckley has also done his best, and the result is an interesting and useful, if sober and unentrancing, narrative.

GOSSE, EDMUND. **The Life of Philip Henry Gosse, F.R.S.** (Kegan Paul, Trübner, Trench and Co.) Demy 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 388. Price 15s.

Mr. Edmund Gosse here relates, in his own attractive manner, the story of his father's life—a life full of hardships, misfortune, and, for a time at least, of failure. It was only when, at the age of thirty, Philip Henry Gosse commenced to write on scientific subjects, that he really found his *métier*, and that his prospects began perceptibly to improve. He ended by being one of the most popular among popular writers on natural history.

JEFFERSON, JOSEPH. **Autobiography.** (T. Fisher Unwin.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 502. Many Illustrations. Price 16s

This autobiography has already appeared in the *Century Magazine*, and consequently, will be familiar to readers of the magazine, as well as to readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. The reprint is, as regards type, paper, and binding, all that can be desired.

MEYNELL, WILFRID. **John Henry Newman, the Founder of Modern Anglicism, and a Cardinal of the Roman Church.** (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 116. Price 2s. 6d.

This is a very interesting book, in spite of its long-winded title. It is founded upon an article contributed by Mr. Meynell to the *Contemporary Review* soon after Newman's death—an article with which readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS are no doubt familiar.

MORLEY, HENRY, LL.D. (Editor.) **Memoirs of Edward Gibbon, written by himself; and a Selection from his Letters, with Occasional Notes and Narratives by John, Lord Sheffield.** (Routledge and Sons.) 8vo. cloth. Pp. 446. Price 2s. 6d.

Gibbon's "Memoirs"—by far the most important portion of his posthumous works—are familiar to every literary student, and it will be sufficient here merely to commend Mr. Henry Morley's handsome and handy reprint.

OLIPHANT, CYRIL FRANCIS. **Alfred de Musset.** (Blackwood and Sons.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 200. Price 2s. 6d.

The latest addition to the "Foreign Classics for English Readers" series, and an interesting study of the life and writings of the great French poet. A melancholy interest attaches to the little book, inasmuch as it is the last work of the author, who was a son of the general editor of the series, Mrs. Oliphant.

REED, THOMAS ALLEN. **A Biography of Isaac Pitman, Inventor of Phonography.** (Griffith, Farran and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 192. Portrait and illustrations. Price 3s. 6d.

This account of the life of the Master is from the pen of one of his oldest and most devoted disciples. It needs no recommendation to phonographers; and if only half of those who earn their living by the use of Mr. Pitman's unrivalled system of shorthand writing purchase the book, neither Mr. Reed nor his publishers will have any cause of complaint.

REID, T. WEMYSS. **The Life, Letters, and Friendships of Richard Monckton Milnes, first Lord Houghton.** (Cassell and Co.) 8vo. 2 vols. Cloth. Pages xiv.—528, and viii. 546. Portraits. Price 32s.

This is unquestionably *the* biography of the past year. It is no mere ephemeral publication: its interest—like that of Froude's "Carlyle"—will be fresh for many years to come, and its contents will be as largely drawn upon by the literary historian as those of the latter biography. Lord Houghton was an amiable gentleman, who made hosts of distinguished friends, and on account of the references to these friends, if not for his own sake, the book is one which the world will not willingly let die.

RUSSELL, W. CLARK. **Nelson's Works and Deeds.** (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 224. Price 3s. 6d.

In this volume Mr. Clark Russell, who recently wrote on Nelson in the "Heroes of the Nations" series, allows the great Admiral to tell the story of his life in his own words. The book is compiled on the same lines as that of Mr. Lathom Brown, already catalogued, the extracts in this case being confined to Nelson's despatches and correspondence.

SANDERS, LLOYD C. **Life of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.** (Walter Scott.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. xii.—178. Price 1s.

Mr. Walter Scott's "Great Writers" series is familiar to all. One expects to find, and usually does find, a succinct biography, together with some useful criticism. Then there is always a valuable bibliography by Mr. John P. Anderson, of the British Museum, which, by itself, is often worth the money asked for the book. The author of "The Rivals" and of "The School for Scandal" was assuredly a "great writer," and Mr. Sanders's little biography has consequently a very distinct right to exist.

The Journal of Sir Walter Scott: From the Original Manuscript at Abbotsford. (Edinburgh; David Douglas.) Demy 8vo. Cloth. 2 vols. Price 32s.

The voluminous extracts which have been published in the newspapers have no doubt made our readers acquainted with a portion of the contents of these interesting and important volumes. The journal was largely drawn upon by Lockhart in the preparation of his "Life of Scott," but much remained unpublished. To the literary historian Mr. Douglas's volumes are indispensable.

SETON-KARR, W. S. **The Marquess Cornewall.** (Oxford: At the Clarendon Press). 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 202. Map. Price 2s. 6d.

A volume of Mr. Frowde's excellent "Rulers of India" series.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

A. ENCYCLOPÆDIAS.

Blackie's Modern Cyclopædia. Vol. VIII. (Blackie and Son.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 512. Price 6s.

We have on more than one occasion commended this excellent work of reference, which the eighth volume ("Skeat" to "Zym") now brings to a close. Looking at the eight volumes as they stand side by side upon the shelf, we are bound to say that a more handsome and useful addition to a library (public or private) is not to be obtained. The money which the complete Cyclopædia costs could not be more sensibly laid out.

Cassell's Concise Cyclopædia. (Cassell and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 1,340. Price 7s. 6d.

Those who do not care to lay out the couple of pounds required to purchase the volumes last referred to will find "Cassell's Concise Cyclopædia" the next best thing of the kind. It is edited by Mr. William Heaton, and comprises nearly 12,000 short articles on mythological, historical, biographical, geographical, topographical, scientific and technical subjects. New and cheaper edition.

Chambers's Encyclopædia. Vol. VI. (W. and R. Chambers.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 328. Price 10s. 6d.

After the "Encyclopædia Britannica"—that monument of learning and enterprise—comes the Encyclopædia of Chambers, of which a new and revised edition is now in course of publication. In the sixth volume before us ("Humber" to "Malta") Mr. Justin McCarthy and others write on "Ireland"; Mr. Walter Besant, on "Jerusalem;" Archdeacon Farrar, on "Jesus Christ;" and Canon Ainger, on "Charles Lamb." The volume is enriched by numerous illustrative cuts.

B. YEAR BOOKS FOR 1891.

WHITTAKER, THOMAS P. (Editor.) **Barker's Facts and Figures for the Year 1891.** (Warne and Co.) Crown 8vo. Limp cloth. Pp. 320. Price 1s.

A mass of information alphabetically arranged, concerning commerce, government, insurance, agriculture, population, education, finance, health, religion, railways, wealth and the general moral, social, physical, and economical condition of nations and peoples.

The Year Book of Commerce. (Cassell and Co.) 8vo. cloth. Pp. xxii.—282.

Compiled under the authority of the London Chamber of Commerce and edited by Mr. Kenric B. Murray, the secretary to that body, this annual statistical volume of reference will prove of especial value to business men who will find in it much information not elsewhere accessible.

The Year Book of Photography, and "Photographic News" Almanac for 1890. (Piper and Carter.) 8vo. Paper covers. Pp. 256, cxliv. Illustrations. Price 1s.

A cheap and comprehensive annual, containing the results of photographic experimenting during the past year, as well as articles, formulæ, details of processes, tables, &c.

The Public Schools' Year-Book. 1890. (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.) 8vo. Limp cloth. Pp. 152. Price 2s. 6d.

Deals with both sides of public school life—the educational and athletic. It is edited by three public school men hailing from Eton, Harrow, and Winchester.

ECONOMICS, POLITICS, AND LAW.

"A BARRISTER." **Every Man's Own Lawyer; a Handy Book of the Principles of Law and Equity.** (Crosby, Lockwood and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. xiv. 686. Price 6s. 8d.

There is a general impression—which is sedulously fostered by the legal profession—that the man who becomes his own lawyer has a fool for his client. If the aim of the book before us was to induce people to go to law, we should unhesitatingly condemn it. But we think that its lucid and practical summary of the present state of English law is likely to have an entirely opposite effect. *Ignorantia legis non excusat*, says the old legal maxim; and if only for this reason "a Barrister's" book ought to be read. The present edition—the 28th—is revised and brought up to date.

GRAHAM, WILLIAM, M.A. **Socialism, Old and New.** (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 416. Price 5s

We have only space to chronicle the publication of this temperate discussion of socialism and the socialistic idea. It forms a volume of the well-known "International Scientific Series."

MAZZINI. **Life and Writings of Joseph Mazzini.** (Smith, Elder and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. 6 vols. Price 4s. 6d. each.

Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. have commenced to publish a handy edition of Mazzini, which is to be completed in six volumes, issued at monthly intervals. Of the volumes already out, I. and III. are "Autobiographical and Political," and Vol. II. "Critical and Literary."

POLLOCK, SIR FREDERICK, BART. **Oxford Lectures and other Discourses.** (Macmillan and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. x. 304. Price 9s.

Sir Frederick Pollock is Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford, and it was in that capacity that some of these lectures—"Methods of Jurisprudence" and "The King's Peace" for example—were delivered. Others, such as those on "Religious Equality" and "Home Rule," are of more general interest.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM, AND BELLES LETTRES.

BARKER, HENRY, J., B.A. **Our Boys and Girls at School: their Naivete, Humour, and Wit.** (Arrowsmith.) 8vo. Paper covers. Pp. 188. Price 1s.

This is another of Mr. Barker's very entertaining volumes. Most of its contents have already appeared in some of the magazines, and are therefore more or less familiar to readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EARLE, JOHN, M.A. **English Prose: Its Elements, History, and Usage.** (Smith, Elder and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Price 16s.

This is absolutely the best work upon English composition which we have ever come across. It covers a very wide field, and no Englishman who desires to write good prose should be without it.

HILL, GEORGE BIRKBECK, LL.D. **Footsteps of Dr. Johnson. (Scotland.)** (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.) 4to. Half-bound. Pp. xviii. 318. Illustrations. Price £3 3s.

Dr. Hill, who has produced a very fine edition of Boswell, is, it seems, making a sort of pilgrimage through the United Kingdom in the footsteps of Dr. Johnson. Scotland has afforded him sufficient material for one chatty volume, the value of which is considerably enhanced by Mr. Lancelot Speed's illustrations.

HILL, GEORGE BIRKBECK, LL.D. (Editor.) **Lord Chesterfield's Worldly Wisdom.** (Oxford: at the Clarendon Press.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. lii. 234. Price 6s.

Lord Chesterfield's writings are admirably adapted for the purpose of selection, and Dr. Birkbeck Hill, who "slated" Lord Carnarvon's edition of the "Letters" in an early number of the *Speaker*, may be assumed to know his subject well. His fulness of knowledge is such indeed that he rather overweighs the volume, by one long, biographical, historical, and critical introduction, which he contributes. The book is uniform with some selections from Clarendon, published a year ago.

HOLMES, OLIVER WENDELL. **Over the Teacups.** (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 318. Price 6s.

These charming papers are reprinted from an American magazine. No doubt many persons who have read and admired the extracts from them which have appeared in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, will be glad to possess the complete series in handy volume form.

SAINTSBURY, GEORGE. **Essays in English Literature.** (Percival and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. xxx. 452. Price 7s. 6d.

These "Essays" are for the most part reprinted from *Macmillan's Magazine*, to which Mr. Saintsbury is a regular contributor. They deal with "The Kinds of Criticism," Crabbe, Hogg, Sydney Smith, Jeffrey, Hazlitt, Moore, Leigh Hunt, Peacock, Wilson (Christopher North), De Quincey, Lockhart, Praed, and Borrow.

SHORTER, CLEMENT KING (Editor). **Goethe's Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship and Travels, translated by Thomas Carlyle.** (David Stott.) 8vo. Cloth. Two volumes. Portrait. Price 3s. 6d. per volume.

Professor Dowden contributes an Introduction to this most recent reprint of Carlyle's translation of the "Wilhelm Meister." Since the publication of this book, Mr. Clement King Shorter has been made editor of the *Illustrated London News*, in the place of Mr. Latey, who has resigned. Mr. Shorter has been a clerk in Somerset House, and has contributed book notices to the *Star*. Besides editing the book before us, he has added a few pages of notes which, however, are not on the whole particularly helpful.

FICTION.

The following list contains most of the works of fiction published during the last two months. Two and three volume novels are generally obtained from the circulating library, so that the size and price of one-volume novels only are here given:—

THREE-VOLUME NOVELS.

BESANT, WALTER. **Armorel of Lyonesse: a Romance of To-day.** (Chatto and Windus.)

BICKLEY, A. CHARLES, and GEORGE S. CURRYER. **Handfasted.** (Ward and Downey.)

BLACK, WILLIAM. **Stand Fast, Craig-Royston!** (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.)

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DERWENT, LEITH. **A Daughter of the Pyramids.** (Bentley and Son.)

FENN, G. MANVILLE. **A Double Knot.** (Methuen and Co.)

FREDERIC, HAROLD. **In the Valley.** (Heinemann.)

KING, R. ASHE ("Basil.") **Love's Legacy.** (Ward and Downey.)

NORRIS, W. E. **Marcia.** (John Murray.)

PRINSEP, VAL, A.R.A. **Virginia: a Tale of One Hundred Years Ago.** (Longmans, Green and Co.)

SPENDER, MRS. J. K. **Lady Hazleton's Confession.** (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.)

WESTBURY, HUGH. **The Deliverance of Robert Carter.** (Bentley and Son.)

TWO-VOLUME NOVELS.

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PRICE, ELEANOR C. **The Little One.** (Bentley and Son.)

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"BARCLAY NORTH" (W. C. Hudson.) **Jack Gordon, Knight Errant, Gotham, 1883.** (Cassell and Co.) 8vo. Boards. Pp. 248. Price 2s.

SAME AUTHOR. **The Diamond Button: Whose was It?** (Cassell and Co.) 8vo. Boards. Pp. 248. Price 2s.

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BANKS, MRS. G. LINNÆUS. **Miss Pringle's Pearls.** (Hutchinson and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 280. Illustrations. Price 3s. 6d.

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BRITTON, J. J. **Flight.** (Trischler and Co.) 8vo. Paper covers. Pp. 148. Price 1s.

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This is a book on similar lines to "Bloomsbury and St. Giles," noticed in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS some months ago. Tyburn is among the many interesting subjects with which Mr. Clinch deals.

FLETCHER, C. R. L., M.A. **Gustavus Adolphus and the Struggle of Protestantism for Existence.** (Putnam's Sons.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. xviii. 316. Map, portraits, and illustrations. Price 5s.

The second volume of the "Heroes of the Nation" Series, edited by Mr. Evelyn Abbott. It is satisfactory to note, in passing, that the series fully bears out the promise of the initial volume (Clark's "Nelson") recently noticed in this REVIEW.

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This little work is arranged like a guide-book, but is more interesting than such publications usually are. Nearly all the London houses which are famous from the historical or literary point of view are included in Mr. Harrison's volume and in the reference plan prefixed thereto. The "illustrative anecdotes" add to the interest of the book.

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Relics of the Royal House of Stuart. (Macmillan and Co.) Folio. Levant morocco, gilt edges. Price £7 7s. *net*.

This is one of the most sumptuous books ever issued by an English publisher. It consists of forty drawings in colour, by Mr. William Gibb, prepared from relics exhibited at the Stuart Exhibition and elsewhere, and reproduced in the very finest style of lithographic art. Mr. John Skelton contributes an Introduction, and each plate is described at length by Mr. St. John Hope. Curiously enough, artist, lithographers, printers, and binder all hail from north of the Tweed.

WALPOLE, SPENCER. **A History of England from the Conclusion of the Great War in 1815.** (Longmans, Green and Co.) Vol. VI. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. x. 488. Price 6s.

This, the sixth volume, concludes Messrs. Longmans' handy reprint of Mr. Walpole's "History." It will be found to be a cheap and useful addition to any library.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

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SCIENCE.

CLERKE, AGNES M. **The System of the Stars.** (Longmans, Green and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. xx. 424. Illustrations. Price 21s.

This is an elaborate, albeit highly popular and attractive, introduction to the almost limitless field of astronomical science. The results of recent research and the latest speculations of the wise are embodied in Miss Clerke's book.

GORE, JOHN ELLARD. **Astronomical Lessons, or Chapters on the Elementary Principles and Facts of Astronomy, for the use of Students and Young People.** (Sutton, Drowley and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 136. Illustrations. Price 3s. 6d.

This, of course, is a far less pretentious work than that noticed in the last paragraph. Mr. Gore writes pleasantly, and his book, so far as it goes, is useful and interesting. It is among the best of the many introductions to the science.

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*** *Owing to the extreme pressure upon our space, we have had to hold over the Blue Books for the past month.*

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Glimpses of Early Michigan Life in and about Kalamazoo. Mary V. Gibbs.

New England Magazine. Dec. 25 cents.
Emerson and his Friends in Concord. Frank B. Sanborn.
Anti-Slavery Boston. Archibald H. Grimke.
Day in Yosemite with a Kodak. S. D. Dodge.
Making Man-o'-War's Men. W. L. Luce.
Monument to Wendell Phillips. Edwin D. Mead.

Poet-Lore. December 15th. 25 cents.
Lotus Symbolism in Homer, Theocritus, Moschuc, Tennyson, and Browning. Anna Robertson Brown.
Shakespeare's Face. A. H. Wall.

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Bibliotheque Universelle. December.
Russian Comedy in the XVIIIth century; von Vizine. M. Louis Leger.
From Leghorn to Batoum, The Notes and Impressions of a Botanist (concluded). M. Emile Levier.
Ivan Tourgenef (concluded). M. E. Durand-Greville.
The Literary Movement in Italy. M. Edouard Rod.

Le Correspondant.
William III., King of the Netherlands. Bon. de Haullville.
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The Channel Bridge. Attale du Cournau.
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Theological Criterions, or Reason leading to Faith. Jean d'Estienne.

Revue Universelle. Christmas Number. 2 francs.
The Education of the Eye. Georges Delannoy.
The Black Race Free.
France and Italy. H. Mereu.
Irish Sketches. Marie-Anne de Bovet.
Reminiscences of a Literary Life. General d'Orgoni. Philibert Audebrand.
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

All W.	All the World
A.R.	Andover Review
A.A.	Anglo-Austria
A.A.P.S.	Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science
Ant.	Antiquary
A.	Arena
Arg.	Argosy
Art J.	Art Journal
A.L.	Art and Literature
As.	Asclepiad
A.Q.	Asiatic Quarterly
Astrol. M.	Astrologer's Magazine.
Ata.	Atalanta
A.M.	Atlantic Monthly
Au.	Author
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine
B.T.J.	Board of Trade Journal
Bk-wm.	Bookworm
B.O.P.	Boy's Own Paper
C.F.M.	Cassell's Family Magazine
C.S.J.	Cassell's Saturday Journal
Cen.	Centennial
C.M.	Century Magazine
C.J.	Chambers's Journal
Chaut.	Chautauquan
Chman.	Churchman
Ch.Mis.I.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record
Ch. M.	Church Monthly
Ch. Q.	Church Quarterly Review
Ch. R.	Church Reformer
Cl. R.	Classical Review
Clgy.	Clergyman's Magazine
Com.	Commonwealth
C.D.	Coming Day.
Cong. R.	Congregational Review
C.P.	Contemporary Pulpit
C.R.	Contemporary Review
C.	Cornhill
Cos.	Cosmopolitan
Crit. R.	Critical Review
Down. R.	Downside Review
D.R.	Dublin Review
E.R.	Edinburgh Review
Ed.	Education
E.H.	English Historical Review
E.I.	English Illustrated Magazine
Ex.	Expositor
Ex. T.	Expository Times
Fi.	Fireside
F.R.	Fortnightly Review
F.	Forum
G.M.	Gentleman's Magazine
G.O.P.	Girl's Own Paper
G.W.	Good Words
G.T.	Great Thoughts
Groom.	Groombridge's Magazine
Harp.	Harper's Magazine
High M.	Highland Monthly
H.C.	Home Chimes
H.F.	Home Friend
Hom. R.	Homiletic Review
H.	Housewife
Hy.	Hygiene
Ig.	Igdrasil
I.N.M.	Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine
I.J.E.	International Journal of Ethics
Ir. E.R.	Irish Ecclesiastical Record
Ir. M.	Irish Monthly
Jew. Q.R.	Jewish Quarterly
J.E.	Journal of Education
J. Micro.	Journal of Microscopy and Natural Science
J.R.A.S.	Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society
J.R.C.I.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute
J.R.S.S.	Journal of the Royal Statistical Society
Jur. R.	Juridical Review
Kg.	Kindergarten
K.O.	King's Own
K.	Knowledge
Lad.	Ladder
L.T.	Ladies' Treasury
Law M.	Law Magazine and Review
Law Q.	Law Quarterly Review
L.H.	Leisure Hour
L.W.	Life and Work
Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly
L.F.	Little Folks
L. Q.	London Quarterly Review
Long.	Longman's Magazine
Luc.	Lucifer
Ly.	Lyceum
Mac.,	Macmillan's Magazine
M.A.H.	Magazine of American History
M. Art	Magazine of Art
Man. Q.	Manchester Quarterly
M.E.	Merry England
M.N.C.	Methodist New Connexion Magazine
Mind,	Mind
Mis. R.,	Missionary Review of the World
Mon.	Monist
M.	Month
M.C.	Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend.
M. P.	Monthly Packet
Mur.	Murray's Magazine
Mus. T.	Musical Times
Nat.	Nationalist
Nat. R.	National Review
N.N.	Nature Notes
N.H.	Newbery House Magazine
N.E.M.	New England Magazine
New R.	New Review
N.C.	Nineteenth Century
N.Mus.J.	Nonconformist Musical Journal
N.A.R.	North American Review
O.D.	Our Day
O.	Outing
Pac. Q.	Pacific Quarterly
P.E.F.	Palestine Exploration Fund
P.R.	Parents' Review
Pater.	Paternoster Review
Path	Path
P.F.	People's Friend
Photo. Q.	Photographic Quarterly
Photo. R.	Photographic Reporter
Phren. J.	Phrenological Journal
Phren. M.	Phrenological Magazine
Pion.	Pioneer
P.L.	Poet Lore
P.	Portfolio
P.R.R.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review
P.M.M.	Primitive Methodist Magazine
P.M.Q.	Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review
P.R.G.S.	Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society
Psy. R.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research
Psy.	Psyche
Q.R.	Quarterly Review
Q.	Quiver
Scots	Scots Magazine
Scot G.M.	Scottish Geographical Magazine
Scot. R.	Scottish Review
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine
Soc. R.	Social Review
State.	Statesman
Str.	Strand
S.D.	Subjects of the Day
Sun	Sun
Sun. H.	Sunday at Home
Sun M.	Sunday Magazine
Sun. R.	Sunday Review
S.T.	Sword and Trowel
T.B.	Temple Bar
Th.,	Theatre
Theol.M.	Theological Monthly
T.	Time
Tim.	Timehri
Tin.	Tinsley's Magazine
U.S.M.	United Service Magazine
U. South	University of the South Magazine
W.R.	Westminster Review
W.Photo. M.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine
W.	Work
W.M.	Workers' Monthly
Y.E.	Young England
Y.M.	Young Man

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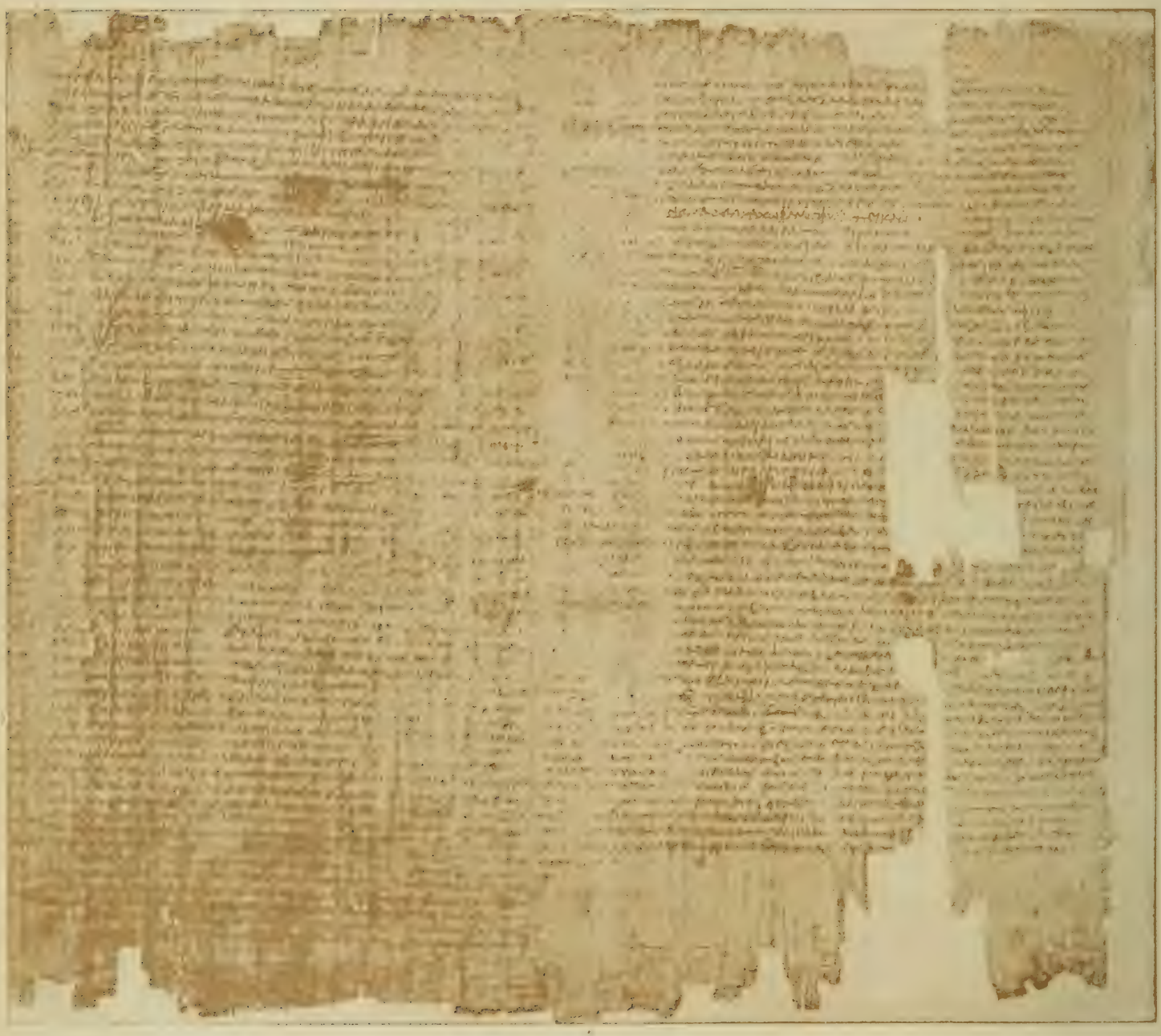
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The Rediscovered Treatise of Aristotle.

Facsimile of the papyrus in the British Museum.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

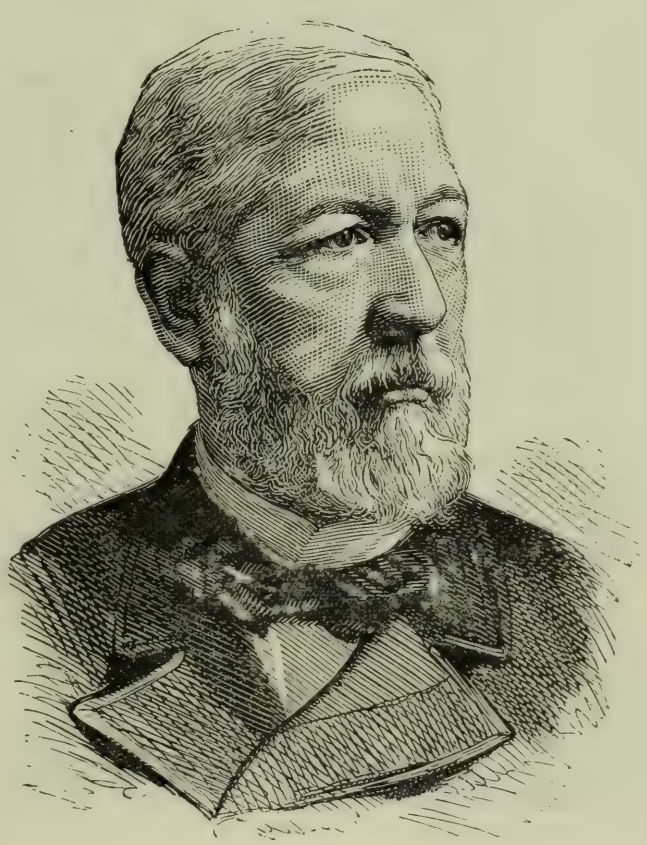
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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

February 2nd, 1891.

Anglo-American Union.

THE most important episode of the new year may seem to some a mere false start. But although it may be premature, it is in the right direction. The application made to the Supreme Court at Washington for a writ of prohibition annulling the condemnation pronounced by the United States District Court at Sitka upon a Canadian vessel for an alleged breach of the American regulations for the seal-fishing in Behring Sea, indicates clearly enough the line of future progress towards the reunion of the English-speaking race. The United States Government, which had just submitted to the British Government suggestions as to the bases for arbitration, professed to be indignant at this sudden transference of the question from the Foreign Office to the Supreme Court. But whatever may be the immediate issue of the controversy, it is an immense gain to have a precedent established, with the sanction of the British Government, of referring a dispute between the two branches of the English-speaking race to a judicial rather than to a political tribunal. Whatever may be the case in the present issue, it is true that the Supreme Court of Washington is not the proper court for settling all disputes between the Empire and the Republic. But if the evil work of George III. and his advisers is to be undone, and the two great branches of our common family are to be reunited —as they ought to be before the dawn of the twentieth century—it will be by the creation of some permanent judicial tribunal, to which all questions between the two great Commonwealths could be referred for adjudication. It will not do to wait until the quarrel arises and then improvise a court of arbitration *ad hoc* to settle the dispute. The Court that will form the nexus between the United States and the United Kingdom must be as permanent as the Supreme Court, and as representative as that tribunal and our Judicial Committee of the Privy Council rolled into one. If there be statesmanship in the English-speaking man, he will contrive to create such a tribunal, and if it were once established, half the

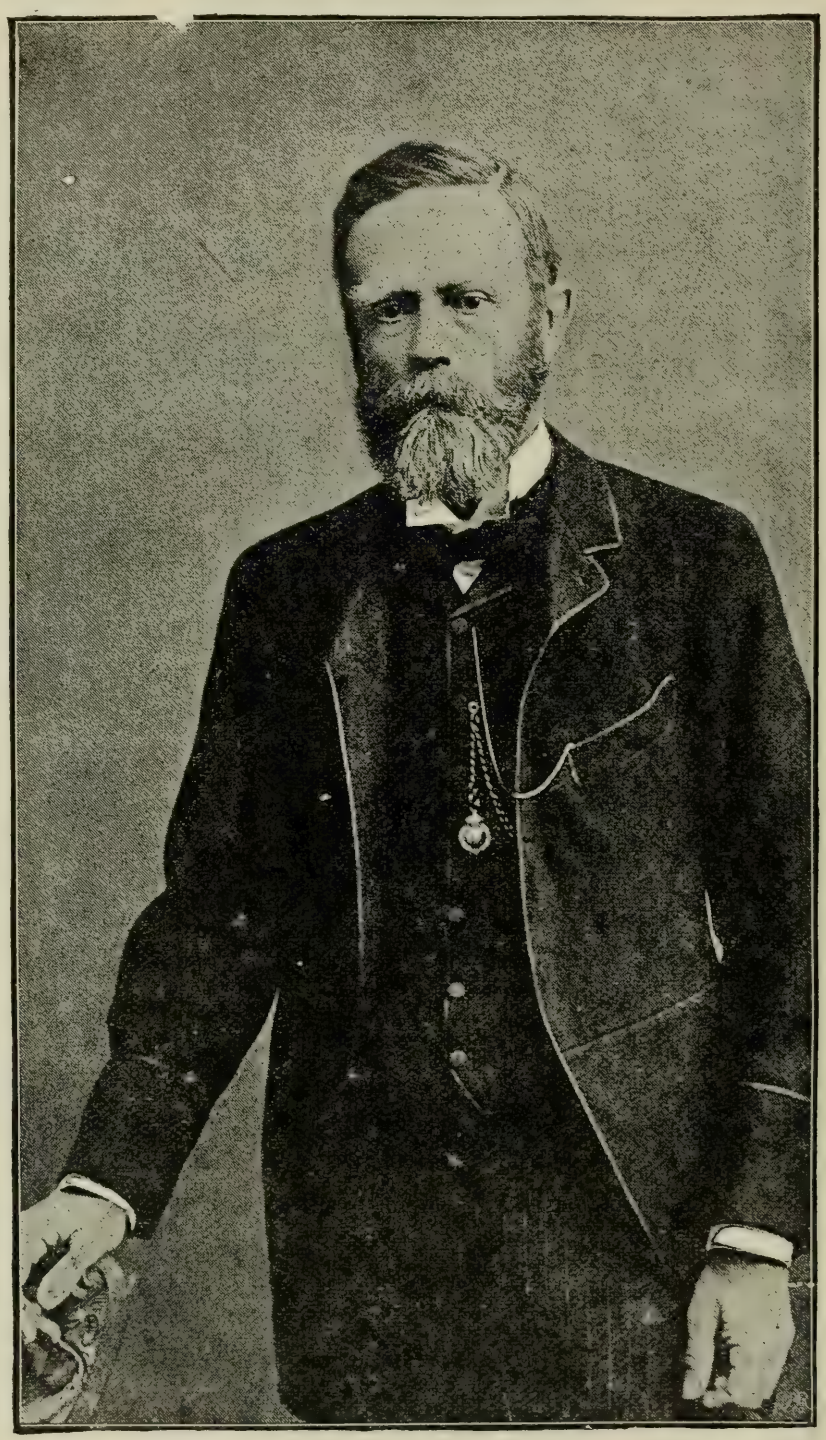


MR. JAMES G. BLAINE.

difficulties between Canada and the United States would immediately disappear.

Wanted, a Supreme Court—

The Supreme Court is constantly adjudicating upon disputes between the federated Republics of the American Continent. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is as constantly adjudicating between the various independent States within the British Empire. Why then should there not be arranged, to crown the edifice, a still more Supreme Court to which both Empire and Republic should bow? It is the legitimate outcome of all that has gone before. It would reconstitute the unity of the English-speaking race. Mr. Blaine is a man capable of conserving such an idea in the United States. Mr. Rhodes, who has just arrived in England, is not less capable of grasping it in the British Empire. These two statesmen may yet have an opportunity of achieving this immense boon for the world. How important it is cannot be exaggerated. Lord Carrington, returning from Australia, tells us, that in ninety years, at the present rate of increase, New South Wales alone will have a larger population than Great Britain; and New South Wales is but one of half a dozen nascent nations of our stock. Is the bloody anarchy of the old Europe going to be reproduced in the new English-speaking world, or is our race about to lap the planet which it is peopling in the stainless robe of universal law? Compared with that question, all other political issues are so trivial as to be almost unmeaning. But which among our party orators and political leaders or spiritual guides has even so much as a word to say upon this most momentous of all the problems before our race?



From a photo by] [*Elliot and Fry.*

SIR J. GORDON SPRIGG.

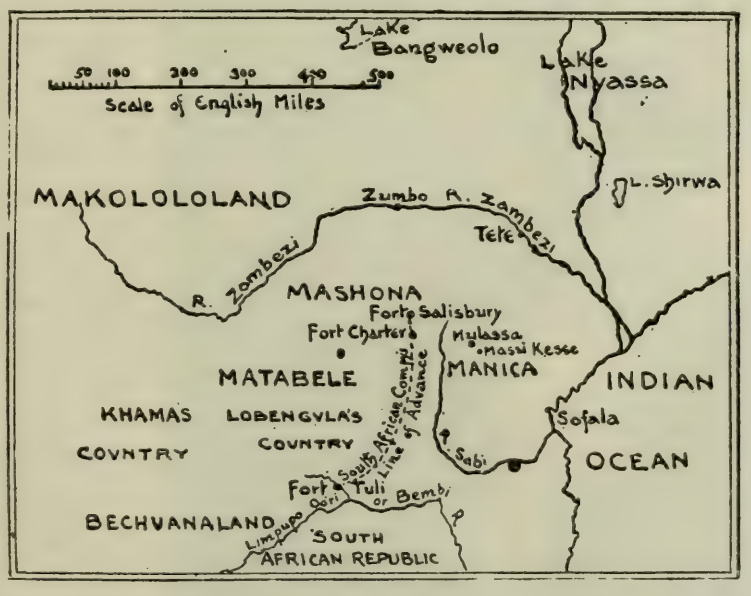
—and a Customs Union.

At present in England topsy-turvydom reigns supreme. Our self-governing colonies are entirely free to enter into preferential fiscal arrangements with each other and against the United Kingdom; the mother country has tied her hands by a series of insane covenants with foreign powers which prevent us from negotiating any special commercial arrangements with our own colonies. Even now Mr. Raikes, rather than confess that he blundered, allows a paltry sum of £50,000 a year to stand between us and an Imperial Penny Post, although that £50,000 has been personally guaranteed by some public-spirited patriots, and a saving to that amount can be immediately effected by a trivial change in the form of the Brindisi contract. Ministers, when implored to take a step forward, cry plaintively that the Colonies must lead, and then when Sir Gordon Sprigg, speaking last month in London for South

Africa, and Sir Charles Tupper on behalf of Canada, propose to enter into a commercial union within the Empire, they do nothing but point piteously at their commercial treaties, and moan *non possumus*. Meantime, France, whose Colonial Empire is a mere thing of shreds and patches, has constituted a representative Colonial Council at Paris, with power to advise upon bills, administrative regulations, Government decrees, and other colonial questions. Its first meeting took place on the 21st of January. Alas! how many years is it since Lord Grey proposed, as the first step to Imperial Federation, the recognition of the Agents-General as a Consultative Council of the Colonies, and as yet are we a step nearer our goal?

Hints and Warnings from the Colonies.

Meanwhile our colonies give us plenty of teaching by way of warning and by way of example. Nearly every mail from Newfoundland brings me private letters confirming the alarming hints contained in the telegrams, that unless Lord Salisbury can make as short work of the French claims as Mr. Blaine would do, that great island, which lies like a guardship across the mouth of the St. Lawrence, will hoist the Stars and Stripes in place of the Union Jack. In Canada a general election is in progress, in which it is at least as likely as not that the success of the advocates for reciprocity with the United States will bring us one step nearer the commercial union of the Dominion and the Republic, instead of the Dominion and the Empire. In South Africa, where the colonists have been allowed to manage their own affairs, they have established a good understanding between the British and the Boers, and at the same time have brought us perilously near to a breach with Portugal. Of the former fact here is testimony from a good source. Miss Olive Schreiner writes me as follows:—



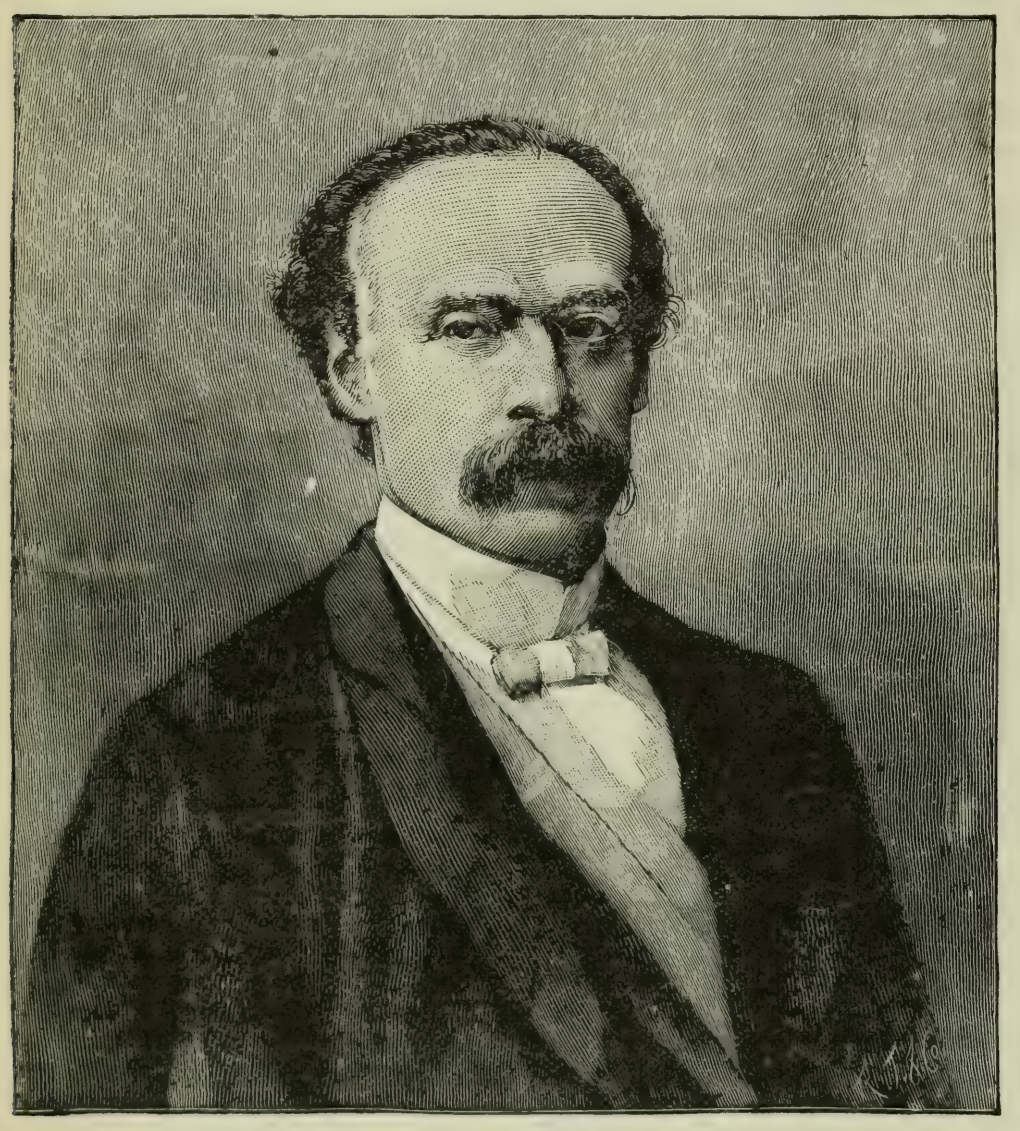
> I have just returned from Bloemfontein, where there was a great representative gathering of Dutch and English. It is marvellous how the old bitter feeling between the races is dying out under the influence of that one man, Rhodes. I had not thought in thirty years to see the sympathy and unity of all South Africa.

That is very satisfactory, and will tend to strengthen the hand of Mr. Rhodes when he defends at Downing Street the action of the British South African Company in Manica. The accompanying outline map will be found useful to those who wish to follow the negotiations between Lisbon and London.

Anglo-South America.

While the Empire is charged with the duty of making English speech and English law universal throughout the Old World, there is here and there welcome evidence of the growing conviction of the Republic that it has also a great task before it of a like nature in the New World. The whole of South and Central America have to be saved from their present more or less half-bred condition and converted into English-speaking Republics. The work is in progress, and all these revolutions and commotions, which seem as indigenous to the Spanish American World as earthquakes to the earthquake belt, will help it forward. The Argentine is mortgaged up to the chin to English capitalists. Uruguay, where the Republic stands shivering on the brink of financial difficulties, is not less immersed. Peru is little better than a bankrupt estate, which ought to be in the hands of English liquidators. If gold really comes to be worked in Venezuela, that country also will pass under the sway of those who speak the language of Drake and of Cromwell. Chili and Brazil hitherto have succeeded in making somestand for the political competence and financial respectability of South America. January, however, saw troubles in both these States, which seem to indicate that they are both going the way appointed to all their kind. Brazil, having got rid of its emperor, who was an amiable, gentlemanly King Log, has fallen a prey to King Stork, in the shape of military-dictator-president Marshal de Fonseca, whose Ministry has resigned, and who now rules Brazil by his troops. In Chili matters are more serious. President Balmaceda, having quarrelled with the powerful Chilian families, who, like the Whig nobles of the Revolution, have established a masked oligarchy, has found himself confronted by an insurrectionary movement, in which the insurgents claim, like the Roundheads who took the field against Charles Stuart, to draw the sword in defence of Law

and the Constitution. What is of much more importance, is the fact that they have secured possession of the Chilian fleet, and are using it to bombard the President's troops in the coast towns into submission. As Chili is nearly all sea coast, her vitals lie within range of an ironclad's shells, and President Balmaceda seems likely to have the worst of it. Whether he disappears or whether he triumphs, his struggle is chiefly important as marking another step towards the inevitable disappearance of the Latin-American before the English-speaking man. All these wars and

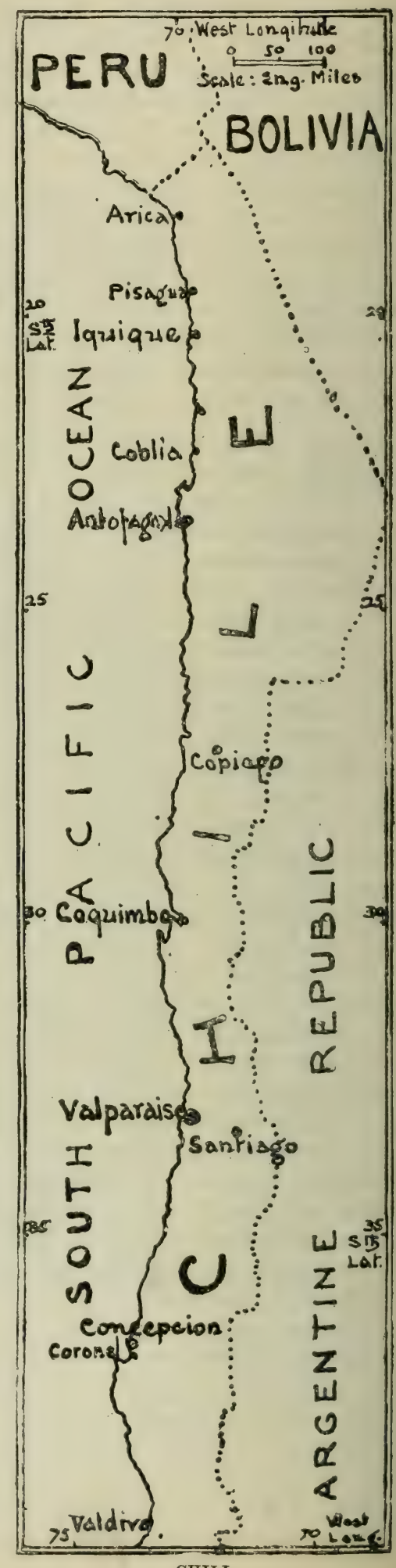


PRESIDENT JOSE BALMACEDA.

insurrections of the Spanish half-bred races will soon be even as the chronicles of the wars of choughs and crows, to which Milton so disdainfully compared the struggles that preceded the establishment of the English race in the British Isles.

Is North America to be English-Speaking?

But if to the English speakers of the Northern hemisphere is intrusted this great task of making one language, one law, and one system of government by ballot, not by bullet, universal through the New World, they will do well to jealously guard the English-speaking character of their own Republic. The French Canadian multiplies like a rabbit, and the German threatens to convert whole regions



CHILI.

in the North-West into a part and parcel of the German Fatherland. The Emigration Statistics of 1890 show that while the number of immigrants increases—it was 491,000 in 1890, as against 427,000 in 1889—the number of English-speaking immigrants is diminishing. Of the half-million emigrants from the Old World to the New, only 100,000 could read an English newspaper. Of the 300,000 who spoke other tongues, 96,000 were Germans, and 62,500 Italians. If the tide continues to flow at this rate, the New World, instead of being English-speaking, will soon become as polyglot as Europe. The work of assimilation and education will have to be undertaken more seriously than heretofore, and in this enterprise the English-Americans may well rejoice that in the old home of their race the English-speaking stock remains intact.

The Significance of the Scotch Railway Strike.

Business in Scotland has been impeded for nearly two months, immense sums of money have been wasted, and great suffering occasioned by a defect in the social organism that would do discredit to a nation of savages. That defect is the absence of anything which may be regarded as a conscience of the community. The Scotch railway workers, finding themselves subjected to hours of labour which were asserted to be too long to be compatible with the conditions of a decent human existence, represented their hard case to their taskmasters, who, like Pharaoh of old, turned a deaf ear to the representatives of the "slaves of the rail." Thereupon the railwaymen struck work, and an industrial war broke out at Christmas, which has been raging ever since. The community, in an aimless, feckless sort of fashion, recognised the justice of the men's claim. But beyond making isolated protests and gathering sporadic subscriptions, the community had no means of making its convictions felt. So the discreditable civil war has raged with the usual concomitants of all wars—hatred, violence, malice, and all uncharitableness, to say nothing of the waste of labour and waste of capital, and all this affliction has overtaken the Scotch people because, whatever may be the case as individuals, as a community they have no conscience. That is to say, there is no effective method by which the moral sense of the nation at large can be brought to bear upon the dispute. If the Churches had been united, if they could have appointed their best men as a special commission to see if no reasonable way could be found of averting war, and if they could have publicly branded as evil citizens all those whose obstinacy or cupidity barred the way of conciliation and of peace, the strike would have been over almost before it had begun. But Scotland, in this grave crisis, had no conscience. Its inorganic conscientiousness found vague and random utterance here and there in a babel of voices, but in the whole nation there was to be found no tribunal where the moral sentiment of Scotland could find effective or even articulate expression. So the strike began, and so it continued till the closing days of January. The loss and suffering which it has occasioned are but part of the price which the community has to pay when it has so far lost its soul as to have no regularly established method by which the mature judgment of the best and wisest men can be laid down for the guidance of the less wise and less good. Such a community has forgotten God; it has silenced the Voice of Conscience—His Chief Justice—and it suffers the consequences.

The Merits and Demerits of the Strike.

The following statement regarding the railway strike in Scotland was sent me, a few days before the strike terminated, by a Scotchman who was in no personal sense involved in the dispute:—

1. That the workers on the Scottish railways are, for the most part, excessively and persistently overworked,—the hours on duty ranging from twelve to twenty-four at a stretch. (This statement applies in greatest degree to the goods department, and is true to a varying extent over the three chief railway systems.)

2. That this excessive and persistent overwork has been demonstrated (positively) by the published Board of Trade Statistics, and (negatively) by the entire absence of disproof by the railway authorities and their friends the newspaper editors.

3. That no reasonable or adequate attempt has hitherto been made by the railway companies in Scotland to reform this system of excessive overwork.

4. That, on the contrary, the peaceful efforts of the railway workers, during the fifteen months prior to the strike, to bring about a just settlement of this overwork grievance were ignored by the railway directors.

5. That in consequence of this unsympathetic attitude, and despairing of a peaceful settlement, the great majority of the drivers, firemen, guards, and shunters left their employment (contrary to the advice of the secretary of their Union) without giving legal notice.

6. That the people of Scotland, as a whole (while condemning this initial illegal act), are in hearty sympathy with the men on strike, as has been abundantly shown by public meetings, processions, subscriptions, and committees of conciliation.

7. That the railway directors, with an apparent indifference to the plain grievances of their employés and a cynical ignoring of their obligations to the public, have set aside all attempts at conciliation and refused to consider the questions at issue until the men on strike return to work.

8. That this unbending attitude adopted by the directors has been maintained largely because a number of their employés, (chiefly in the passenger service, where the

grievances are less) have continued at work, and also because of a partial defection among the strikers themselves.

9. That most of the defections have been secured by a process of persistent misstatement adopted by the railway officials and gleefully accepted by many of the leading morning and evening newspapers in Scotland.

10. That the rioting connected with the evictions at Motherwell, and other disorderly proceedings throughout the country have been chiefly due to the misdirected zeal of outside sympathisers, while the villainous attempts to wreck the trains have not been proved to be the work of the railwaymen.

11. That the responsible leaders of the railwaymen have been moderate in their councils, and prudent in their conduct (under great provocation); while the workers themselves are as entirely long-headed and respectable as they make them in Scotland.

12. That the strike still continues, in spite of the fact—and probably to some extent because of the fact—of lying statements to the contrary appearing in certain Scotch newspapers—statements which have ceased to possess the interest and merit of art since they have become gross with the grossness of a daily manufacture.

Its Bearing on Labour Questions.

Whatever else the Scotch strike may have done, or may have failed in doing, it may emphatically be said to have knocked the bottom out of the Eight Hours movement. Think, for a moment, what spectacle it presents to us. Here, in the most Radical part of the United Kingdom, a proposal is made—not that men should be forbidden to work more than eight hours a day—but merely that the normal day should consist of ten hours' labour. Unlimited overtime was to be allowed, at the rate of time and a quarter, while Sunday work was to be paid at time and a half. If there were any reality in the Eight Hours movement, every workman in the three kingdoms would have rallied to the support of the Scotch strikers; and if there were even the remotest chance of the return of an Eight Hours majority, the expression of public indignation against the railway directors would have been immediate and overwhelming. But so far from this being the case, the Scotch railway employés have been left to fight with but slender help from without. The Scotch papers, as a rule, have taken sides against them, and the community languidly speculates upon the chances of their being beaten. In face of such apathy about a modest proposal to reduce overwork to ten hours plus overtime, it is idle to talk of the possibility of enforcing eight hours minus overtime. The Board of Trade returns, which show that over ninety per cent. of the goods guards, drivers, and firemen of the wealthy Midland railway average more than twelve hours a day, supply further evidence, if any were required, to show how wild and visionary are the dreams of those who hope by a single Act of Parliament to establish the eight hours legal day. When we get a six days' working week universally enforced, it will be time enough to talk about enforcing an eight-hour day.

The Kaiser's Birthday.

The German Emperor, who has done his level best to bring to the front the question of the statutory regulation of the hours of labour, celebrated his birthday on January 28. In proposing the Kaiser's health at the birthday banquet of the Reichstag, the President, Herr Levetzoff, delivered himself of the following description of the young sovereign of Germany:—

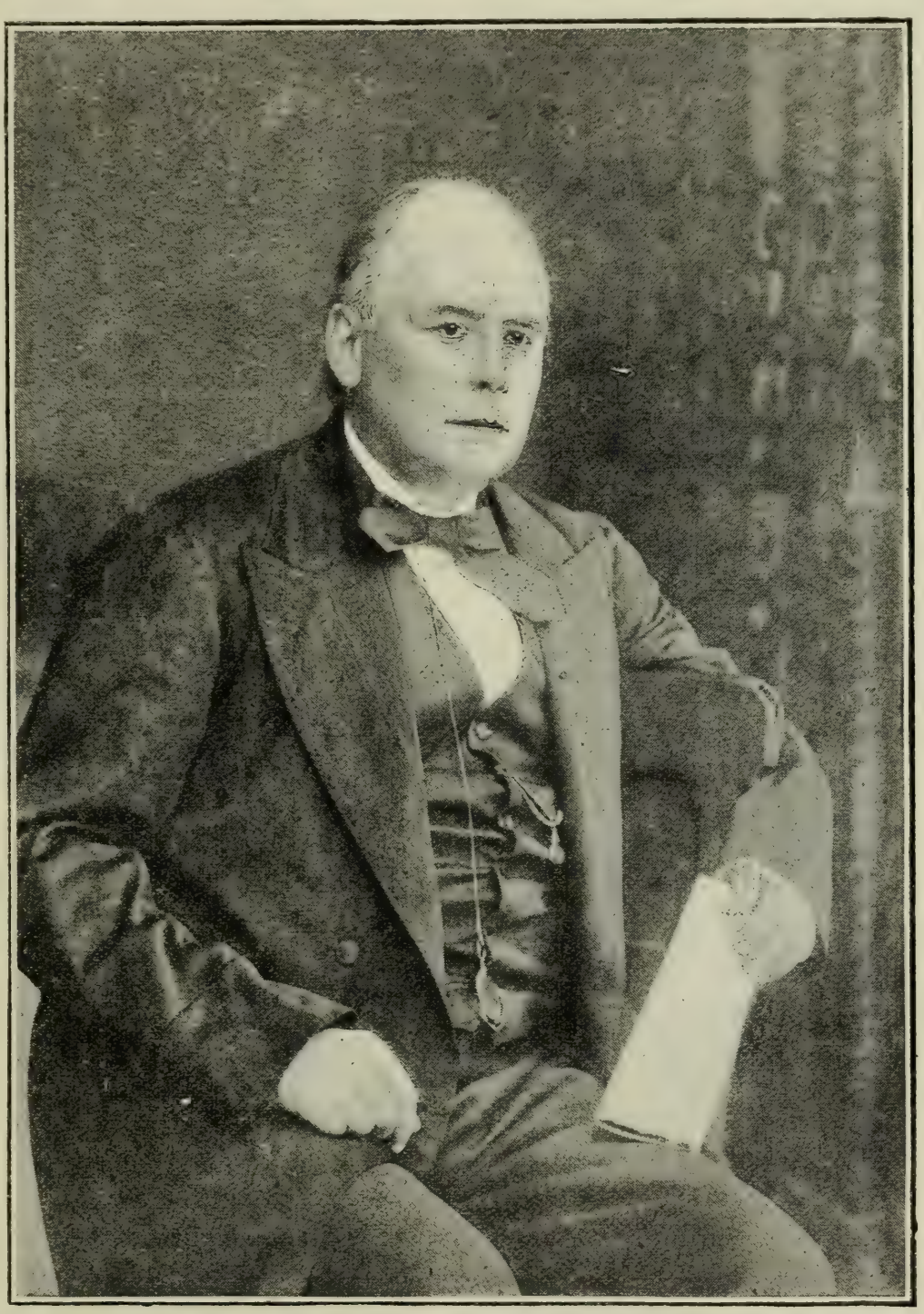
> In our Emperor we have, thank God, "a captain on the bridge," who, with the compass of fidelity to duty, hereditary in his race, will always find the right way—a captain with a living consciousness of his responsibility, with a firm will and indefatigable eye, and with the strength of a soldier of God.

William II. is a "captain on the bridge," no doubt, with a weakness for ordering "full steam ahead," even when the fog is heavy on the sea and there are icebergs all around. Still, in these days of pusillanimous shrinking from responsibility, it is inspiring to come across a ruler "with the strength of a soldier of God."

Charles Bradlaugh.

The death of Mr. Bradlaugh, which occurred on January 30th, removes one who has shown much of the strength of a "soldier of God," although of the unconscious and unrecognised sort. He was for the most part of his life in more or less articulate antagonism to the formulation of any belief in the Deity. He was a militant and aggressive Agnostic, who had assailed Christianity and attacked the theistic hypothesis on almost every platform in the country. And yet, strange though it may seem to many, by those who knew him best, the Nonconformists, for instance, who repeatedly returned him to Parliament, and who offered up public prayers for his recovery, Mr. Bradlaugh was regarded as being in very truth a sturdy soldier of righteousness. He did not wear Christian regimentals, he never took the oath of allegiance, but he did in many things good work for many a good cause. He was in many things a great moral teacher, and his teaching has led many men to apply Christianity in departments of life, political and social, where its supremacy has stood in sore need of recognition. For Labour, for Liberty, for Justice, this dead man, while living, did many things which entitle him fully as much as the German Emperor to be counted among the "soldiers of God;" for God has many soldiers, and they often seem

to fight on opposite sides. But in the main Mr. Bradlaugh, even his bitterest enemies being his judges, did good service, and all who do good are to that extent the soldiers of God, even though they should unfortunately not enjoy the strength that comes to the rank and file from the consciousness that they fight under their General's eye.



From a photo by] [*Russell & Sons, Baker Street.*

THE LATE CHARLES BRADLAUGH, M.P.

Parliament. Parliament reassembled after Christmas on the 21st of January. The lull which set in after the storm which burst upon Mr. Parnell in December still continues. The House of Commons has debated the law of conspiracy, which a Unionist majority of thirty-six has decided must remain unaltered for a little time longer. It has also debated the possibility of Government intervention in the disputes between railways and their workmen, the Ministry only escaping defeat by the promise of a Select Committee. On January 27th the resolution, declaring Mr. Bradlaugh incapable of taking his seat, was erased, without a division, from the Journals of the House. The passionate prejudice which sought to do service to God by doing injustice to one of His creatures, has long since subsided, and Mr. de Lisle excited roars of laughter when he asserted that the erasure of the resolution would infallibly damage the Decalogue. Mr. Bradlaugh lay dying when this tardy but complete homage was paid him by the House from which he had so frequently been expelled with every mark of ignominy. The extra-parliamentary history of the month has been chiefly concerned with the prolonged and mysterious conferences at Boulogne between Mr. W. O'Brien and Mr. Parnell; the only outward and visible result of which has been the discontinuance of the *Insuppressible*, Mr. O'Brien's paper, and the continuance of Mr. Parnell's campaign of exasperation. The Archbishops (Walsh and Croke) have publicly denounced the *Freeman's Journal;* but the *National Press*, its anti-Parnellite rival, has not yet appeared, and the situation in Ireland is by no means encouraging.

The Significance of Hartlepool. The death of Mr. Richardson, the Unionist member for Hartlepool, led to a by-election which, more than anything else, revived the drooping spirits of the Liberal party. For some weeks last year, after the fall of Mr. Parnell

the Opposition lost heart. Their failure at Bassetlaw seemed to confirm the sinister forebodings which were freely indulged in after the unmasking of Mr. Parnell; and not even the brilliant victory gained by Mr. Davitt and the priests at North Kilkenny seemed to give them a glimmer of hope. When, therefore, Sir William Gray, the largest local employer of labour, a staunch Liberal, and deservedly respected, determined to stand for the vacant seat in the Unionist interest at Hartlepool, there were very few who did not regard his return as a foregone conclusion. The North-country Liberals, however, come of a fighting breed, and they nominated for the vacant seat a local Home Ruler in the person of Mr. Furness, who abundantly vindicated the confidence they placed in him. Our Helper's report of the election and its minor issues will be found elsewhere. Suffice it here to note that the Unionists did their utmost to smirch the Home Rulers with the shame attaching to Mr. Parnell. Their efforts, however, were in vain in face of Mr. Gladstone's emphatic refusal to have anything whatever to do with Mr. Parnell in the future. Upon this point there is no possibility of mistake. Mr. Furness, after his return, explicitly declared to my Helper, who asked him for the facts, that if he had shown the slightest disposition to ally himself with Mr. Parnell, now or in future time, he would have been inevitably defeated. As the result proved, he was returned in the belief that Mr. Parnell's disappearance was assured. If Mr. Parnell were to return to the leadership of the Home Rule party, Hartlepool would return to the Unionists at the first opportunity. For Home Rule Hartlepool spoke with no uncertain sound, but it is Home Rule minus Mr. Parnell. Home Rule plus Mr. Parnell is no longer possible in the strongest Liberal constituencies in the United Kingdom. After a long electoral struggle, Mr. Furness was returned by a majority of 297. The Unionist majority in 1886 in the same constituency was 1,388.

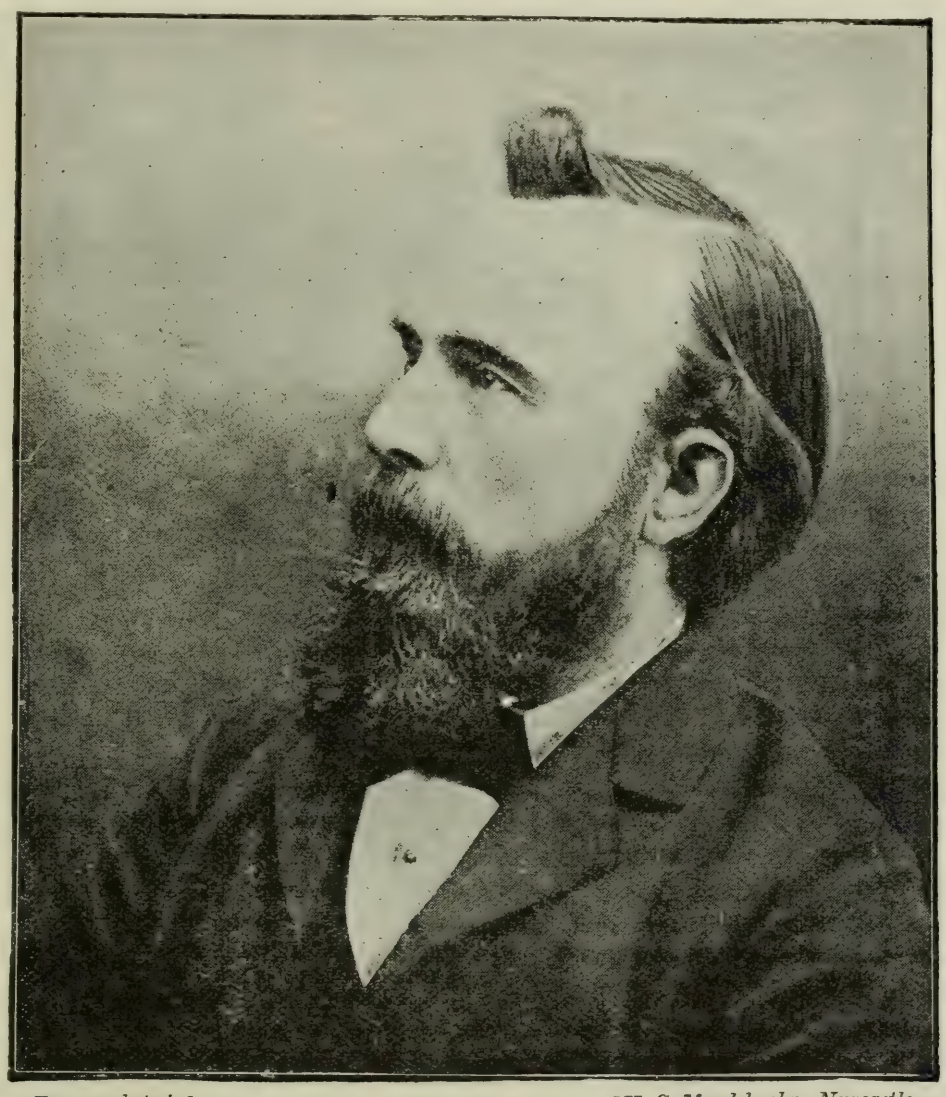
A North-country Journalist

Mr. Morley went down to Newcastle in January to deliver a speech at a banquet given in honour of Mr. Joicey, M.P., a wealthy North-country coalowner who has supplied the capital to found the Newcastle *Leader*—the only Liberal morning daily between Darlington and Edinburgh. So far as can be judged from the reports, the name of the editor, Mr. James Annand—whose portrait I publish as that of one of the most notable journalists in England—was not mentioned at the banquet: the latest among many similar illustrations of the different degree of recognition awarded to the investment of money and the employment of brains. Mr. Annand is a Scotchman from the very far North, who began life as a blacksmith, but who has for nearly twenty years been a leader of political thought in a region where politics are taken more seriously than anywhere else in England. Mr. Annand was one of those Radical journalists who never bent the knee to Mr. Chamberlain when he posed as the heir-presumptive to the Liberal leadership, and his rugged independence has been distinguished quite recently by his consistent, courageous, and tenacious advocacy of the claims of Mr. Parnell to the leadership of the Irish party. He maintained a most difficult position with admirable temper, defended it with infinite resource, and succeeded in compelling those who most differed from him to admit that his advocacy of Mr. Parnell never led him to condone or even to minimise the offences—social and political—of the fallen leader. I think Mr. Annand was mistaken in his judgment, but no difference of opinion should blind us to the Abdiel-like fidelity of the North-country journalist.

The "Star" and its Editor.

The other portrait is that of a far different type of modern journalist—Mr. Massingham, who last month resigned the editorship of the *Star*, the Radical evening paper which he did so much to create. Like Siegfried in his Coat of Darkness, in the Nibelungen Lied, Mr. Massingham was the man who achieved the successes the honours of which went to another. When the *Star* passed under the controlling influence of a Board of directors, capitalists, and employers of labour, Mr. Massingham was summoned to abate the fury of his zeal for the cause of social reform. He is young and impetuous, exceedingly sensitive, and a bit of a fanatic in the cause of labour. His gorge rose at the spectacle of seeing the beloved paper which he had so largely created become the veiled organ of those whom he regarded as the enemies of the proletariat. The good fairies at his birth gave him many gifts—quick insight, ready utterance, tireless industry, and journalistic intuition. But they did not make him pachydermatous. He was not tough enough to stand the strain of a false position, and he resigned. Yet two more journalistic changes remain to be noted. The death of Mr. Latey removes one of the most staid and eminently respectable of the older school of journalists. For the lifetime of a generation Mr. Latey was editor of the *Illustrated London News*, and died at the age of eighty-two while still in harness. He was a man of a blame-

less record, who left behind him a host of friends and not one enemy. Mr. Frederick Greenwood, first editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and subsequently the founder of the *St. James's Gazette*, last month began a third organ of opinion in the shape of the weekly *Anti-Jacobin*. Mr. Greenwood is one of the few journalists who have made history as well as recorded it, and the country that owes to him its ownership of the Suez shares, will never cease to furnish him with a public for his eminently sober and strenuous pen.



From a photo by] [*H. S. Mendelssohn, Newcastle.*

MR. JAMES ANNAND.

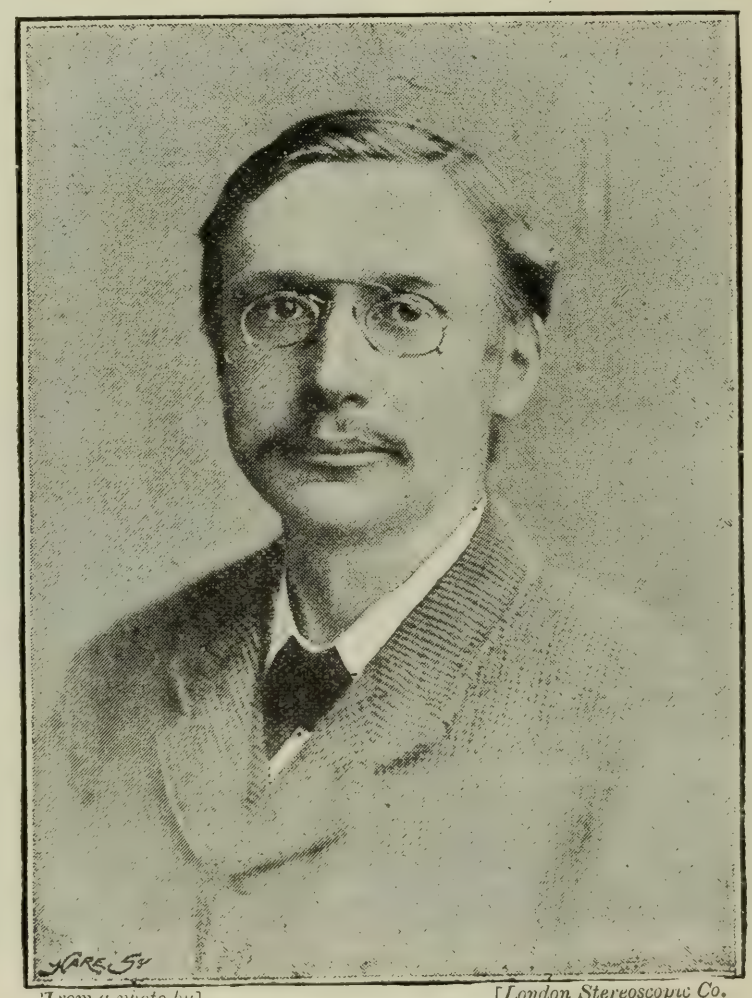
The Tzar and the Jews.

As everyone expected who knew anything at all about Russian sentiment, the memorial from the Guildhall meeting in favour of the Russian Jews has not been received by the Russian Government. It is currently reported that the Tzar, falling for a moment into that vigorous colloquialism in which the Englishman is wont to express himself when confronted by what appears to him an insufferable impertinence, declared, on hearing of the memorial, that he would promptly send to the devil any foreigner who ventured to interfere in the internal affairs of the Russian Empire. Therein the Tzar but expressed the sentiment of every independent ruler under similar circumstances. The only marvel is that men who would have simply foamed at the mouth if a Russian public meeting had ventured to memorialise Lord Salisbury in favour of Home Rule should have been guilty of the incredible stupidity of endeavouring to improve the condition of the Jews in Russia by more or less irritating interference with the Russian Government. The real danger point in Russia is not the Jews but the Finns, and I confess to a feeling of infinite dismay in contemplating the threatened Russification of the Grand Duchy, which during the last two reigns has been the brightest spot in the Russian Empire. So far, however, from seeking to promote a public meeting in favour of the endangered privileges and liberties of the Finns, I should regard any one who proposed to memorialise the Lord Mayor to hold a meeting to protest against M. Pobedonestzeff's policy in Finland as the worst enemy to the cause I have at heart. Surely, the most rudimentary common-sense should teach us that when the lion has got his keeper's head between his jaws it is not well to twist his tail or twitch his whiskers.

Our Ally the Amir.

One of the most curious consequences of the fidgety protests of the Jews and their friends in the City of London has been a first warning from Central Asia that other people can protest against atrocities as well as the Lord Mayor's guests, and that Russia, although quiescent, is by no

means indifferent to what is going on in the heart of Central Asia. Talk about atrocities, say the Russians, who are those English that they should make the welkin ring with the denunciations of our barbarous dealings with the Jews? They may be very fine folks on the banks of the Thames, but their enthusiasm for humanity does not seem to bear exportation to the heart of Central Asia. Mayhap these philo-Jews of the Guildhall meeting would find something more serious to protest against if they would but consider what they are responsible for in Afghanistan and Turkestan, than in interfering in the domestic affairs of a friendly power, of whose circumstances they know next to nothing and whose difficulties they have delighted in aggravating rather than removing. Do these people profess not to know what Abdur Rahman has been doing in his expedition to the Northern Provinces, which he has just subdued to his authority with the aid of an English subsidy and in obedience to English counsels? If they do not know it then, we do, and when the time comes we may be able to shed a flood of daylight into the doings of the Afghan *portégé* of the English sentimentalists. Abdur Rahman, during his campaign of vengeance, was accompanied by a representative of the Indian Government, which is, therefore, kept well informed of every crime that he commits. Abdur Rahman's cruelties have excited amazement even in Bokhara, and in the Khanates, which are not exactly given over to the sentimentality of the type of Exeter Hall. Your Afghan Amir, subsidised with English gold, armed with English weapons, and supported by English officials, carried devastation and death into regions which had never recognised his authority. The men were massacred, the women were carried off in great droves to Kabul, where they were served out to the Amir's soldiery; and together with these unfortunate victims of English policy went 600 boys who were reserved for a similar fate for the pleasure of the Amir and his satellites. This monster is your creation, his maintenance is the first article of English policy, and yet, while the Plateau of the Pamir is strewn with bones of your victims, you venture to give us lessons as to the way in which we should manage our Jews!



From a photo by] *[London Stereoscopic Co.*

MR. H. W. MASSINGHAM.

Progress in India. In India the National Congress has held its annual meeting, and decided to send 100 delegates next year to England to plead on British soil for the recognition of the claims of the natives of India. Public attention is, however, preoccupied in India, not with the Congress but with the proposal of the Indian Government to raise the age of consent from ten to twelve years. This very moderate concession to physiology and humanity is being boldly denounced by the advocates for unrestrained liberty of legalised outrage as a dangerous attack upon the sanctity of the family and the religion of the Hindoo. They said the same about suttee, and with even more reason. But suttee was suppressed, and so will be the crime of enforced motherhood on the part of infants of eleven. The only question is whether the Viceroy could not have gone further with safety.

OBITUARY.

Dec. 31. Prince Caun, father of the Emperor of China.

Jan. 1. Viscount Doneraile.
H. Self, Old Trade Unionist, 75
Alphonse Peyrat, Member of the French Senate, 78

2. Gen. John Gordon Petrie, C.B.
Alexander William Kinglake, historian, 78.

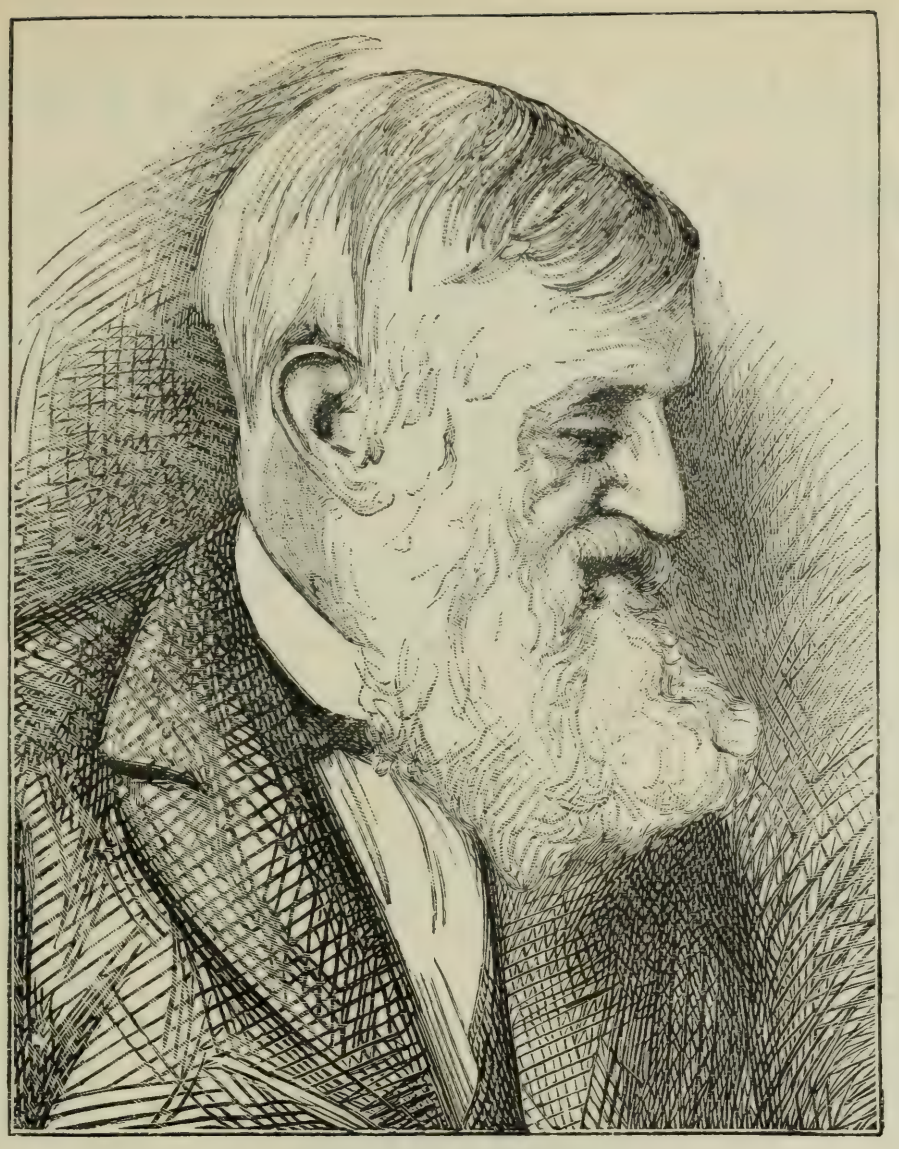
3. Mr. Marshall, Professor of Anatomy at the Royal Academy.

4. Lieut.-Gen. R. Buckley Prettejohn, C.B.
Charles Keene, *Punch* Artist.
Marianne Dora Lady Malet.
Ignaz Rojacher, "Hermit of the Sonnblick."
Edw. Bellamy, surgeon and lecturer on surgery and artistic anatomy.

5. Mackenzie Grieves.
Isaac Jerome, of New York.

6. John Latey, late editor of the *Illustrated London News*, 82.
Grand Duke Nicholas of Leuchtenburg.
Rudolf Loewenstein, founder of *Kladderadatsch*, 72.
Dr. Owen Thomas, "Liverpool Bonesetter."
George W. Ormerod, geologist.
Francesco Mastriani, Italian novelist.
Rev. John Elliot, 99.
Admiral Robert Fanshawe Stopford, 79

7. William Taubert, composer, 79.
Gen. Chas. L. B. Maitland, C.B.
Clifford Lloyd, Her Majesty's Consul at Erzeroum, 45.



THE LATE MR. GEORGE BANCROFT, HISTORIAN.
Sketched from life by Carl J. Becker.

Jan. 9. Walter Seeley, publisher
Dr. E. S. W. Coppinger.
Rev. A. G. Pemberton.
Lord de Saumarez

10. Sir James Meek.
Duke of Somerset, 80.

11. Baron Haussmann.

12. Alderman John O'Connor, ex-M.P.
Duchess of Torlonia, 28

13. Rev. Alex. MacLeod.
Daniel Murphy, Irish "traitor," 81.

14. Aimé Millet, sculptor, 74
Archduchess Maria Antonio, 16.
Duke of Bedford, 71.
William Baines, Leicester, "Church-rate Martyr."

15. Francis Adams, secretary of the National Education League.

16. Earl of Devon.
Mrs. Thomas Drummond.
Rev. E. J. Evans, Professor of Oriental Languages.
David Williams, Welsh bard, 66.

17. George Bancroft, historian.
Jan Verhulst, Dutch composer, 74.

18. Sir Matthew Wilson, 87.
Sabullah Pasha.
Dr. H. Bowman Brady, zoologist, 55.

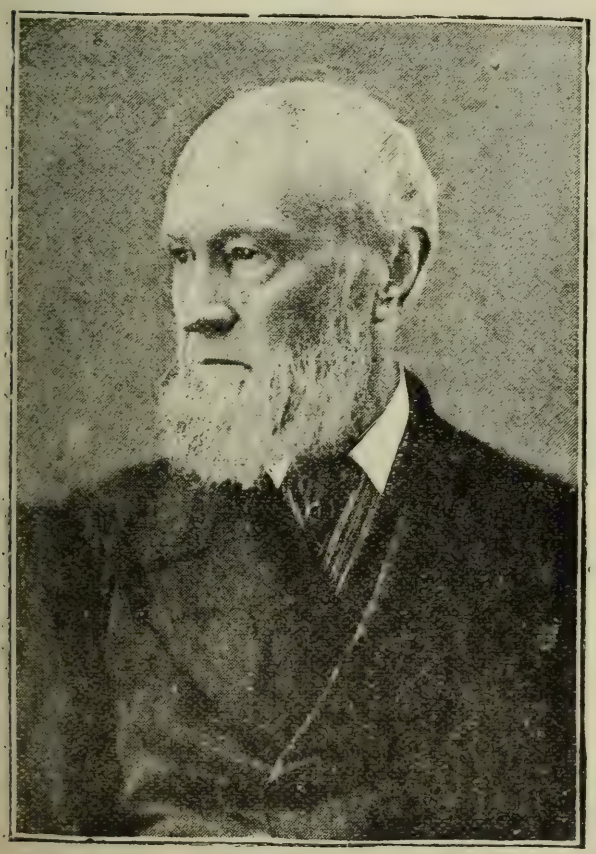
20. King Kalakua I. of Hawaii, 54.
M. Lockroy, comedian.
Earl of Caithness, 63.

22. Capt. Lawrence Robert Hall.
Grand Duchess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 83.
Prince Baldwin of Flanders, 21.

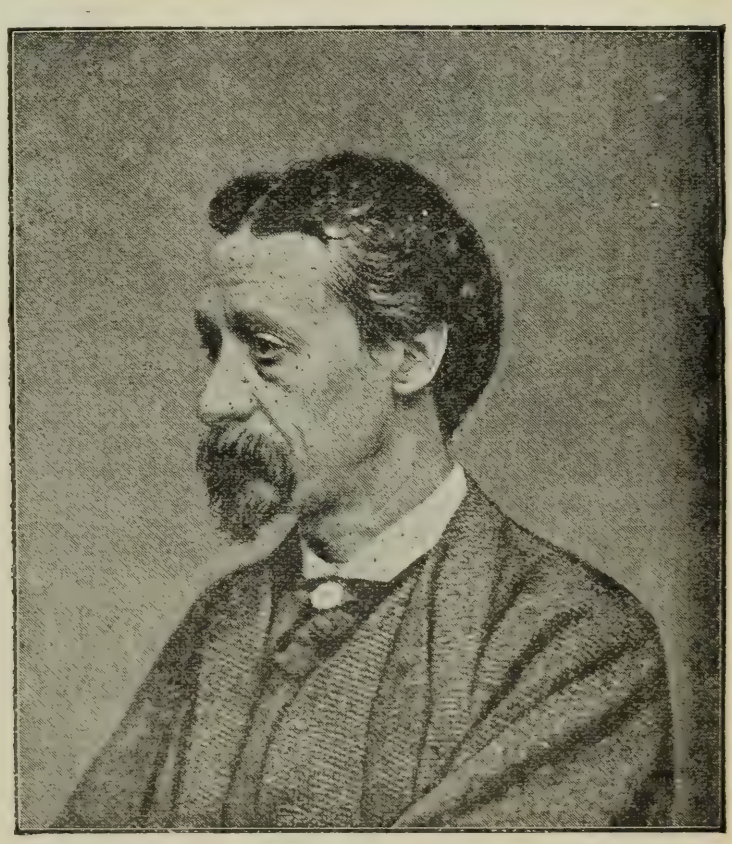
29. Mr. Secretary Windom, of the Treasury, United States.

30. Charles Bradlaugh, 57.

31. M. Meissonier, 79.



From a photo by] [*H. and J. Thomas.*
THE LATE JOHN LATEY, SEN.
Of the *Illustrated London News.*



From a photo by] [*Elliott and Fry.*
THE LATE CHARLES KEENE, CARICATURIST.

DIARY FOR JANUARY.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

Dec. 31. Browning's voice reproduced from the phonograph on the anniversary of his funeral.
Deputation to Mr. Ritchie on the subject of the elections of County Councillors.
Jan. 1. General Booth at the City Temple makes further statements concerning his scheme.
2. Great fire in New York, Fifth Avenue Theatre burnt down.
The Cortes opened at Lisbon.
New Spanish Protectionist Tariff comes into force.
3. Letter from the Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary for Ireland appealing for help to relieve distress in the congested districts of Ireland.
Suspension of 240 lower division clerks of the Post Office Savings Bank for insubordination in refusing to work overtime.
Evictions of strikers occupying houses belonging to the Caledonian Railway at Motherwell commenced.
5. Secret Session of the American Senate in connection with the Behring Sea dispute.
Dinner to M. Jules Ferry on his return for the Vosges.
Riots at Motherwell evictions. Military called in.
6. Conference between Mr. Parnell and Mr. W. O'Brien at Boulogne.
Settlement of the frontier dispute between Persia and Afghanistan. General Maclean's arbitration ratified by the Shah and the Ameer.
Greek churches in Constantinople opened for public worship on settlement of dispute with the Œcumenical Patriarchate.
7. Conference of Irish Members at Boulogne concluded.
Revolt of the Chilian Navy.
8. Deputation of suspended Savings Bank clerks to the Postmaster-General expressing regret for insubordination.
Meeting of Directors of North British Railway resolves only to listen to railway representatives on condition of the men first resuming work.
9. Meetings of the Unemployed in various parts of the Metropolis.
Strike on the Caledonian and the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Companies concluded.
10. New French Loan issued. Covered sixteen and a half times.
Meeting of London Trades Unionists to express sympathy and obtain pecuniary support for the Scotch strikers.
12. Application by Sir J. Pauncefote and Sir J. Thompson in the Supreme Court of the U.S.A. for a writ of prohibition to the District Court on its decision on the Behring Sea difficulty.
Reinstatement of the suspended Savings Bank clerks.
13. Meeting of the National League in Dublin under the presidency of Mr. Parnell.
The Lord Provost of Edinburgh attempts to intervene in the Scotch Strike. Rejection of his mediation by the Manager of the North British Company.
14. Deputy Chairman of the Caledonian Railway makes statement to the Glasgow Citizens' Committee to the effect that the Directors could neither grant a ten hours day nor recognise the men's Union.
15. Inquiry into the loss of the *Nepaul* concluded, the Court finding that the Captain was in default, and suspending his certificate for six months.
Surrender of entire camp of the Indians. War ended.
16. The Appeal Court (Paris), quashes M. Labruyère's sentence on the ground of insufficiency of evidence as to Padlewski's identity.
19. French Cabinet accused in the Chamber of favouring Russia in connection with the Commercial Treaties. Resolution approving Government declarations carried by 458 to 11.
Lord Provost of Edinburgh declines to mediate in the strike, blaming the action of the men
20. Great demonstration held in Brussels in favour of revision of the Constitution and universal suffrage.
21. New Superior Council for the French Colonies meets in Paris for the first time.
22. M. Ribot in the French Chamber denies the truth of reports that France is preparing an expedition against Morocco and Tripoli.
24. Bill introduced by M. Rouvier for the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of France.
Austrian Reichsrath dissolved.
North British Railway Company take an action against the executive officers of the Railway Servants' Union, claiming £20,000 damages.
26. News received at Madrid that the American Government are willing to negotiate a Treaty of Reciprocity with Spain and her West Indian Colonies.
27. Suspension in Paris of M. Sardou's "Thermidor", at the Theatre Française by the Minister of the Interior.
Bill passed in the Hungarian Lower House ordering all municipalities and authorities of villages to establish infant schools.
28. Committee of the French Chamber unanimously reject the treaty signed in the name of France with the King of Dahomey as being "insufficient from the point of view of French interests."
Indignation meeting of showmen and travellers at the Agricultural Hall to protest against the Movable Dwellings Bill.
29. Deputation of strikers to the Manager of the North British. Virtual collapse of the strike.
Funeral of Prince Baldwin of Flanders.
30. Sunday Observance Bill passed the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet.
Refuge for discharged prisoners opened by General Booth.
Great Meeting at St. James's Hall. Trust deed signed by General Booth, and Social Scheme formally inaugurated.

PARLIAMENTARY RECORD

HOUSE OF LORDS

22. House re-assembled after Christmas Recess. *Children's Life Insurance Bill* read *a second time* and referred to a Select Committee.
23. Select Committee re-appointed to inquire into administration of Metropolitan hospitals and dispensaries.
26. *Bill for abatement of the smoke nuisance in the Metropolis* read *a first time.*
30. *Irish Tramways Order Bill* read a *second time.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

22. House reassembles. Motion by the Lord Advocate for the Second Reading of Bill to remodel Private Bill Procedure (Scotland), Amendment by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, defeated, 150 to 86. Bill read a *second time* and referred to Select Committee,
23. Statement by Sir J. Fergusson on the Behring Sea negotiations, and the negotiations with Portugal. Motion by Mr. Channing, that the Board of Trade should be empowered to settle disputes as to hours of work, or that a Board of Arbitration should be established, negatived after a speech by Sir M. Hicks-Beach, on division, 141 to 124.
26. Statement by Sir J. Fergusson as to the non-recognition by this country of the Charter to be issued to the Mozambique Company by the Portuguese Government. In Committee on the *Tithes Bill* Progress reported on second clause.
27. Motion brought forward by Mr. Hunter for the expunging of the anti-Bradlaugh Resolution of June 22nd, 1880, adopted by the House after speeches by Mr. Gladstone and the Solicitor-General. Motion for creation of a department for the control of Mining Industries rejected by 118 to 88. *Teachers' Registration and Organisation Bill* and *London School Board Superannuation Bill read a second time* and referred to select committees. *Railway Companies Return Tickets Bill* rejected, 106 to 39. *Bill for placing the police under the control of the ratepayers* introduced by Mr. J. Rowlands.
28. Motion by Mr. E. Robertson for the second reading of the *Bill for amending the law of conspiracy.* Speeches by Sir W. Harcourt, the Solicitor-General and Sir Charles Russell. Bill rejected after a division, 179 to 143.
29. *Tithes Bill* resumed in Committee. Division on the second clause, 195 to 140. Progress reported on third clause.
30. Statement by Mr. Smith on Bills affecting the water supply of the Metropolis. *Bill to place the water supply of the Metropolis under the control of a public authority,* introduced by Sir A. Borthwick.
Motion by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre in favour of settlement by arbitration of remaining disputes which arose between 1885-1887 between Irish tenants and landlords. After speeches by Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. Healy, Colonel Saunderson and Mr. Balfour, motion rejected on division by 213 to 152.

ELECTION.

20. The Hartlepools. 1886 (Dis. L.): majority, 1,388, 1890: Mr. C. Furness (L.), 4,603; Sir W. Gray (Dis. L.), 4,305; majority, 298.

UTTERANCES, NOTABLE AND OTHERWISE.

Mr. Chamberlain at the opening of the first Liberal Unionist Working Men's Club in Birmingham.
1. The Hungarian Premier, Count Szarpary, at Budapesth on the tariff negotiations with Germany.
Mr. Frederic Harrison at Newton Hall.
2. The King of Portugal in reference to the negotiations with Great Britain on African Affairs.
The Bishop of Angers on the condition of the Catholics in France.
3. General Mitre in Paris on Argentina.
5. M. Jules Ferry on the result of the French elections.
Mr. Chamberlain in Birmingham at the Jubilee celebrations of a Provident Society.
The Solicitor-General at Plymouth on Home Rule.
8. Mr. L. de Rothschild on the defect of modern languages in our system of education.
10. Mr. Parnell at Limerick to deputations on the Hawarden communications and the present crisis.
12. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre on the Liberal Party and Home Rule.
13. Mr. Morley at Newcastle on the attitude of Liberals to Home Rule.
Mr. Chamberlain at the Women's L.U. Association, Birmingham, on the situation.
Mr. Parnell in Dublin on his position.
14. Mr. Morley at Newcastle.
Sir J. Gordon Sprigg at a meeting of the Imperial Federation League, on the formation of a Commercial Union.
15. Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden on the condition of the people now and fifty years ago.
Mr. Chamberlain in East Birmingham on Home Rule.
The Attorney-General at Exeter Hall on gambling.
17. Mr. Parnell at Tralee.
19. Lord G. Hamilton in East Bradford on Mr. Gladstone's criticisms on naval and military expenditure.
Sir Henry James at Bury on Home Rule.
20. Mr. Goschen at Maidstone on the lessons of the situation.
21. Lord Salisbury at Cambridge on Ireland.
22. Lord Hartington at Rawtenstall on obstruction.
26. Lord Carrington at the Royal Colonial Institute.
27. Mr. Matthews and Mr. Chamberlain in the Bimingham Town Hall on the Unionist Alliance.
28. Mr. Goschen at Leeds on the Baring crisis and the currency.

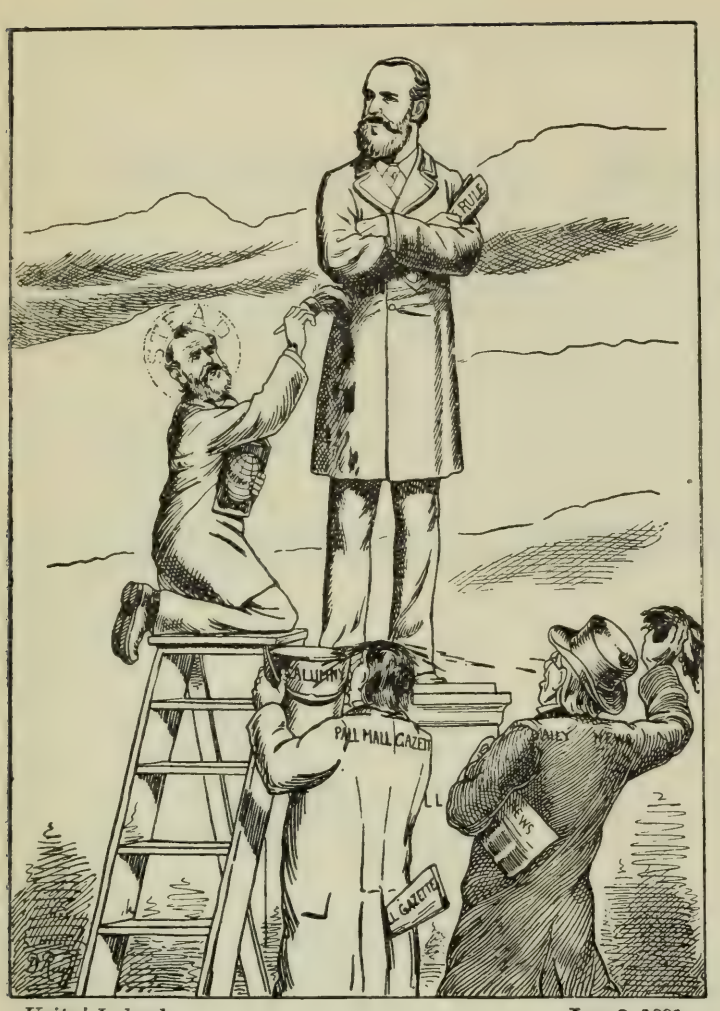
SOME CARICATURES OF THE MONTH.

THE caricature below is by a clever Scotch caricaturist, whose pencil is often employed upon *Quiz*. It is notable as being printed upon a pocket handkerchief. A Glasgow firm, which issues a series of "Instructive Handkerchiefs," could not resist the temptation of diverging on this one occasion into a pictorial satire. The idea of utilising pocket handkerchiefs in this fashion is one that opens up a new field to the caricaturist.

The most notable of the other caricatures is the *Sydney Bulletin's* ingenious but malicious attempt to misrepresent General Booth's scheme. There is a good deal of clever portraiture in an Italian cartoon. The face of Cardinal Parocchi, for instance, is admirably hit off. The Italian conception of a Parnellite is also somewhat amusing. The cartoon of the Scotch railway strike is the first that I have quoted from *Ariel*.



A SCOTCH CRITICISM OF THE LATE PARNELL CRISIS



United Ireland. Jan. 3, 1891.

"THE OLD GAME—NEW PLAYERS."



Fun.

IN DARKEST IRELAND.

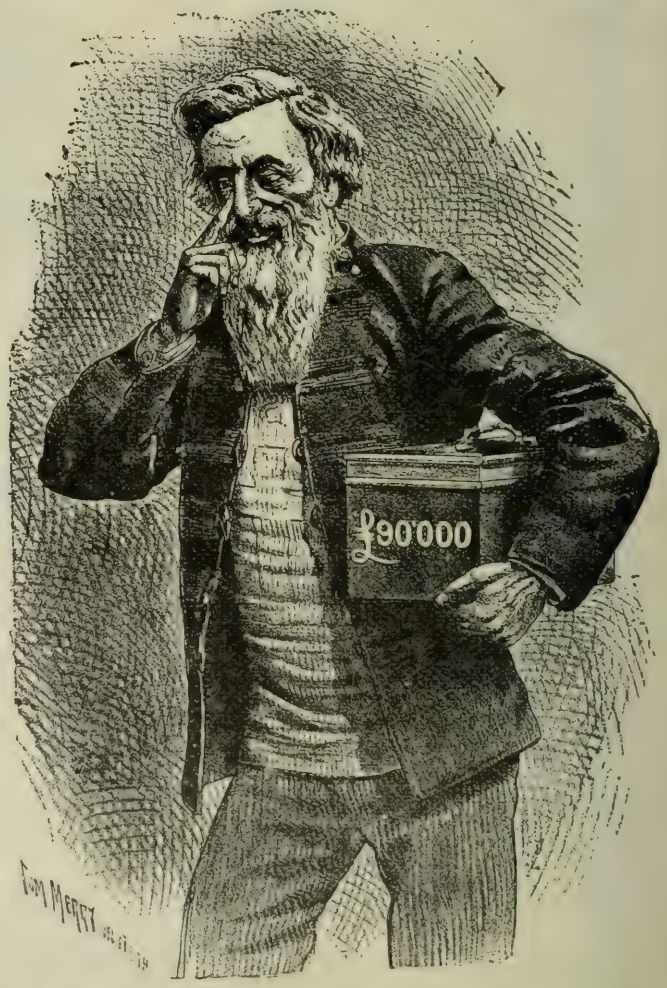
No connection with General Booth and Co. Jan. 14, 1891.



The Sydney Bulletin. Nov. 29, 1890.

MORE DESIRABLE COLONISTS.

How can the Australians object? Don't I intend to put my converts under the pump first?



St. Stephen's Review. Jan. 17, 1891.

"CHARITY NEVER FAILETH."



Ariel. "VERY AWKWARD FOR THE COO."
But also for John Bull and the Engine! Jan. 17, 1891.



Il Papagallo. ENTER 1891. Jan. 3, 1891.



GENERAL ALEX. KIREEFF.



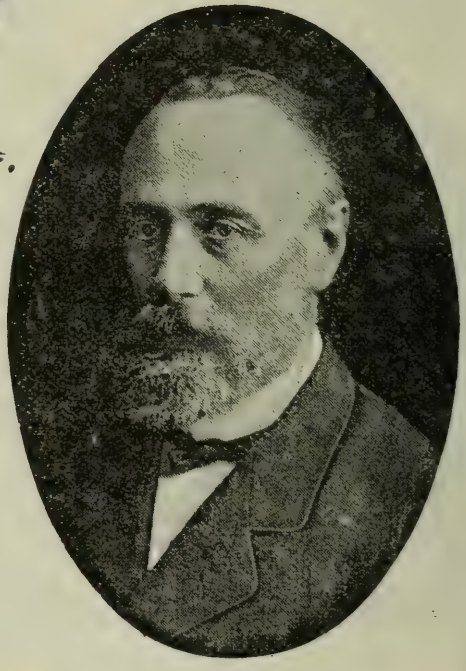
GENERAL SKOBELEFF.



MADAME OLGA NOVIKOFF.



M. IVAN AKSAKOFF.



M. KATKOFF.

SOME RUSSIAN PATRIOTS.

CHARACTER SKETCH: FEBRUARY.

MADAME OLGA NOVIKOFF, NÉE KIRÉEFF, "O.K."

WHENEVER conversation flags at dinner-table," said a vivacious hostess in the stirring days of the Jingo fever, now more than a dozen years gone by, "I have an infallible prescription for its renewal. You have only to mention the name of Madame Novikoff to make the whole company bubble over with animated interest." The prescription is not a bad one for other places than dinner-tables, and it is with perceptible relief that we can turn from the hideous wrangle in Ireland to the consideration of one of the most remarkable personalities of European politics. The study is naturally suggested by the publication of the third and concluding volume of Princess Lieven's "Correspondence with Lord Grey," which is one of the most notable of the books of the month. After sixty years the personality of that Russian ambassadress and her relations with an English Prime Minister still excite sufficient interest to justify the production of these three portly volumes of correspondence, largely about dead issues and half-forgotten men. In Madame Novikoff, however, we have no mere shadowy historical character, already receding ghostlike into oblivion, but a living and breathing entity still in our midst, as full of restless energy as ever, and with boxes full of correspondence with half the notable people of Europe—literary, ecclesiastical, and political. Upon her has fallen, within the last few months, the unpleasant *rôle* of standing in the breach as a Russian volunteer to defend the policy of her country about the Jews against the outcry of the Semitic agitators. One day she writes in the *Times*, the next in the *Pall Mall Gazette;* to-morrow she will be correcting the proofs of a pamphlet; the day after that again she will be holding a symposium with rabbis and others in Claridge's, while incidentally, and as an interlude, she receives an interviewer, and enlightens him as to the views of a Russian lady on the subject of breach of promise of marriage. No one is more *en evidence*, and few people have a more interesting and varied correspondence which is never *en evidence* at all. If a living dog is better than a dead one, much more is the living lady diplomat of to-day a more interesting study than poor Princess Lieven, who will soon become almost as mythological as Boadicea.

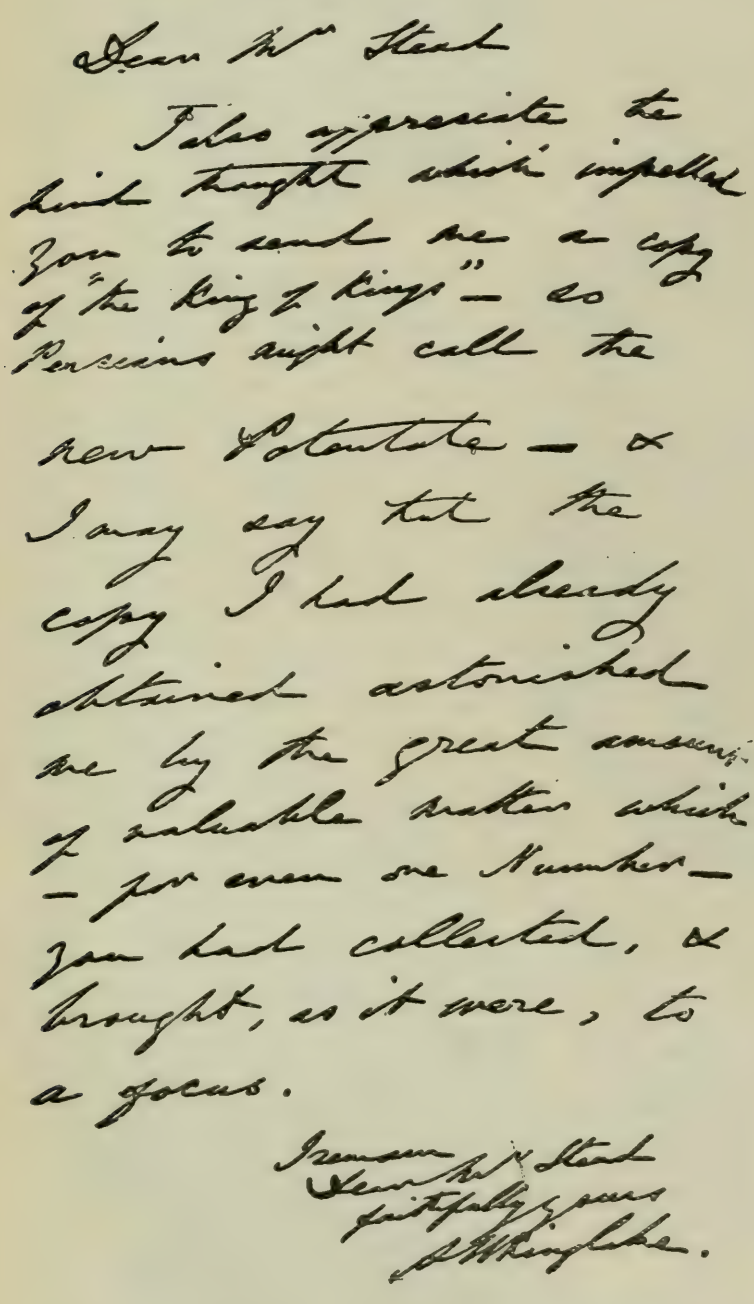
THE LEGENDARY O.K.

In the atmosphere of mystery and history in which these great ladies are enveloped, there seems to be something favourable to the growth of the legend. A complete nimbus of legendary marvel surrounds the head of Madame Novikoff. Long before I had ever met her I had heard her darkly alluded to as a kind of Russian Loreley who lured English statesmen to destruction by the fascination of her song. Her salon at Symonds's, which she has now forsakenfor Claridge's, was supposed to be a kind of witches' cave where were brewed the Circean spells which converted British patriots into the sworn agents of Russian despotism. At one time she figured as the Muscovite Egeria, to whom the leaders of the atrocity agitation went to school; at another—for to such grotesque lengths party credulity can carry its votaries—she was gravely described by a Conservative weekly as having arranged with Lord Hartington the leading principles of the Liberal programme on which the General Election of 1880 was won! The fact that at that time Madame Novikoff had never met Lord Hartington was immaterial to the legend-maker. In those days the Conservatives relied greatly upon two myths which they evoked from their inner-consciousness in obedience to their party necessities. One was the astonishing delusion that the Caucus was a terrible ogre created by and obedient to Mr. Chamberlain. The other was that the foreign policy of the Liberals was due to the fatal machinations of the fair emissary of the Tzar who had taken up her quarters in the very heart of the British citadel. So real was the scare which they created that I could name at least one eminent Liberal leader who persistently refused to meet her even at the dinner-table. "They shall never be able to say," he muttered, "that that woman has got over me." "What a clever man," said Madame Novikoff once when the twentieth attempt made by her friends to bring her into contact with the statesman in question had been foiled by the sudden indisposition of his wife. "I never knew any one so clever, first in finding out where I happen to be going to dine, and then in promptly making his wife ill in order to have an excuse for not keeping his appointment." That, however, was in the past. The need for the improvised indisposition of the wife no longer taxes the resources of statesmanship. Possibly if the relations between Russia and England became strained once more, the old claim on wifely devotion might be revived. In these piping times of peace any one can visit the Muscovite Enchantress without becoming suspect even in the headquarters of Russophobia.

MR. KINGLAKE.

Curiously enough, Madame Novikoff's personal friends are by no means exclusively confined to Englishmen with Russian sympathies. Her set, when she first came to England, were rather in the other camp. Her oldest and for many years her greatest friend was Mr. Kinglake, the historian of the Crimean War, whose death last month left a gap in English literature which no one is able to fill. Their acquaintance began many years ago by a chance meeting in the great Museum-palace of the Hermitage. Madame Novikoff, then in the first bloom of her youthful matronhood, finding an English stranger

at some loss how to attain his object, gave him her assistance, and the friendship thus begun lasted without a moment's break down to the time of his death. There was something very touching in the affection between the white-headed deaf old gentleman whom I first met in her salon in Symonds's fourteen years ago, and the Russian lady over whom he watched with a father's tenderness. There was nothing that he hesitated to do for her, from writing nonsense verses to "the fair lady at Claridge's," to writing a letter to me on the founding of the REVIEW, which, as a specimen at once of his good-nature and of his handwriting in later years, I reproduce here :—



Dear Mr Stead

I also appreciate the kind thought which impelled you to send me a copy of "the King of Kings" — as Persians might call the new Potentate — & I may say that the copy I had already obtained astonished me by the great amount of valuable matter which — for even one Number — you had collected, & brought, as it were, to a focus.

I remain
Dear Mr Stead
faithfully yours
A W Kinglake.

Mr. Kinglake was the centre of her circle. He was a daily visitor. With him came his friends, Bernal Osborne, Hayward, Sir Henry Bulwer. Then Hayward brought Delane, and so the circle grew and widened. At first it was purely non-political, literary and ecclesiastical rather than political; for Madame Novikoff, although a woman who has written her name in legible characters across the history of two countries, is not even now an ardent advocate for woman's rights. But, as was natural enough in a circle thus formed, Madame Novikoff had as many Conservatives among her friends as Liberals, and not even the stress and strain of the great anti-Turkish agitation deprived her of her connections in the enemy's camp.

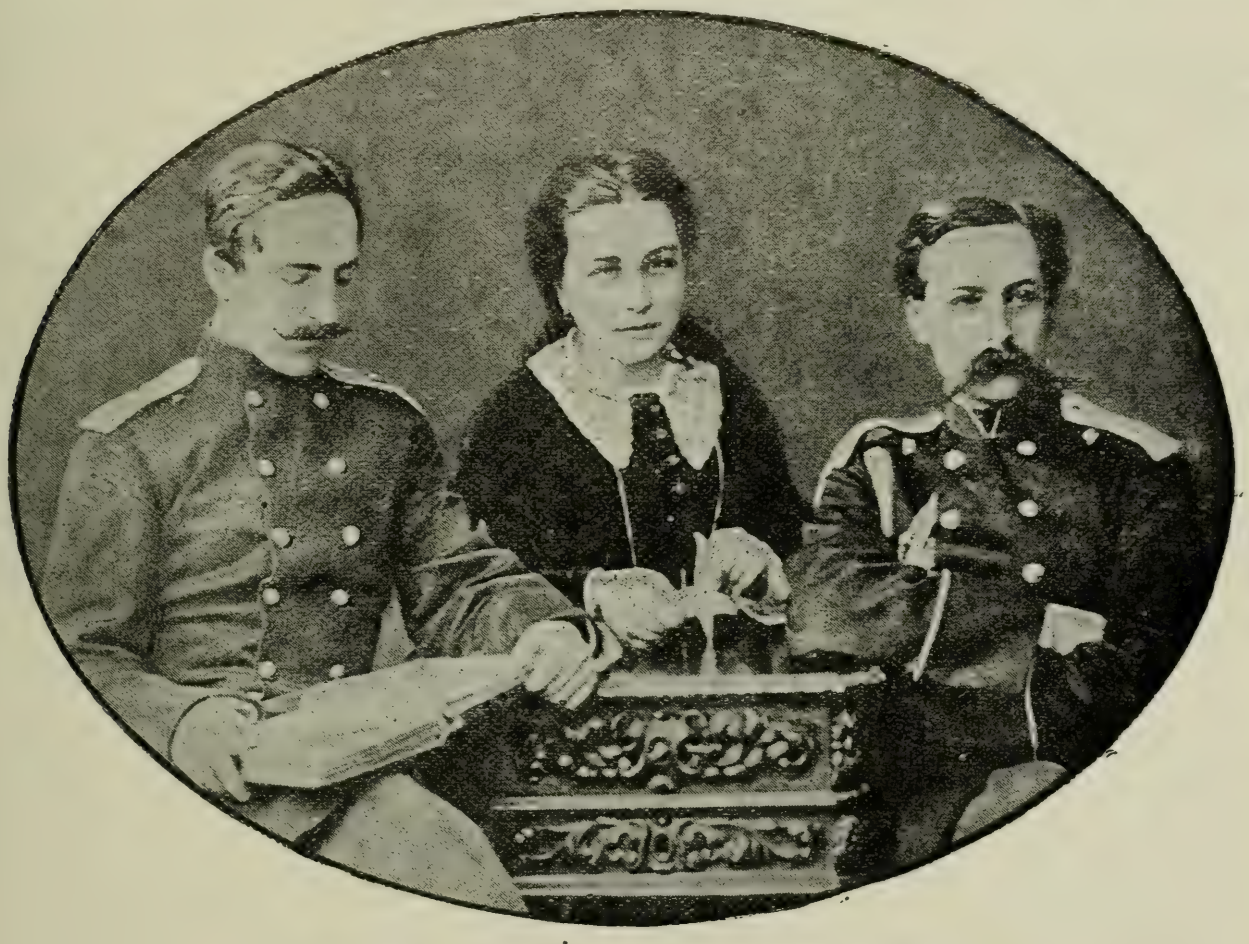
THE DEATH OF HER BROTHER NICHOLAS.

The way in which it came about that Madame Novikoff, from a more or less enthusiastic dilettante, concerned chiefly with social and ecclesiastical interests, became suddenly transformed into an ardent apostle of the Slavonic cause, has been told by Mr. Kinglake in the preface to the cabinet edition of his "Invasion of the Crimea." The passage is so characteristic of Kinglake's style, and withal gives so vivid a picture of the heroic episode which ushered in the great Eastern War of 1876-8, that I venture to quote it :—

> The Russians are a warm-hearted, enthusiastic people, with an element of poetry in them, which is derived, perhaps, from the memory of subjection undergone in old times, and the days of the Tartar yoke; for, if Shelley speaks truly,
>
> "Most wretched men
> Are cradled into poetry by wrong,
> They learn in sorrow what they teach in song."
>
> With but little in their own condition of life that can well provoke envy, the peasants love to believe that there are others more ill-fated than themselves, to whom they owe pity and help,—love to think that the conscript they see torn away from his village is going off in close custody to be the liberator of "syn-orthodox" brethren oppressed by Mahometan tyrants; and being curiously prone to "fraternity" they can be honestly, and beyond measure, vehement in favour of an idealised cause which demands their native sympathy. That the voice of the nation when eagerly expressing these feelings is commonly genuine and spontaneous, there seems no reason to doubt. Far from having been inspired by the rulers, an outburst of the fraternising enthusiasm, which tends towards State quarrels and war, is often unwelcome at first in the precincts of the Government offices; but it brings, nevertheless, a new force which policy may afterwards guide and pervert to worldly uses.
>
> This volume shows how a war—in the midst of what seemed trading times—owed its origin to a gentle, poetic impulsion—to love, fond worshipping love, of the holy shrines in Palestine; and now, as it happens, sheer chance—for indeed I sought no such knowledge—makes me able to say that it is sentiment—romantic, wild sentiment—which has once more been throwing the spark. When Servia in the month of July invaded her suzerain's dominions, the new leverage of Russian democracy had already so acted upon opinion that the Tzar, although not at that time under anything like hard compulsion, was still so far moved as to be induced to let some of his people go out and take part in the rising—a rising against the Government of a State with which he professed to be at peace; but this armed emigration at first was upon a small scale, and the Servian cause stood in peril of suffering a not distant collapse when the incident I am going to mention began to exert its strange sway over the course of events.
>
> The young Colonel Nicholai Kiréeff was a noble whose birth and possessions connected him with the districts affected by Moscow's fiery aspirations. Accustomed to the idea of self-sacrifice, upon the outbreak of Prince Milan's insurrection he went off to Servia with the design of acting simply under the banner of the Red Cross, and had already entered upon his humane task when he found himself called upon by General Tchernaieff to accept the command of what we may call a brigade—a force of some 5,000 infantry, consisting of volunteers and militiamen, supported, it seems, by five guns; and before long he not only had to take his brigade into action, but to use it as the means of assailing an entrenched position at Rokowitz. Kiréeff very well understood that the irregular

force intrusted to him was far from being one that could be commanded in the hour of battle by taking a look with a field-glass and uttering a few words to an aide-de-camp; so he determined to carry forward his men by the simple and primitive expedient of personally advancing in front of them. He was a man of great stature, with extraordinary beauty of features; and, whether owing to the midsummer heat, or from any wild, martyr-like, or dare-devil impulse, he chose, as he had done from the first, to be clothed altogether in white. Whilst advancing in front of his troops against the Turkish battery he was struck—first by a shot passing through his left arm, then presently by another one which struck him in the neck, and then again by yet another one which shattered his right hand and forced him to drop his sword; but, despite all these wounds, he was still continuing his resolute advance, when a fourth shot passed through his lungs, and brought him, at length, to the ground, yet did not prevent him from uttering — although with great effort —the cry of "Forward! Forward!" A fifth shot, however, fired low, passed through the fallen chief's heart and quenched his gallant spirit. The brigade he had commanded fell back, and his body—vainly asked for soon afterwards by General Tchernaieff—remained in the hands of the Turks.

These are the bare facts upon which a huge superstructure was speedily raised. It may be that the grandeur of the young soldier's form and stature, and the sight of the blood showing vividly on his white attire added something extraneous and weird to the sentiment which might well be inspired by witnessing his personal heroism; and few people, understanding "Young Muscovy," will be slow to believe that designing men, enchanted with the bright opportunity, took good care to seize and use it by putting in motion all the democratic and ecclesiastical machinery they had at their command. But be that as it may, the actual result was that accounts of the incident—accounts growing every day more and more marvellous—flew so swiftly from city to city, from village to village, that before seven days passed the smouldering fire of Russian enthusiasm leapt up into a dangerous flame. Under countless green domes, big and small, priests chanting the "Requiem" for a young hero's soul, and setting forth the glory of dying in defence of "syn-orthodox" brethren, drew warlike responses from men who, whilst still in cathedral or church, cried aloud that they too would go where the young Kiréeff had gone; and so many of them hastened to keep their word, that before long a flood of volunteers from many parts of Russia was pouring fast into Belgrade. To sustain the once kindled enthusiasm apt means were taken. The simple photograph, representing the young Kiréeff's noble features, soon expanded to large-sized portraits; and fable then springing forward in the path of truth, but transcending it with the swiftness of our modern appliances, there was constituted, in a strangely short time, one of those stirring legends which used to be the growth of long years—a legend half-warlike, half-superstitious, which exalted its really tall hero to the dimensions of a giant, and showed him piling up hecatombs by a mighty slaughter of Turks.



MADAME NOVIKOFF AND HER BROTHERS IN 1874.

The able correspondents of our English newspapers lately acting in Servia took care to mention the exploit and death of Nicholai Kiréeff with more or less of detail, and the information they furnished is for the most part consistent with the scrutinised accounts on which I found the above narrative; but it was only, of course, from the interior of Russia that a knowledge of the effect there produced by the incident could be directly obtained. The corps in which Kiréef formerly served was that of the Cavalry of the Guards, but he had quitted the army long before the beginning of this year.

Thus the phantom of Kiréeff with the blood on his snow-white clothing gave an impulse which was scarcely less romantic, and proved even perhaps more powerful than the sentiment for the holy shrines.

When Mr. Kinglake wrote that preface and read it to her, it was stuffed with ungracious remarks about Russian policy in 1876. When he had read his manuscript he said, "Well, what is the matter?" For instead of being pleased and gracious, Madame Novikoff was chill and indignant. She replied, "I would rather that all the kind things you have said about my brother should be burnt than that they should be printed on paper which contained such horrors about my country. Give it me, and let me throw it into the fire." "Into the fire!" said Kinglake, aghast at the proposed summary destruction of a literary cameo on which he had laboured for days and weeks with loving care—for no man wrote more laboriously and corrected with greater pains—"You would not burn what I have written?" "Yes," said she, "rather than that you should insult Russia. Indeed I would." "Well," said the old historian, "take a pencil, and let us see what must come out." Nothing loath, Madame Novikoff erased one passage after another with Kinglake's reluctant consent, until at last it was reduced to the condition in which it now stands. "You must thank me," she said, "that I did not take out much more, but I had to show some compassion to your weaknesses," said she, smiling, in conclusion.

Now the young Kiréeff, whose phantom thus roused Russia to war, was the younger brother of Madame Novikoff, and upon his sister the news of his death fell with a crushing blow that almost deprived her of consciousness and reason.

Before her brother's death she had led a pleasant life of lettered leisure, cultivating the literary acquaintances which she had formed in the salon of the Grand Duchess Helena, and mingled freely, as her rank entitled her, in the best society of the capitals of Europe. But although she met politicians she was not political, and, oddly enough, her society included many who were among the most vehement Turcophils of the day. No sooner, however, did the thought dawn, bright as the day-star of the East, upon her bereavement, that she could devote the rest of her life to the futherance of the same cause in which her brother, "foremost fighting, fell," than she flung her whole soul into the work of the emancipation of the East. With the keen intuition of womanly instinct she went straight to the root and kernel of the difficulty. "If England and Russia had not been at variance my brother would not have died." She conceived the idea—not less heroic than that which sent young Kiréeff to die at Zaitschar—of dedicating her life to the good understanding between the two countries, whose concert was the key to the peaceable solution of the Eastern Question. It seemed like the inspiration of despair. England was then apparently united in the support of a Minister who had torn up the Berlin Memorandum and sent the fleet to Besika Bay. The faint ripple of popular sympathy with the oppressed Slavs that was discernible here in that fatal July was totally invisible on the Continent. England appeared then, as much as any time since the Crimean War, the sworn ally of the oppressor—the resolute opponent of all proposals for the amelioration of the condition of the oppressed. Hope of success she had none, or next to none. But the standard which her brother had borne aloft through danger to death had not fallen into less daring hands. She might not succeed, but she might at least follow where he had led. Where "victory is impossible," as Mazzini finely says, "we must count martyrdom as a benediction of God."

> "Life may be given in many ways,
> And loyalty to truth be sealed
> As bravely in the closet as in the field.

Heeding not the imminence of danger and the still more paralysing certainty of being misrepresented and calumniated, she devoted all her energies to the establishment of a cordial understanding between England and Russia, based upon the emancipation of the oppressed Christians of the East.

GREEK ORTHODOX.

Her first step was a somewhat daring one, but she was too distraught by the thought of her brother's death to calculate chances. She had on one of her previous visits to England made the acquaintance of Mr. Gladstone, who was interested in the Greek Orthodox advocate of the reunion of Christendom. For I ought to have mentioned before this that the first *début*—if it may so be called—of Madame Novikoff in the public sphere was when she accompanied privately her brother, General Alexander Kiréeff, to Bonn to the Conference held between the Old Catholics and the Anglicans, and representatives from other creeds, to discuss that amiable phantasy, the reunion of the Churches into which Christendom had been split. It was amusing to see the Russian soldier discussing the theological subtleties which divide the Eastern from the Western Churches, but the spectacle was significant and suggestive. Russia is still in the epoch of the Crusades; and the knight-theologian is thoroughly in keeping with the rest of his environment. Madame Novikoff made Dr. Döllinger's acquaintance at that Conference, and few visits were more enjoyed than those which she continued to pay for many years to Munich, to keep in touch with the leaders of the Old Catholics. Some time before this, also, she had taken part in a curious inquiry, which led her to correspond with the most eminent professors of theology on the Continent, as to the precise meaning of the Hebrew word "Sheol," in order to ascertain what Christian theologians believed was the faith of the Jews of the Old Testament times on the immortality of the soul. It was an odd subject to enlist the attention of a young Russian lady, but it is easy to see what points of contact such a bent of mind would give her with Mr. Gladstone.

THE APPEAL TO MR. GLADSTONE.

Hence, the moment Madame Novikoff rallied from her stupor, her first thought was to write to Mr. Gladstone—as she also wrote to Sir Wm. Harcourt and many other people—telling him of her brother's death, and saying what was, no doubt, absolutely true—that if Mr. Gladstone had been in power no such sacrifice would have been demanded. But the sacrifice would not be in vain. Russia had put her hand to the plough, and would not draw back. What would England do? So she wrote, and argued, and pleaded, as one distracted with the smart of a wound that seems nigh unto death. Then having written it, as it were, with her heart's blood, she posted it to Hawarden, and waited the response. Now, it so happened that just at the time that the Novikoff family was bereaved by the death of Kiréeff on the field of Zaitschar, the mind of England was being seriously exercised by the reports of wholesale massacre and outrage that reached us from Bulgaria. About the events in Servia the English public cared comparatively little. About the atrocities in Bulgaria they were beginning to care very much.

Mr. Gladstone, then no longer the leader of his party, had retired to Hawarden. The country, left without definite guidance, might have remained horrified, but silent, had it not been for the gibes of Lord Beaconsfield. His sneer at coffee-house babble and his apparently jocular reference to the more expeditious methods by which the Turks disposed of their enemies, operated on

English public opinion exactly as the Leinster Hall meeting after the O'Shea Divorce Case operated on the "Nonconformist conscience." Whatever might be the consequences, we could not stand that. So the work of protest began, and when once the public meetings assembled it became as evident to all men that the Turk must go as last December it was known that Mr. Parnell had become as impossible as Chefket Pasha and Achmet Aga. But when the first atrocity meetings were being held Mr. Gladstone made no sign. In that crisis—as in the case of Mr. Parnell—he held his hand for a time, although he had clearly and unmistakably expressed his views on the general question in the last debate on Eastern affairs in the House of Commons. Remonstrances, entreaties, adjurations, rained down upon Hawarden. Among others was the sister's wail of passionate despair over the dead brother. Mrs. Gladstone replied to this in words of cheer and consolation, saying darkly at the close, "Mr. Gladstone will send an answer next week."

THE BULGARIAN HORRORS.

Madame Novikoff waited the next week as a shipwrecked sailor on a craft waits the arrival of the relieving vessel. Day followed day, and sleepless night followed sleepless night, but before the week expired there arrived a missive with English stamp. She was then in Italy with her mother. Eagerly, wonderingly, she tore open the wrapper and found her answer. It was his famous pamphlet, "The Bulgarian Horrors!"

It is not difficult to imagine the transport of gratitude which overwhelmed Madame Novikoff when she found that from causes quite apart from, although of course closely related to, her own sorrows, Mr. Gladstone had decided to sound such a trumpet peal in the hearing of all Europe. It was to her as life from the dead. From that moment she determined to devote all her energies to second the efforts then being made in England to bring about that good understanding between the two empires on which the peace of Asia depends absolutely, and without which the peace of Europe cannot be regarded as secure. Nobler enterprise never appealed to the enthusiasm of Britomart or any other of the lady knights in Spenser's "Faerie Queen," and seldom has any undertaking more faithfully been performed. Few have been crowned with so much success. Many others, no doubt, took more important parts in the great work of reconciliation and of explanation, but none did their duty more gallantly, or held their post with such unfaltering resolution and such high courage.

PRINCESS LIEVEN.

It is usual to compare Madame Novikoff to Princess Lieven, but those who do so are apt to forget the immense advantages which Lord Grey's correspondent possessed. It is well that both were of equal rank, for in Russia it is nothing to be a princess. Count Bobrinsky told me that he had a whole village of ex-serfs, every one of whom was legally of princely rank. But Princess Lieven had a recognised diplomatic position which compelled her to reside in London most of the year. Her husband was Russian Ambassador. She entertained at the Russian Embassy. All that wealth and status could procure was at her command. Madame Novikoff had none of these things. Her brother-in-law, it is true, was Russian Ambassador at Vienna, but he was so hostile to the Slavonic cause that when her brother passed through the Austrian capital on his way to the fatal field of Zaitschar he only spoke of his Red Cross mission. Her husband was at Moscow. She was alone in a London hotel, surrounded by a society fiercely anti-Russian. The English Prime Minister was Lord Beaconsfield, and the Russian Ambassador was Count Schouvaloff. Now, the Count was a Petersburger, and an official. He did not relish the advent of a young and unofficial lady diplomat, uncredited and uncommissioned, in his own preserves. He loathed the Slavonic cause, and once when he heard of the volunteers who flocked to the Servian ranks, he is said to have asked angrily, "Are there then no police left in Russia?" Yet, in spite of the antagonism of her own ambassador, and the lack of any credentials from her own Government, and the intense hostility of our Government and London society, Madame Novikoff succeeded in establishing a position which, both for prestige and for influence, throws Princess Lieven's entirely into the shade.

The achievement is one of which Madame Novikoff has good reason to feel proud, all the more so because, although her position has been singularly exposed, she has maintained it without incurring any of the scandals which were associated with the name of Princess Lieven. Madame Novikoff was not wealthy enough to give large dinner parties. She lived as plainly and simply as any one could desire. She began her work when the relations between the two countries were more strained than they had ever been since the Crimean War. Yet in face of all obstacles she has so far triumphed, that she has established her position and secured her right to be heard with respect, if not with deference, on every question that arises between the two Empires. This is not only the case in society, as it was with Princess Lieven and with a few influential friends. Madame Novikoff has all that and others besides. She not only receives, but she publishes. She is an authoress, a pamphleteer, and in her own way a journalist. In the press she was the most brilliant apologist Russia has ever had in any discussion arising between Russia and England. She has come to be regarded as being as much the national channel by which Russian views reach English ears, as the Russian Ambassador is the official medium for communicating the despatches of the Russian Foreign Office to the Court of St. James.

THE APOSTLE OF PANSLAVISM.

Remarkable as is the achievement, still more remarkable is the method by which it was accomplished. There has been no diabolical finesse, no Machiavelian subtlety, nothing but straightforward audacity and uncompromising devotion to principle. Take, for instance, the condition of things when she began her campaign in 1876. At that time Panslavism was the bugbear of the nations. All the Russian diplomatists spent their days in assuring the West that the Russian Government had no sympathy—none whatever, not the least little wee bit—with that portentous menace to the peace of the world. It was accepted in official and diplomatic circles that the correct line to pursue was to minimise the significance of these hot heads of volunteers, to prophesy peace, and above all things to disclaim any determination on the part of Russia to draw the sword. Madame Novikoff reversed all that. She took exactly the opposite tack. She glorified Panslavism, almost deified the volunteers, and declared in season and out of season that no matter what these miserable Petersburgers might say, Russia was determined at any cost, and without even counting the cost, to turn the Turks out of Bulgaria. To the old-time diplomatist this was the very acme of madness, the one certain method to provoke instant war. Madame Novikoff knew better. With a woman's quick intuition, she dived to the very heart of the situation, and saw that the popular instinct in England was identical with that of her Russian countrymen. Both were blazing heaven high

against the Turk, but while the Englishman found relief in swearing hard in resolutions seven lines long, the Russian, in good old crusader fashion, girt a sword about him, and strode off to the Balkans to teach the infidel to abstain from oppressing his Christian kinsfolk. So Madame Novikoff, brushing aside all the subterfuge of diplomacy, set to work to introduce the two peoples to each other.

Her friends in England—and they were many and influential—suddenly found her transfigured by the regenerating influence of an enthusiastic faith. Her intense fervour, her ardent sympathy, suffused by the unuttered and unutterable sorrow of a great bereavement, enabled some Englishmen, whose influence in England was not the least potent, to

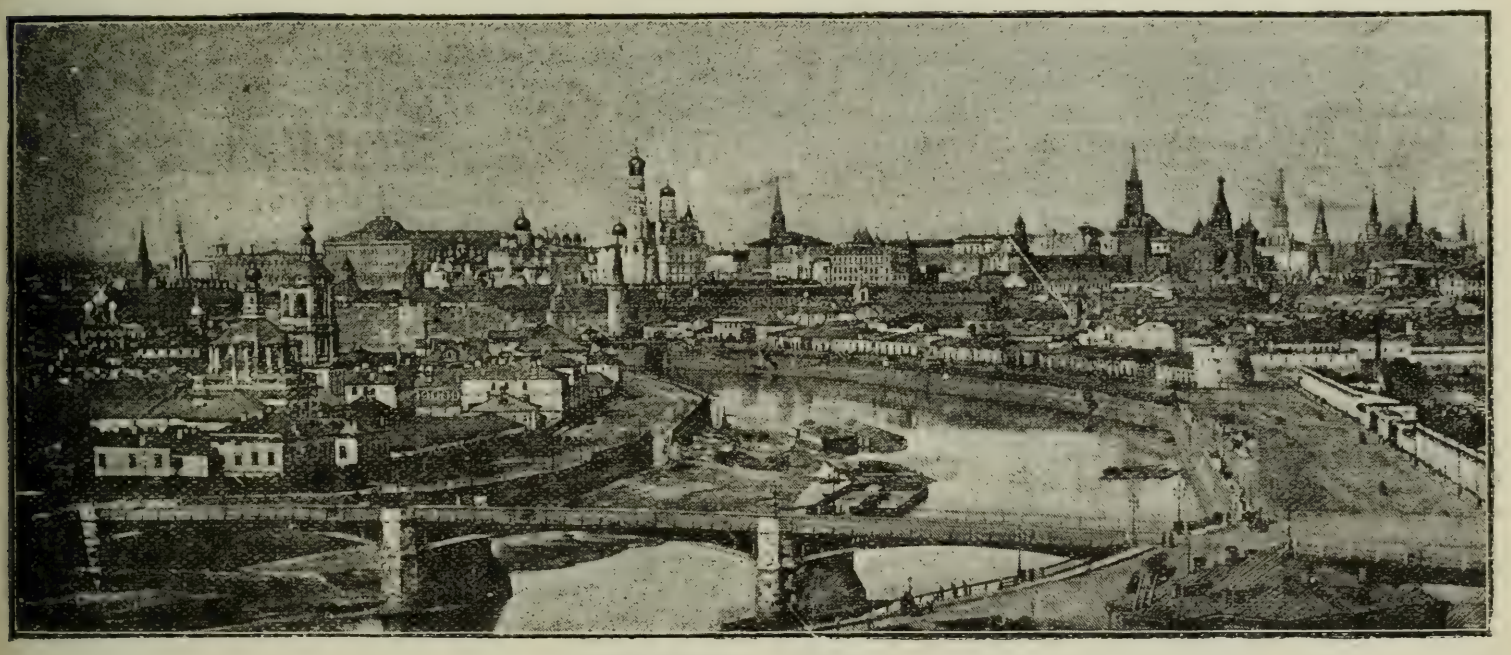


PLACE DU LOUBRANKA, MOSCOW.

realise—as but for her they might not have realised—the sincerity and intensity of the emotions aroused in Russia by the revolt of the Southern Slavs. In her they beheld personified that unselfish enthusiasm of humanity which throbbed ungovernably in the heart of the Russian people; and even if they did not share they reverenced the lofty devotion which resulted in self-sacrifice so complete. Unofficial Moscow—the Russia of the volunteers as distinguished from official Russia, the Russia of the diplomats—was realised in our midst, not of course by the million by whom she was and is unknown, but by many of those by whom the million was swayed.

The first thing to do was to enable the British public to understand what was really in the heart of the Russian people. It so happened that at that time the usually dumb and inarticulate multitudes of Muscovy had found a voice. Ivan Aksakoff, the central fiery nucleus of the Slavonic Societies, was, in many respects, one of the most remarkable men of his time. Almost alone among modern Russians he possessed, in a high degree, the genius of the orator, and his speeches, glowing with patriotic and religious passion, sounded in the ears of the silent millions as the peal of the tocsin at the dead hour of the night. In his speeches we have almost the only intelligible interpretation of Russian sentiment that was not premarily intended for the foreign market. He spoke to the hearts of his countrymen, and they, albeit unused to the stirring appeals of the popular orator, responded as steel-clad Europe answered the appeal of Peter the Hermit, not by phrases, but by facts. When in Russia I paid a pilgrimage to the great granite boulder which marks Aksakoff's grave in Troitsa Monastery, and felt, as I stood uncovered beside the patriot's tomb, that it was more sacred than all the thaumaturgic images in the adjacent sanctuary. For, in a great crisis in a great nation's history, this man was the tongue of Russia, the tongue that spoke from a heart surcharged with emotions of a passionate enthusiasm of self-sacrifice such as is almost unknown in our Western lands. But when Madame Novikoff came to England in 1876, Ivan Aksakoff was not dead in Troitsa graveyard. That volcanic heart was in full eruption. He was busy in Moscow raising patriotic funds, organising volunteers for Servia, and every now and then, when the occasion demanded, letting the peal of his sonorous eloquence sweep like a flood over the excited millions of Russia. Madame Novikoff, with a true instinct, decided to introduce M. Aksakoff to the English people, and for this purpose she translated and published as a small tractate M. Aksakoff's address to the Slavonic Committee

on the war in Servia. She was guided partly by her passionate devotion to her dead brother's memory. In his address M. Aksakoff had eulogised the volunteers, and referred with sympathetic homage to the death of young Kiréeff. Madame Novikoff probably thought more of paying a tribute to her brother's memory than of allaying British suspicion. But she worked more wisely than she knew. The little pamphlet had a great success. It supplied just that confirmation—unmistakable and unpremeditated—which was needed in order to convince John Bull that the Slavonic movement was as real and genuine and popular an agitation as that which had shattered the traditional policy of England in a week. "Unofficial Russia" was at least genuine. There was no mistaking the earnestness and sincerity of the volunteers who rushed in thousands to die in defence of the Servian. So it came to pass that among the anti-Turks, M. Aksakoff became a popular hero only second to Mr. Gladstone, and we all swore by the sterling sincerity of the great Panslavonic agitation.



THE KREMLIN, MOSCOW.

AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

It was about this time that the famous conference was held at St. James's Hall which gave such emphatic expression to the will of the nation that no war should be undertaken in defence of the Turk, and that Lord Salisbury should at the coming Conference, insist on the liberation of Bulgaria. It was at the St. James's Hall conference that the public first learned that Mr. Gladstone and Madame Novikoff were friends. The incident which gave rise at the time to no end of newspaper gossip, some of it innocent and some of it malicious, is such an excellent illustration of Mr. Gladstone's supreme disregard of appearances when the risk of misrepresentation of himself is weighed against the opportunity of doing a kindly action to another, that it is worth while mentioning it here. Mr. Gladstone had been the hero of the conference; he had just held the crowded assembly spell-bound for nearly two hours by one of his greatest speeches. It was one of the most exciting demonstrations I ever attended, and Mr. Gladstone never put more force and passion into his oratory. When the enthusiastic crowd was dispersing Madame Novikoff got caught in the human swirl that was crushing downstairs. The pressure and the excitement were beginning to occasion her a little uneasiness when suddenly she heard Mr. Gladstone's voice. He had recognised her in the press, and, making his way to her side, offered her his arm and conducted her safely downstairs. Not content with this act of somewhat perilous courtesy, considering the accusations that were being hurled in reckless profusion against Mr. Gladstone on account of his alleged sympathy for Russia, the ex-Prime Minister insisted upon seeing Madame Novikoff safely home to her hotel. When, half-an-hour late, he appeared at the dinner party, to which a great admirer of his had invited half the diplomatic corps to do him honour, he apologised for his delay. "I came as soon as I could," he said; "I have hastened here after seeing Madame Novikoff to her hotel." I would have given something to have seen Count Schouvaloff's face as he heard Mr. Gladstone's announcement. Surely since Auguste Comte enunciated his famous precept, "Live openly," few men have ever led a more *al fresco* life than Mr. Gladstone. I remember hearing him once say to Madame Novikoff that he had never written a letter during all the crisis which he was not quite willing to see in the *Times* next morning. This transparent simplicity of character, however, is so utterly incomprehensible to a certain class of minds, that it is not surprising that the Tory papers of the baser sort began to hint darkly that possibly the secret source of Mr. Gladstone's enthusiasm for the Bulgarians was to be found in the fascination of the syren who was supposed to be the secret emissary of "the Divine Figure from the North"!

All that, of course, was drivelling nonsense. Mr. Gladstone's views upon the Eastern Question were public property when Miss Olga Alexevna Kiréeff wore long clothes in her mother's nursery. Neither was Madame Novikoff in any sense an emissary from the Tzar. That she would now or at any time since her brother's death gladly do her country a good turn is only saying that she is a good patriot. But that she is in any sense an agent or an emissary or the tool of the Russian Government is about as rational as it would have been to have accused

me when I visited St. Petersburg of being the confidential envoy of Lord Salisbury.

As she had devoted herself in London to interpreting the Russia of Moscow to the English, so in Moscow she set herself to the interpretation of the Russia of St. James's Hall to Russians. It was quite as uphill a task in Russia as in England. When she began to write, it was regarded by almost every Russian as a foregone conclusion that, if a Russian soldier crossed the Danube, Lord Beaconsfield would proclaim war. In those dark days she used to declare that she was the only Russian who believed that it was possible to avert war with England if the liberation of Bulgaria were undertaken in grim earnest. Nothing daunted, however, she set to work, trying to make an impression on the minds of her countrymen that Mr. Gladstone might be able to restrain Lord Beaconsfield from going to war with Russia, but in Russia that seemed too good news to be true.

Immediately after the close of the Eastern agitation, I projected the publication of a brief history of that remarkable outburst of popular feeling which shattered the Anglo-Turkish Alliance and paved the way for the emancipation of Bulgaria. Mr. Gladstone was good enough to place at my disposal, without restriction, a large part of his correspondence during that stirring time, and from that source I am able to quote some letters that passed between him and Madame Novikoff, which are not without some little historic interest.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF'S MISSION.

The negotiations which followed the failure of the Conference at Constantinople, during which General Ignatieff came to London to renew his acquaintance with Lord Salisbury and to exchange notes with Mr. Gladstone, were very trying to the ardent patriot at Moscow. Mr. Gladstone's attitude throughout the whole of this trying time was most scrupulously correct. While never concealing his own opinion, he was most careful to remind his Russian friends that he was not in a position to give effect to his views. Here, for instance, is the substance of his conversation with Count Ignatieff, when that able and experienced diplomatist visited London immediately before the outbreak of war :—

I have my own opinions and my own ideas. But they are opinions without weight, and ideas without means of putting them into effect. The English people have decided the Eastern Question in a Christian sense. I do not say the Government, or the Parliament, or the wealthy classes, or the army, or the greater part of the Metropolitan press, but the people themselves have, heart and soul, revolted against the crimes and barbarities of the Porte. It is only in a very tardy fashion that the nation can influence the opinion and the action of Parliament on a question of this nature. It is only by by-elections that the people can act, and it is certain that for the last six months the by-elections have shown that they are influenced by the above conviction. The Tory majority will, I doubt not, vote for the Government, be its policy black or white or any other colour. The enormous majority of the Liberal party—with the exception of the very rich—desires the adoption of a firm and free policy in favour of the Christians, or rather, I may say, of the subject races The Government permitted free and true speech to Lord Salisbury, but reserved to itself the authority to act, and at the present moment I believe very little in Ministerial action. Diplomacy has been discredited by the Conference at Constantinople. The Porte is elated, and the provinces crushed under foot. Truly a melancholy outcome!

THE GLADSTONE-NOVIKOFF CORRESPONDENCE.

His correspondence with Madame Novikoff displays the same anxiety not to mislead, the same scrupulous care to understate rather than to overstate the possibilities of effective action in the cause of the peace of Europe and the liberation of Bulgaria. Here, for instance, is a letter which he addressed to Madame Novikoff on February 6, 1877 ;—

Do not wonder if I say I should not like even to repeat a letter to you, or allow it by so slight an act to be supposed that I wrote to you something peculiar in its nature. This absurd construction would be put upon either my writing often, or only with even the slightest indication of secrecy. It is true that in this matter I have no secrets, but I am compelled to be cautious. . . . I consider that we, the agitators, have gained two points: (*a*) the re-establishment of the European concert, (*b*) extrication from a disgraceful policy of virtual complicity with Turkey.

Incidental local elections, of which there have been remarkably few, are, in truth, the best guide, though short of a perfect one, as to national feeling. But I can now repeat strongly that in my opinion the nation is sound. . . .

Another word, a daring one, for I am going to advise. I should tell you first that about Khiva I do not care two straws. Further, I believe it just possible that there may be a *bonâ fide* pressure for its annexation to Russia. Nevertheless, I shall most deeply lament the annexation if it takes place at the present time, for it will give to our Turkish party exactly the handle which they want, and, taking the declaration of the Emperor through Count Schouvaloff, I feel convinced that it will do great and serious harm. Forgive me. —I am, very sincerely yours, W. E. GLADSTONE.

I learn with pleasure the fall of Midhat Pasha.

ON THE EVE OF WAR.

Madame Novikoff, on her part, as her manner is, was much more frankly and even fiercely outspoken. The following letters addressed by her to Mr. Gladstone give us interesting and vivid glimpses of the state of things in the fiery heart of Old Muscovy during the time when diplomatists in all the Chancellories of Europe were wearing out their quills in the production of spider-web protocols with which to bind fast and lay to rest the God of War :—

March 12.—Thank you very much for your most interesting and important letter. The terrible report is spread here widely, that if Russia should declare war, as we all earnestly desire, England is going simply to occupy Constantinople, and keep it for good as her own property. Now, Turkey is rapidly going to her own suicide, and certainly can never be a dangerous neighbour to Russia; but England is superior in every sense, and it makes one hesitate to undertake such a serious war under such circumstances. Of course, were the Opposition now in power, Christian provinces would be allowed to breathe, but as it is now evident that, in spite of the generous elements brought forth chiefly by you and partly by the Duke of Argyll—whose name is also pronounced here with great respect and admiration—the Government of England does not pay much attention to lofty feelings, and has other objects in view. Still, happen what may, I think—and not I alone, but thousands of Russians think as I—it is our duty to defend the Christians if nobody else has pity upon them. We are bewildered to see that Mr. Hardy's cynical remark about the "first principles of religion," should pass unnoticed by his listeners in the press. How difficult it is for countries to understand each other! My best love to Mrs. Gladstone.—Ever yours sincerely, OLGA N.

April 18.—I have not heard from you for a long time, and regret it very much; of course I have no claim upon your kind remembrances. You already know that Russia is not checked by Lord B.'s determination to defend his beloved Turks, and she is not afraid to make new, terrible sacrifices. In six days (24/12 April) war will be declared. The Emperor goes to Kishineff to-morrow; the declaration of war will be sent from there. You cannot conceive the agony through which we lived during all this useless

diplomatic twaddle, which only lost time and tried one's patience. But our Emperor has resumed his noble position, and all our hearts are with his generous determination. England prevents Greece from joining the insurrection, but that we of course expected.

No help for Lord Derby. What will the Opposition do now since peace is no more to be thought of? Can you explain why the Liberal party showed so little resistance in both Houses? I am sure there must have been some reason for it which we foreigners fail to understand. Is it true that Lady Strangford admits Servian children to her home, or Russians, only on condition of their abandoning their Greek creed? Our papers speak much of that, but I only believe what I hear from you. Do write me a few lines. If in free England people cannot correspond without being calumniated in the most vulgar way, England evidently is degenerating. Pardon my speaking so rudely. Best remembrances to Mrs. G.—Yours most truly, OLGA N.

April 22.—All our newspapers of to-day ascribe to England the three following plans:—(1) To occupy Athens and Crete, preventing Greece by all means to rise and help us; (2) Prohibition to Russian vessels passing Gibraltar; (3) and occupy Constantinople if Turkey gets too great a smashing. I confess I am at a loss. All this is tantamount to a declaration of war against Russia. I thought, and I assured my friends, that England was on the whole favourable to the Christians. I beseech you to get us a key to solve these mysteries; but who can explain things better than you? Best remembrances to Mrs. G.

WAR DECLARED.

April 24/12.—The declaration of war was received here to day at 2 p.m. At 5 p.m. the Town Council assembled. Very great enthusiasm. The Town Council at once offered a million of roubles and one thousand beds for the wounded. Cries were heard from different directions, "It is too little, far too little." Then it was decided to consider the sum as a simple beginning. The merchants came also together, and the same thing was repeated, also a voluntary donation of a million. One hundred and sixty ladies offered their services as sisters of charity, one hundred of them having already passed their examinations. Russia seems quite revived. What will England do? I know what she would do if you were at the head of the Government. But as it is now—— Well, we'll do our duty, and happen what may.—Yours sincerely,

OLGA N.

May 2, 1877. — It is perfectly wonderful how often English diplomatists are misled in their judgment. I'll give you an extract from a letter which reached me at this moment:—"L'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre est furieux de la marche des affaires, prétendant qu'il a ete trompé par les Russes, et qu'il a assuré tout le temps son gouvernement qu'il n'y avait qu'un très petit (!!!) parti qui croyait l'honneur national en jeu. Ce bon vieux Leflo (Ambassadeur de France) lui a nettement observé l'autre jour 'Plaignez vous encore quand c'est uniquement grace a vos récits mensongers (!) que nous devons la guerre! Oui, je maintiens mon dire, vous avez donné sur eux de fausses informations.' Le 9 Avril Leflo reçoit un telegramme de Paris du Duc Decazes, 'Vous êtes trop alarmistes vous et vos rapports. La guerre est impossible. Personne ne veut la guerre. Je pars pour Nice.' 'Eh, bien,' répond Leflo, 'j aurai le plaisir de vous en faire revenir dans trois jours.' La guerre fut declarée 1e 12/24 Avril."

The enthusiasm is intense. The donations so numerous and spontaneous that even Russians scarcely believe their own eyes. No description can give you an idea of what is going on here since war was declared. How blind some people have been these last months! I think I always told you that every day of peace was a day of agony as long as nothing serious was secured for the Slavs.

Do write to me, dear Mr. Gladstone, if you can do so without exposing yourself to some danger. In free England there is a kind of slavery quite curious to Russians, and what they call "the free proceedings of the press," sometimes terribly low and vulgar. Pardon me speaking to you so frankly.—Yours ever, in spite of the press, OLGA N.

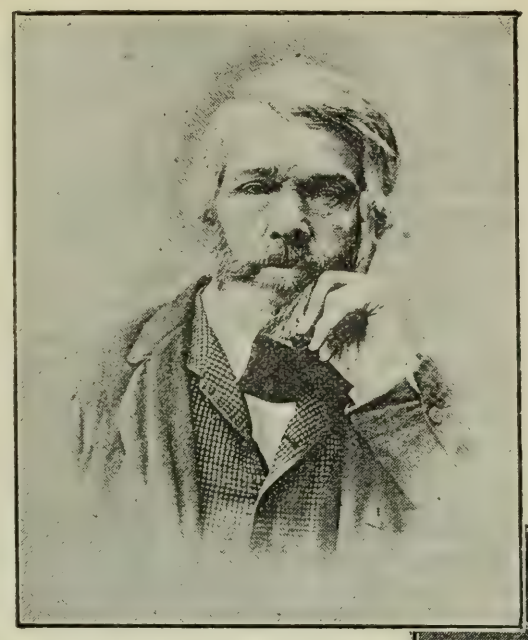
May 10.—German and French papers assume that the neutrality of England is not to be trusted, and that very large sums (from the Indian Budget) are already given to the Turks. It seems, likewise, that Crete will be taken by England.

It was not only in removing misconception and promoting good feeling in England towards Russia that she found abundant scope for all her energies. Distrust and suspicion of England in Russia was almost, though not quite, as great an impediment in the way of a good understanding. Although, like most ladies moving in the highest circles round the Court—her brothers had both been pages to the Empress, and the only surviving brother is Lieut.-General, attached to the Grand Duke Constantine—she had never dreamed of contributing to newspapers, she no sooner found herself back in Moscow at the close of 1876 than she saw the necessity of availing herself of the press as the means of assuring her countrymen that there was a nobler England than that of Lord Beaconsfield, and that there were Englishmen, and those of the best, who sympathised as cordially and as intensely with the oppressed Slavs as the Russians themselves. She began by contributing a graphic and spmpathetic account of the St. James's Hall Conference to the *Moscow Gazette*, which was edited by her friend M. Katkoff. To the *Moscow Gazette* and the *Contemporary News*, the Slavophil organ of Moscow, edited by another friend (M. Guiloroff-Platooroff), she contributed a series of articles all directed to the same end—to the establishment of a good feeling between England and Russia and the removal of that senseless spirit of mutual suspicion, to which, alas! half a million of gallant men have been sacrificed within three short years.

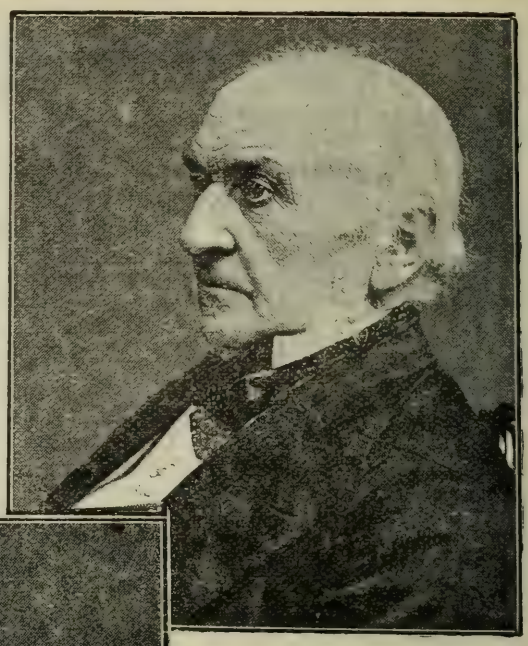
Thus, at last, the fateful word had been spoken. Russia drew the sword, cast away the scabbard, and strove resolutely southward to achieve single-handed the task from which allied Europe had shrunk aghast.

ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

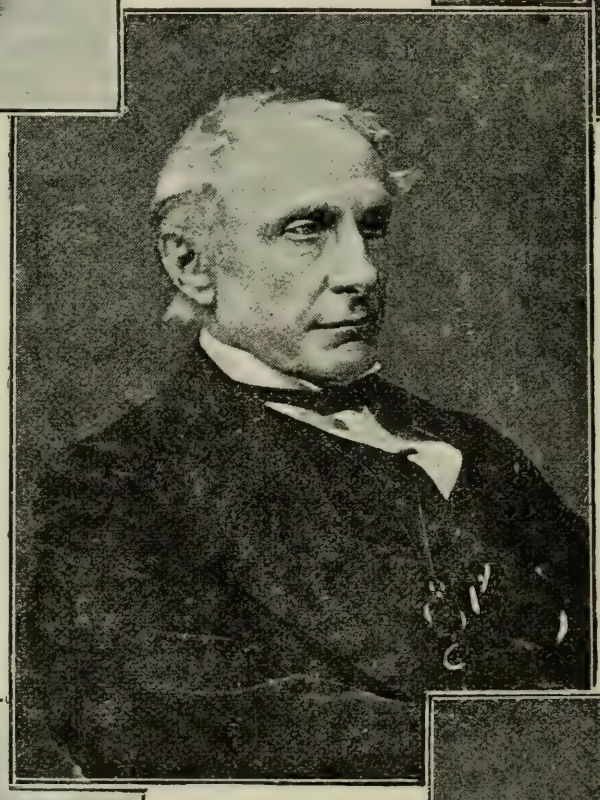
It is not pleasant for an Englishman to look back upon that terrible year, 1877. For all the bloodshed in these prolonged campaigns we were responsible. But for the criminal and short-sighted selfishness of our anti-Russians there would have been no war. Bulgaria might have been Lebanonised if the British fleet had been despatched to Constantinople with the mandate of Europe, as the Emperor of Russia had proposed in the midst of the atrocity agitation. A crowded public meeting at Darlington, the very headquarters of the Peace Society, had passed, with unanimous enthusiasm, a resolution demanding the acceptance of the Tzar's proposition, but Downing Street would none of it. It was the distinct policy of Prince Bismarck to bring on a war in the East of Europe. Russia would break her teeth on the Balkans; she would be less formidable a neighbour to Germany. So Lord Beaconsfield was not discouraged from Berlin when he refused to combine to coerce the Turk, and a Russo-Turkish war was the inevitable result. That war cost Russia 100,000 men and £100,000,000. That is the price which Russia had to pay for England's patronage of the Turk. How many hundreds of thousands the Turk lost in men and in money no one can calculate, for the curse of our friendship was to him a bitterer malison than the curse of our enmity was to Russia. Its net result, however, was that the backbone of the Ottoman Empire was cut out with the Russian sword, the Austrians



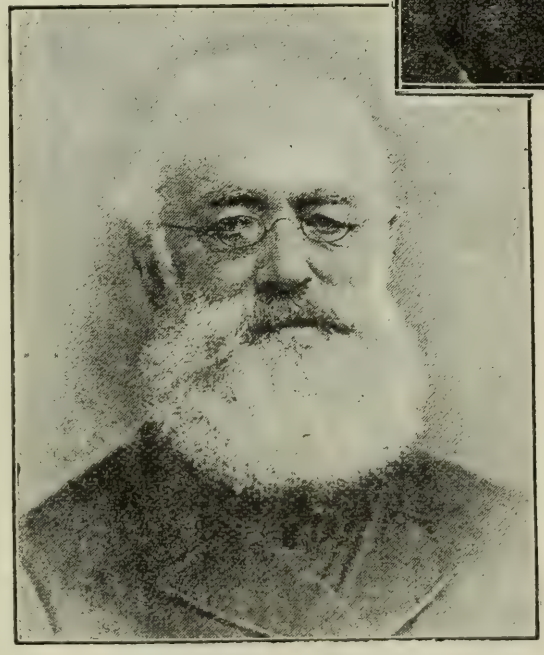
THOMAS CARLYLE.



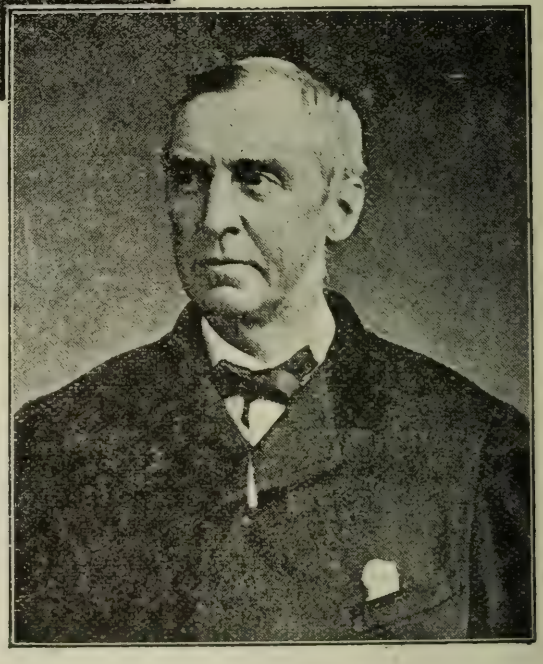
MR. GLADSTONE.



A. W. KINGLAKE.



REV. DR. OVERBECK.



MR. J. A. FROUDE.

SOME OF MADAME NOVIKOFF'S FRIENDS.

amputated Bosnia, and then Herzegovina, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece appropriated fragments of the dismembered empire, and England, to fill up the measure of the cup of her shame, filched Cyprus.

MADAME NOVIKOFF'S SALON.

It was during the war, while Plevna was still standing, that I first made Madame Novikoff's acquaintance. She had returned to London, and was holding her little court at Symonds's Hotel, Brook Street. For twelve months past I had been holding the most advanced position against the anti-Russians in England, as she had been holding the most advanced position against the anti-English party in Moscow. I had been urging my countrymen daily for a year past to do, in concert with Russia, what her countrymen, at infinite sacrifice of blood and treasure, were now doing alone. During my campaign in the North I had frequently referred to the heroism of the Russian volunteers in Servia as affording the most conclusive proof of the disinterested devotion and genuine popular sympathy of the Russian people for their oppressed kinsfolk in the Balkans. One of these articles in the *Northern Echo* Mr. Freeman had given to Madame Novikoff whilst she was staying at Somerlease. It led to correspondence, and when Madame Novikoff revisited London she asked me to call upon her. Then began a friendship which, although subjected to many violent strains, chiefly arising from differences of opinion on the subject of religious freedom, has never been interrupted for a single week. Madame Novikoff began to write for the *Northern Echo* in the autumn of 1877, and I subsequently asked her to write for the *Pall Mall Gazette*. We, the outposts in our respective countries, formed a firm and, for me at least, a very useful alliance. We had one object—the liberation of the Slavs, and one formula by which it was to be obtained—the establishment of good relations between Russia and England. In the face of a public already in the full fierce flush of the Jingo delirium we raised together the banner of the Anglo-Russian alliance, and under that flag we have fought together as comrades wherever and whenever a blow could be struck in the good cause.

The series of letters which she published in the *Northern Echo* in the winter of 1877 were subsequently republished, with a preface by Mr. Froude, under the title, "Is Russia Wrong? By a Russian Lady." Coming out as they did just as the Russian armies were converging on Constantinople, they attracted, and deservedly attracted, a large measure of attention. They formed the basis of an article which M. de Laveleye wrote for a leading English review; but so great was the prejudice existing even in Liberal quarters against the mysterious "Russian agent," that M. de Laveleye was not allowed to refer by name to the book on which he based his article. The introductory reference to Madame Novikoff was struck out—a curious inverted homage to the irrational dread entertained even by robust Radicals of Princess Lieven Secunda.

It was during these trying months that I was first introduced to Madame Novikoff's salon. It was there that I first met Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Kinglake, Mr. Froude, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Courtney, Count Beust, Mr. Matthew Arnold, and a host of other notables. I shall never forget the feeling of awe that came over me when in the most matter of fact way Madame Novikoff proposed one day to take me to see Mr. Carlyle. Had she proposed to dine with the Apostle Paul I could hardly have been more startled. Carlyle, from my earliest boyhood, had been as one of the greater gods in a shadowy Olympus. To call upon him as if he were an actual mortal seemed like a chapter out of fairyland. But it was delightfully real when, half an hour afterwards, we were seated in the familiar parlour in Cheyne Row, listening to the Chelsea Sage's fierce denunciations of Lord Beaconsfield and enthusiastic eulogies of the Russians, "the only European race which had not forgotten how to obey."

I was much impressed with the stately courtliness of Mr. Carlyle's manner, the heartiness of his laugh, and the marked regard which he showed to "the Russian leddy," as he called her. When he was with her there was not a trace of the grim sardonic spirit which has left such a dark shadow over his memory. His bright blue eyes, the russet-red on his cheek, contrasted strangely with my previous conception of the man with features scarred with wrinkles and gloomy with undying grief.

MR. CARLYLE.

Mr. Carlyle afterwards talked to me a good deal about Madame Novikoff, "a very patriotic leddy," as he observed. They used to drive together on week days in Lady Ashburton's carriage, and on Sundays in the Chelsea omnibus, where they must have seemed a curious pair to the inquisitive and hero-worshipping conductor. Froude was generally with them during these drives. At Mr. Carlyle's also I met Mr. Lecky, and subsequently she took me to Mr. Froude. It was a great new world to me to see the men whom I had been reading and writing about all my life for the first time face to face. Still more important was it to meet Mr. Gladstone, with whom I had for some time past been in correspondence, and to come for the first time behind the scenes of English and foreign political life.

CONSTANTINOPLE IN DANGER.

When, after the fall of Plevna and the advance of the Russian armies across the Balkans, Madame Novikoff returned to Russia, her literary activity was again transferred from London to Moscow. The anxieties of that time are depicted in the letters which passed between the two capitals. When she left London, there was reason to hope that England and Austria, the two Powers which on the right hand and the left had held up the hands of the Unspeakable Turk, would acquiesce in the legitimate consequences of the Russian triumphs. I remember as late as Christmas, 1877, being assured by Mr. Cowen, who had then not yet resumed his mantle of Russophobist seer, that all fear of English intervention, even to save Constantinople, was entirely out of the question. It was unjust to the Government to imagine that they wished such a thing, and if they wished it they could do nothing. As for the danger of a popular agitation in favour of war, that was preposterous. The people were far more interested in the French elections than in the fate of Turkey. Not even the summons to Parliament to assemble in January disturbed his equanimity. There was no danger, and I was a fool for my pains in fretting about imaginary perils. Alas, less than two months after that conversation that very man was foremost in the ranks of those who by voice and pen were hounding their countrymen into one of the maddest and most criminal enterprises ever contemplated by a political gamester. Lord Carnarvon's resignation gave us the first warning that there was gunpowder in the air, and when, some weeks later, Lord Derby resigned as a protest against the burlesque *Chinoiserie* of bringing the Sepoys to Malta, all but the most persistent optimists despaired of peace.

THE CESSION OF BESSARABIA.

On April 1, 1878, Lord Salisbury took office, and launched his famous April Fools'-day Memorandum, which he was shortly afterwards to cap, word by word and clause by clause, in the famous secret agreement with Count Schouvaloff. On the same day Mr. Gladstone sent to Madame Novikoff the following interesting letter on behalf of Roumania :—

April 1, 1878.

The state of affairs is most painful. What I had to say upon the Peace and the European settlement was published to the world in the *Nineteenth Century* in January and in March. It is a bitter disappointment to find the conclusion of one war for which there was weighty cause followed by another for which there is no adequate cause at all, and which will be an act of utter wickedness if it come to pass, which God forbid, on our side or on both! That unhappy subject on the bit of Bessarabia, on which I have given you my mind with great freedom (for, otherwise, what is the use of writing at all?), threatens to be in part the pretext and in part the cause of enormous mischief, and, in my opinion, to mar and taint at a particular point the immense glory which Russia has acquired—already complete in a military sense, and waiting to be consummated in a moral sense too. In my opinion, the British Government will use the unfortunate intention of Russia about the bit of Bessarabia to darken and confuse the immediate question on which they have broken with her about the Congress. This is clear to me, because they have learned and have printed the statement that Prince G—— has told Roumania he means to adhere to his demand. If this is not true, it should be contradicted. If it is true, then, however untenable the demand of Lord Derby about the rule of procedure, there will be a political shifting of the issue to another ground, on which every Liberal Englishman will be against Russia, so far as the merits are concerned, although some may say —I am not one of these—"It is no affair of mine."—Believe me, in much concern, very faithfully yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Neither Mr. Gladstone nor Lord Salisbury, thus forming their forces on behalf of the Bessarabian strip, could save it from Russia. It was only a trifle, but it was necessary to Russia in order to obliterate the last vestige of the Crimean War—always excepting the monument in Waterloo Place, concerning which Mr. Bright once made a notable remark. He was talking to Madame Novikoff about that monument. "The a," he said, "is misplaced, it should have been at the beginning, not at the end of the word 'Crimea.'" When the Berlin Congress performed in public the comedy rehearsed in private with Count Schouvaloff, the Russians, who were very imperfectly informed as to the significance of that surrender, waited the result with fretful impatience. On June 13/25, 1878, Madame Novikoff wrote to Mr. Gladstone :—

Allow me to send you an extract from the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, which perhaps may interest you. I confess the presence of your Beaconsfield renders the meeting at Berlin anything but hopeful. He seems determined to spoil all our work. Have you had time to glance at my last O. K.? (June 15, *Northern Echo.*) We all are in a state of agony. It 'll be a shame to be Russian if the Slavs are abandoned after all our terrible sacrifices. I do not know of any single case of anybody having made the campaign who is not ailing now. Our troops suffer immensely from the Turkish climate; but we knew it was no joke to undertake this war. Still, we were guided by our moral sense and did it. If all our losses bring to us no result . . . it will be a mortal blow. Let us wait. . . . God bless you for all your noble energy.

THE BERLIN TREATY.

When at last the great melodrama was complete, and Russia consented to the dismemberment of liberated Bulgaria, and the reinslavement of emancipated Macedonia, Moscow patriotism could not contain itself for fury. Russia, it was true, had obtained the trivial annexations for which alone she had asked. Lord Beaconsfield surrendered whatever annexation was demanded. But when it was a question of increasing the area of freedom he was inexorable. Seldom in all the discreditable annals of England's policy on the Levant is to be found a more disgraceful chapter than that which records how Lord Beaconsfield threatened to plunge the world into wide-wasting war, in order to secure on paper, for the devastators of Bulgaria, the right to reoccupy the Balkan fortresses, from which they had been driven by the Russian sword, and in which, from that day to this, they have never dared to place a single soldier. In place of the solid and secured right of freedom and self-government which has transformed Bulgaria, Macedonia was thrust back under the uncovenanted mercies of the Turk, while hypocrisy was once more incarnated in the lying clauses under which the Powers exacted from the Turk a promise to introduce local reforms and autonomous institutions. Thirteen years have passed since that clause was consummated, and from that day to this not a single step has been taken to secure the fulfilment of the Turk's promises which England substituted for the Russian guarantees. Madame Novikoff was indignant, and this time she did well to be angry :—

Moscow, July 23, 1878.

My dear Mr. Gladstone,—What England has done towards Greece, Russia has towards all the Slavs! We have abandoned, betrayed their hopes, their confidence. I am so distressed, so ashamed, so wretched, that I could not at once thank you for your few lines of July 2nd, though it really was the only pleasant moment that I had during all this terrible month; the perusal of your manly, generous, noble thoughts was a godsend. I have lately translated Aksakoff's last speech. Mr. Stead will, I hope, insert and send it you. Please read it if you care to know why the whole of Moscow feels as wretched as I do. God bless you for all you are doing still.—Yours ever heartily, O. K.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GORTSCHAKOFF.

It is said that when Prince Gortschakoff wrote at the end of his report on the Berlin Treaty, "This is the saddest page in my whole career," "And in mine too," added the Tzar Alexander II. with his own hand. Prince Gortschakoff, however, became the mark for vehement denunciation in Moscow. As the fates would have it, Prince Gortschakoff and Madame Novikoff met on their way to Berlin, and found themselves in the same train journeying southward, shortly after the Berlin Treaty was signed. Madame Novikoff vehemently denounced the policy of the Russian Government in an interview, of which some day I may publish the notes. "Are you not afraid of Siberia?" asked the old Chancellor jestingly. "If I should go to Siberia you should send all Russia with me. We all think alike. It was treason to the Slavs to consent to the partition of Bulgaria." Prince Gortschakoff assumed a graver tone. "We have no choice," he said bitterly. Had we assented it would have meant war." War! I suppose with England," said she. "So the old Jew frightened us out of our duty, and made us sacrifice our sacrifices!" "Nonsense," said he gravely, "Lord Beaconsfield's threats were idle enough. It was not England alone, it was Austria who endangered the position." "Oh, Austria would never fight," said Madame Novikoff. "I beg your pardon, Madame," he said, "the Russian Embassy at Vienna gave us the most categorical assurances that if we persisted, the Austrian armies would have occupied Roumania. It was a bitter necessity, but still it was a necessity."

When next Madame Novikoff visited England the Afghan war had begun, and she had plenty to do in vindicating the ways of Russia in Central Asia to the angry and incredulous people, who, in that excess of madness, were flinging away scores of thousands of lives and millions of gold in making our relations with the Afghans more inimical to India than the worst which the Russians could have done. This second series of "O. K." letters she published in a pamphlet, under the title of "Friends or Foes?" Returning to England again in the autumn of 1879, she brought out a complete series of her letters in the well-known volume "Russia and England," which Mr. Gladstone reviewed in the *Nineteenth Century* on the eve of the General Election of 1880.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE O.K. LETTERS.

The following extracts from Mr. Gladstone's article explain the nature and the scope of the book, and furnish the estimate of a no mean judge of political controversy as to the merits of the Russian conversialist:—

This volume is the work of a lady, manifestly possessed of a great talent either for politics or, at any rate, for the effective handling of political controversy. The name of O. K. is well known; but the transparent veil, with which she has thought fit not to hide but to shade her features, is not to be removed by the rash hands of a reviewer. For a considerable time she has been wont, amidst our hottest controversies on the Eastern Question, to state boldly the case of her country in the columns of a provincial journal which is called the *Northern Echo*, is published at Darlington, and has fought the battle of the subject races in the Ottoman Empire for the last four years with the keen intelligence of their neighbours in Yorkshire and the unhesitating courage of Britons. She has at least a lover's quarrel with us, and in conducting it she exercises the privilege of plain speaking. Were she reserved, diplomatic, and (to use a homely phrase) mealy-mouthed on this point her work would be a pointless dart. The stringency and severity of her critical remarks give the book its principal interest and value. It must be read by Englishmen, at a multitude of points, with needful and salutary pain. Nor is the work, when viewed apart from its political and moral aims, by any means without literary value. It is eminently readable: clear and fresh in style, full of point and ease.

After making copious extracts from her letters, Mr. Gladstone says:—

These citations will have been sufficient to convey a fair idea of the style, the talents, and the aim of our authoress; and with these some useful lessons to ourselves. Few will fail to recognise, amidst their stringency and pungency, a basis of good sense, and even of goodwill, together with much persuasive power. Those who, on a broader ground, may consult this book for indications of probable Russian and Slavonian policy as to the future of Eastern Europe, will be at no loss to find what they seek.

Irrespectively of concurrence with each of its particular opinions, its publication should be hailed with thankfulness, as a contribution to the cause of peace, and to the consolidation, now sorely needed, of public order and confidence in Europe.

HER LATER WRITINGS.

The General Election shortly after placed Mr. Gladstone in power, vindicating Madame Novikoff in the eyes of M. Katkoff and others who had always doubted the possibility of the defeat of an anti-Russian Ministry by the English constituencies, and terminating the long struggle against the forces of evil in the most satisfactory fashion. The editor of the *Moscow Gazette* dedicated her a long and enthusiastic leader, saying proudly, "Our distinguished correspondent, O. K., turns out to have been extremely clear-sighted in her foresight, and we must admit that she was right and we were wrong in our estimate of the English Liberal sympathies and forces." Only once since then has there been any real danger of war with Russia. That occurred in the spring of 1885, when the Penjdeh episode brought the two Empires into dangerous antagonism. Madame Novikoff at that time was not in England.

No longer being required to stand on guard against the sudden access of delirium on the part of the British Jingo, Madame Novikoff has devoted herself of late years to the lighter task of explaining Russian institutions, combatting English prejudices, and of contributing as best she could to the *rapprochement* between the two nations, which is the be all and end all of her policy. Her most serious literary work was the somewhat cumbrous "Skobeleff and the Slavonic Cause," published by Longmans some seven or eight years ago. To Madame Novikoff, as to most of the Moscow Slavophils, Skobeleff was a great military hero. He was also a personal friend and political admirer, and Madame Novikoff has an autograph portrait of the Slavonic Mars, inscribed to Olga Alexevna, "From an enthusiastic admirer of her political work." The second part of the book is an exposition of what Slavophils mean by the Slavonic Cause. It is useful and ponderous, but far out of the range of the appetite of the average Briton.

Madame Novikoff first introduced to the British public Count Tolstoi's exquisite little parable, "What makes people to live," the translation of which from her pen appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* long before Tolstoi became a fashion. Madame Novikoff does not like Count Tolstoi; there is an old feud between them, owing to the sneer which he flung out against the volunteers for Servia at the end of "Anna Karenina," sneers with which M. Katkoff refused to sully the patriotic columns of the journal in which "Anna" first saw the light. Madame Novikoff has also written for the *Nineteenth Century* and the *Contemporary Review*, explaining and defending the policy of Russia. Among her other articles are "The New Departure in Russia," "Temperance Legislation in Russia," "The Crisis in Servia," "The Tercentenary of Siberia," and various letters and articles in defence of the Russian Government in its dealings with the Jews.

HER QUARREL WITH THE JEWS.

It is an old quarrel that between Madame Novikoff and the Jews. During the great crisis, when she stood almost alone, labouring to maintain peace and avert the horrible and desolating calamity of a war between two Empires that encircle the world, the Jews were the bitterest and deadliest enemies of peace. From the *Daily Telegraph* to the *Jewish World* the Semitic race was all for war. The Jews were perfectly ready to set the world on fire in order to roast their Russian bear. When the Tzar declared war in Moscow, in 1877, the *Jewish World* shrieked for war against Russia. It declared that Russia was the arch-foe of civilisation, and advocated a universal league against Russia. It proclaimed "no quarter to the grand modern representative of brute force, and insisted that on no pretext should he be permitted to cross the prescribed territorial cordon." "The time for immediate and vigorous resistance has arrived, and we trust the English Government will lead the way." It is true that in the course of such a war immeasurably greater horrors would have been inflicted upon humanity than are complained of by all the Jews in Christendom; it was quite impossible to regard the Jewish element in international policy as other than a powerful and dangerous enemy to

peace. If Madame Novikoff is now publishing a pamphlet on the subject of the Philo-Jewish Meeting at the Mansion House, we owe it perhaps a little to the fact that when peace hung in the balance the Jews did their best and worst to bring about war.

Madame Novikoff is zealous for the Greek Orthodox religion, but no one could ever mistake her for a devotee. Still her "religion" is so much an affair of ritual on one side and of patriotism on the other, that it is simply impossible to make her see the ideal side of any more spiritual faith. Last year she developed an active zeal for temperance reform, and in their country place, in the government of Tamboff, she has been conducting quite a temperance mission; her son, supporting her, induced all the peasants, save one, to vote for the closing of the public-house, the one solitary dissentient being the publican, whose business was suppressed with characteristic ruthlessness and without a penny compensation by the local-voting majority. She is also a directress of Russian prisons, and if she could only be sent to Siberia to investigate personally the questions at issue between De Windt and George Kennan, it would probably be good for both Siberia and Madame Novikoff.



GENERAL NOVIKOFF.



MADAME KIREEFF.



MDL. N. KIREEFF.

No woman in all Europe could be selected for such an investigation who has a kinder heart or a more ready sympathy. But Mrs. Browning's lines about the limitation of the female imagination apply literally to Madame Novikoff. For a single red-haired child ill of a fever there is nothing that she would not do. There is no sacrifice of time, labour, and money which she would not make. She is constantly doing the maddest acts of private charity. In all her controversies about Russian prisons it is painfully evident that she has never been herself a prisoner. Otherwise she would not so constantly ignore the fact that "overcrowding" means death by torture, and that it is idle to boast of the abolition of the knout as a triumph of humanity when the substitution of imprisonment for the lash means exposure to the horrors of overcrowding. The Black Hole of Calcutta, it should never be forgotten, was only a case of overcrowding. This deficiency of the realising imagination is a defect which causes more suffering in the administration of an empire than any deliberate desire to be cruel or offensive.

Though as a controversialist Madame Novikoff is essentially feminine, she has nevertheless made her mark, and made it deeper and broader than any other lady diplomatist of our day. There is a better defence from the controversial point of view of Russian policy in "Russia and England" than in all the despatches of the Russian Foreign Office, unquestionably able as many of those have been. Then, again, if sometimes flippant, and even imprudent, she is always good-natured. The claw may be there, and it can scratch, but it is well concealed in the velvetty cushion.

Madame Novikoff sings well, and has a wonderful, resonant voice, with which she once delighted the poor inmates of Bedlam Asylum. In the great hall it was heard to advantage. It is a voice full of fire and fervour, for it is only at her music that Madame Novikoff reveals the depth of emotion that lies hidden beneath that gay *abandon* of manner which is such a charm to her friends. Madame Novikoff is a good friend, and not a bad enemy. She is the devoted mother of an only son, and her affection for her only surviving brother is like the love of David and Jonathan. M. de Novikoff, her husband, who died last year, was considerably her senior. He was a distinguished lieutenant-general, of serious classical culture, the brother of the M. de Novikoff who was ambassador at Vienna. In the closing years of life he held an important post at the University of St. Petersburg, directly under the Ministry of M. Delianoff.

Madame Novikoff has always taken the keenest interest in everything calculated to bring Russia and England together, whether it be in facilitating the reception of Anglicans into the Russian fold, or of opening up Siberia to the oversea trade projected by Captain Wiggins. Whatever she undertakes engrosses her completely. She can never think of two things at the same time, and as she is preoccupied at this moment about her Jewish pamphlet, she does not care about anything else in the world, not even about herself.

Some day—may it be long hence—when Madame Novikoff's correspondence is published, it will be seen how wide was the range of her acquaintance, how devoted the allegiance of her friends. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett once said that she had strengthened Russia more in her dispute with England than if she had equipped an army corps of one hundred thousand men. It is satisfactory to know that by strengthening Russia she at the same time conferred an even greater benefit upon England by helping to save us from a war in which more than one hundred thousand men would have found a bloody grave.

PORTRAIT GALLERY OF MUNIFICENCIES.

I.—MR. HORNIMAN, OF HORNIMAN'S MUSEUM.

WHEN a man makes a great fortune, what should he do with it?

Mr. Horniman, whose name every one knows in connection with Horniman's teas, has made a substantial contribution to the discussion of this question, not by writing an article on irresponsible wealth to the *Nineteenth Century*, but by handing over to the public the treasures of his museum at Surrey Mount, Dulwich, which is said to be one of the finest and best in the world, and the value of which amounts to over £200,000.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the virtue of suggested schemes for the realisation of the millennium, there can be little question that were such example universally followed by our rich men, we should be much nearer the desired haven, and this not merely by such princely gifts of art treasures, but by some other of the many ways which minds benevolently disposed can discover to help forward their generation.

I propose to publish from time to time portraits of public-spirited donors, in order that our readers may ultimately possess a gallery of Their Munificencies, and by way of beginning, I publish this month a portrait of Mr. Horniman and a view of the interior of his museum.



MR. F. J. HORNIMAN.

Mr. Horniman has been a great traveller—we give a sketch of him in that *rôle*—and has seen many men and lands, perpetuating the results of his journeys by many interesting trophies. A wealthy man, he desires to see before his death the bulk of his riches, after making provision for his family, devoted to the benefit of the public from whom he has derived his wealth—an example many a City magnate might copy with advantage to his own soul and that of his fellowmen. Mr. Horniman is, however, not only a successful City man, but is devoted to scientific pursuits; he is a good entomologist (as a case of choice specimens at our side testifies) and a zoologist—a somewhat rare combination in these days when so many of our merchant princes are absorbed in the race for wealth.

Mr. Horniman will shortly serve the citizens as Sheriff of London, and rumour hath it that ere long he will take his seat in the Commous House of Parliament. There is great need in this country of more public-spirited donors of the type of Mr. Horniman, and I am not without hope that before this century closes men will be as ashamed of having a father who left a colossal fortune to his children and nothing to the public at large, as they would be now of having to own to a father who was hanged at Newgate.



From photographs by the] THE HORNIMAN MUSEUM. [*London Stereoscopic Company.*

COUNT MATTEI'S REMEDIES AND THE CURE OF CANCER.

THE PROPOSED EXPERIMENTAL HOSPITAL.

THE publication of the article, "Can Cancer be Cured?" in the last number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, has succeeded in commanding the attention not only of the public but of the profession, and I am glad to be able to announce that there is every prospect that the proposed crucial test suggested by Sir Morell Mackenzie and Professor Huxley will soon be applied.

A SEASIDE HOME.

With regard to the establishment of a small experimental hospital I have received two proposals. The first reached me from a widow lady at Brighton, who wrote as follows :—

My husband died of cancer, after an appalling illness, and I naturally take a profound interest in anything that promises a cure, or even an alleviation, of this most terrible disease. So many cases have become known to me of late years. I have been corresponding with Count Mattei, and was thinking of starting a kind of amateur dispensary of his medicines (gratis to those who cannot afford to pay); but if the matter is going to be taken up publicly, I should be glad to do whatever lies in my power to assist. Solitary efforts can be but as a drop in the ocean compared to the combined efforts of philanthropic individuals. In order to give the Mattei system a fair trial, the surroundings ought to be considered; and if a home or private hospital is to be opened for the reception of a few cancer patients, to try the efficacy of the Mattei treatment, I beg to suggest that some bright and bracing health resort be selected. It is my opinion, based on some years' experience, that, in addition to special treatment and diet, cancer patients require sunshine and bracing air, cheerful company, and lively surroundings, even out of doors, in order to keep them from brooding over their awful affliction.

An experimental home for the cancer cure, once started, would soon become self-supporting, for cancer is by no means confined to the poorer classes. Its victims abound amongst the well-to-do, many of whom would gladly pay for three or six or twelve months' treatment in a cheerful house away from their own familiar cares and worries. Only let the efficacy of the Mattei treatment once be demonstrated, and the benefits of such a home could soon be extended to those who cannot afford to pay. As my contribution towards such an experiment, I would offer to furnish a house comfortably and suitably, and give my services as superintendent, having had much experience in the care of the sick. I must not offer more at present, for I know I should not be able to carry out such a project unaided; but I am certain there are *many* who would be willing to help if they only saw a practical way before them.

A WARD IN ST. SAVIOUR'S.

The second was from Mrs. Palmer, Hospitaller-Superior of the St. Saviour's Hospital, Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W., who wrote as follows on 22nd January, 1891 :—

You invite communications from any who are willing to aid in the scientific experiment you desire to further respecting the efficacy of the remedies. I am ready to place at your disposal a ward of five beds free, to place a good nurse, skilled in cancer-dressings, at your disposal, and to accept any arrangements you may think will be for the furtherance of your object; the medical officer for the treatment to be appointed by yourselves, and full access given to any members of the faculty who may desire to watch the progress of the treatment. You will see, by a small pamphlet I send with this, that I have been struggling with cancer for twenty years. I have no other motive but the cure of disease, and am indifferent to the methods used, if efficacious. I need scarcely say I am skilled in cancer-nursing, and would supervise the treatment of patients sent in, and observe most strictly the regimen prescribed. Notwithstanding the confident assertions of Count Mattei, Lady Paget, and others, I am not sanguine as to the results. I am perfectly unprejudiced in the matter. I may yet find I am mistaken, and shall be truly glad if it proves to be so.

THE MATTEI HOSPITAL ON THE RIVIERA.

I have received a third letter, from the Riviera, as follows :—

Sir,—Your eloquent article entitled "Can Cancer be cured?" has filled the hearts of Matteists with joy and hope—joy that at last the subject should have been brought before the public—hope that, at last, scientific research will be made into the alleged cures, by these wonderful specifics, not only of cancer, but of other diseases hitherto considered incurable.

In your article you say that Sir Morell Mackenzie, in answer to your appeal, proposes that a test hospital be established for five or six cancer patients; and you call upon the public, in the name of suffering humanity, to come forward and found such a hospital.

Feeling sure that whatever you undertake will be done in earnest, and not allowed to drop, I come forward in the name of the committee to place at the disposal of Sir Morel Mackenzie the little Mattei hospital, founded on the Riviera three years ago, which has already brought much relief to the poor around.

Five or six cases of cancer might there be tested. Two competent Italian doctors are attached to the hospital, who might watch the cases, and report their progress to the committee established by Sir Morell Mackenzie for scientific examination. The sister of Madame Schmid resides in the hospital and treats the patients. She studied under Count Mattei himself; thus patients would have the best Mattei treatment, with the benefit of this climate. I enclose prospectus.

If the offer be accepted, please write to the honorary secretary,

CONTESSA AGNES DE GALLEANI,
Garian,
Ventimiglia, Italy.

Or to the Treasurer,

COMRE. T. HANBURY,
La Mortola,
Ventimiglia, Italy.

Jan. 27, 1891.

In case neither of these offers should commend themselves to the Committee, I have received various offers of money to defray the expense of opening a special hospital. The first was from an anonymous donor, who, calculating that the sum of £5,000 might be required, sent me a cheque for £250 as his contribution, stating that while he did not say that he would limit his subscription to that sum, he thought that there would be no difficulty in raising the balance. Another gentleman promised £50, and smaller sums were offered. But these are chiefly important as indicating the anxiety of the public to have the matter subjected to a thoroughly satisfactory test once for all. I shall be glad to receive offers to guarantee the expense of working the hospital, and shall acknowledge them in the next issue.

NOT IMAGINATION.

Cardinal Lavigerie writes me from Biskra on the 20th January that, so far as he has been able to form an opinion upon the Mattei remedies, their effect is chiefly due to their influence on the imagination. This, however, is best refuted by the evidence which is forthcoming as to the extraordinary effects which they produce on animals. The following extracts are taken from a letter sent me by Mr. R. Gibson, of Limerick, who, together with Lord Monteagle, is honorary secretary of the Irish Industrial League of Limerick :—

Mattei's Feb does cure fever right away in twenty-four hours, or less, as I have seen more than once; and twice I have cured horses of my own that were heavy in fever in less than four hours, at the cost of one-tenth of a shilling's-worth of Feb; whereas, if I had not used that, I should have had a three weeks' job for a man to nurse and attend the animal, and about ten chances to one have him get over the fever more or less crippled either behind or before.

Some years ago I bought a thoroughbred mare for £10, she looked more like £200, but she was simply "rotten with heart disease;" these are the words of the most experienced and I believe the cleverest veterinary surgeon in Ireland; he also pronounced her so far gone that it would be waste of money to do anything to try to cure her.

I gave her three grains, dissolved in water, three times a day, in her food, for thirty-three days; put her into strong training; won three races with her, out of four I entered her for; and sold her for £110 to a very clever dealer, who won two races, one £60, and another £100, with her within a fortnight after he bought her; that all occurred within six months after she had been pronounced hopelessly rotten with heart disease.

I have several times given 2 or 3 Febs to pet dogs that are subject to nasty sort of fits, with the almost immediate effect of curing them. Per contra, I have tried them on three calves, and in each case failed.

A lady friend of mine had a child pronounced certain to die in a very short time from suppressed scarlatina. The doctor, a very clever man, said he had done everything that was possible in the case; the lady tried the Mattei remedies, at what was the eleventh hour, and in three days the child was up and well.

But I could go on filling pages of such cases that have come under my observation during the last ten years.

LETTERS FROM MEDICAL MEN.

I have received several communications from medical men on the subject. Dr. Heywood Smith writes, in response to a request for his opinion, as follows :—

I quite endorse what you say with regard to Mrs. Booth. The case of the lowering of the temperature in the case of fever in a child (page 45) where faith could have no place, is valuable. The cases mentioned on page 46 are so remarkable that they should make us pause before we say "there is nothing in it." To your case of eczema, page 47, I can add that I heard of a similar case to-day cured or greatly benefited by Mattei's cure.

As the malady is so great and the issues so momentous, I consider that a full investigation should be made into the action of these remedies in cancer. And to this end some two medical men of undoubted reputation in the diagnosis of the disease should have certain cases submitted to them; that they should express their opinions in writing, both certifying independently in each case; that these cases should then be put under Mattei's treatment, and when the cure is complete they should be submitted to the same authorities, who should then certify whether they consider the case proved.

Arthur de Noe Walker, M.D., writes from 24, Carlyle Square, S.W. :—

Mattei's "Anticancerosi" 1, 5, and 10 certainly arrest the progress of all cancerous tumours, and if the patient recurs to those remedies, in the initial stage, he may rest assured that he shall not die of cancer. I say that they will arrest the progress of the disease, because they by no means change or neutralise the patient's diathesis. They only arrest progress, and in no case can the patient suspend the use of the remedy even for a few weeks without perceiving that the tumour has increased.

When the cancer is what is technically termed "manifest," or has been removed by an operation, the cure is much less certain, but pain can always be assuaged and life much prolonged.

Where the tumour is internal, in most cases the mischief is far advanced before the patient is aware, or is made aware, that he is suffering from cancer. In these cases also Mattei's preparations can only assuage pain and prolong life. But whenever his "Anticancerosi" are subjected to a public trial, I shall submit, for the guidance of the experimenters, a few written instructions, indicating the best method of prescribing them, the result of twenty years' observation in Europe and Asia.

A Halifax "M.D." writes me as follows :—

You have chosen to speak of the whole medical profession in so contemptuous a tone as to have raised in the minds of many of your readers a feeling of considerable irritation. This, perhaps, is an affair of small moment. What, however, is of moment, and what concerns the whole profession, is that you should have extracted from the acting editor of the *British Medical Journal* the assertion that the medical societies would refuse to examine the alleged value of a remedy so long as its composition remained a secret. There is the rub; that the scorn which you throw at the profession for being held back by etiquette from seeking truth in any quarter should be so far justified by so leading an authority. This appears to me so obviously wrong, that I ask is it really true that the medical profession is willing to endorse this acting editor in his momentous ruling? Personally I maintain my right to order for my patient whatever I think will do him good, and to investigate the action of that thing or drug whether I know its composition or not.

If the attitude of the medical profession be what I think it is, *i.e.* one of readiness to try anything which can show decent credentials of having done good, then I think it is impossible that truth should remain long hidden if it really lie so near the surface as you suppose. If, on the other hand, the acting editor of the *British Medical Journal* is right, and if custom is to limit one's power of doing good, then I admit the justice of your scorn, and must, in company with an abject multitude of doctors, meekly take my flagellation.

Another M.D., writing on the same subject, says :—

Are you unaware that our profession constantly prescribes "secret" medicines? Here is a list of a few secret remedies, the precise constituents and preparation of which are rigidly kept secret by their owners, but which are constantly prescribed by the orthodox faculty.

Mackesson and Robbins' Pills.	Sulpholine Lotion.
Kirby's Pills.	Hunter's Cough Mixture.
Fellowes' Syrup of Hypophosphates.	Clarke's Blood Mixture.
	Clarke's Gout and Rheumatic Cure.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.	Schaifelein's Pills.
Eno's Fruit Salt.	Leville's Drops.
Elliman's Embrocation.	Rouch's Embrocation.
Pepper's Nerve Tonic.	Murray's Gout Specific.

NOTICE.

I have been so overwhelmed with applications and inquiries from readers who want to try the medicines, or to place themselves under Mattei's treatment, that I must give notice, once for all, that I am not a physician, and that the REVIEW OF REVIEWS office is not a dispensary. The central depôt established by Count Mattei is in 18, Pall Mall East; the only qualified physicians who, so far as I know, regularly dispense the Mattei remedies are the Doctors Kennedy, father and son, 22, George Street, Hanover Square, and 3, Suffolk Place; Dr. Theobald, 5, Grosvenor Street, W.; and Dr. Roberts, Keighley, Yorkshire.

THE SCHOLARSHIP OF CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

THE examination for the Scholarship of Contemporary History was held on Saturday evening, January 17th, at various centres throughout the country. The examination was open to all ladies who would not complete their thirtieth year before January 1st, 1893. The subject of the examination was the Character Sketches and the articles on the Progress of the World which have appeared in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS from July to December, 1890. The scholarship consisted of one hundred pounds a year for three years, which could be employed at the discretion of the successful competitor, subject to the approval of the giver of the scholarship, so long as it was employed in education either at a University at home, in residence abroad, or in some other mode of self-culture. For those who failed in carrying off the scholarship there were three exhibitions of £10, offered as follows :—

1. For the best examination paper sent in by any competitor, regardless of age. 2. For the best examination paper sent in by any competitor between 21 and 25. 3. For the best examination paper sent in by competitors under 21.

One hundred and five candidates presented themselves for competition, and were examined in the following centres :—

London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Newcastle, Hull, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, Belfast, Cheltenham, Nottingham, Cork, Dundee, Bristol, Aberdeen, Sheffield, Lincoln, Derby, Reading, Cambridge, Linlithgow, Killarney, Cardiff.

It was a bitterly cold and frosty night when the forty ladies who were examined in the London district assembled at Mowbray House, which, although never a gloomy place, displayed on that occasion unwonted animation. After tea had been served the papers were distributed, and the candidates set themselves to work upon the questions, which were as follows :—

PART I.—CHARACTER SKETCHES.

	Marks allowed.
1. Name the six subjects of the Character Sketches in which you are examined, with the months in which they appeared, and specifying the occasion which led to their respective selection as the subject of the Character Sketch	8
2. State the impression left on your mind by reading Character Sketch of Mrs. Fawcett's—(*a*) as to her character, and (*b*) as to women's rights	12
3. State the three occasons on which Lord Carnarvon resigned, giving dates and offices resigned, and his reasons for resignation	12
4. State in brief outline the leading points in Lord Wolseley's military career	12
5. Describe the rise and fall of General Boulanger...	16
6. Define the religious views of Mr. John Morley ...	16
7. Explain briefly what Dr. Koch's recent discovery amounts to	8

PART II.—PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

8. State one salient feature in each month's "Progress."	8
9. Briefly explain the leading features of the Agreements for the partitioning of Africa concluded with Germany, France, and Portugal, accompanying your explanation with three outline maps	32
10. What were the causes which led to the defeat of the Republicans at the November Elections in America?	12
11. Explain the science of by-elections, and indicate the significance of the result at Eccles	12
12. How did the revolution in Argentina establish the supremacy of the Rothschilds in the City? ...	8
13. State your impressions of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. Why is his personality so important?	8
14. In what way was the lustre of the Relief of Emin dimmed at the close of the year?	8
15. What is the Eight Hours Movement, and what is its bearing upon the future of the Liberal party? ...	12
16. Explain how the recent disruption of the Irish party has affected the political outlook.	16

The candidates were not required to answer more than ten of the sixteen questions.

At the close of the examination the papers were collected, sealed in envelopes, and are now reposing in the office safe, together with those from other examining centres in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The final adjudication cannot take place until we have received the papers from India, South Africa, and Demerara, in each of which place candidates have presented themselves for examination. I hope, however, to be able to select the first six of the competitors in the United Kingdom by the time that this is published, but the final award will have to remain over for nearly two months.

For purposes of comparison it has been suggested to me as worth while to offer a small prize for the best examination paper filled in by any person of any age or sex, written at leisure, with full opportunities of reference to the REVIEW and to files of newspapers. I have, therefore, great pleasure in offering three prizes of £5, £3, and £2 for the three best papers containing replies to the above questions. All answers must be filled in on foolscap paper, and written on one side of the paper only, competitor's name and address to be written on the first page. All papers to reach me not later than the 15th of March.

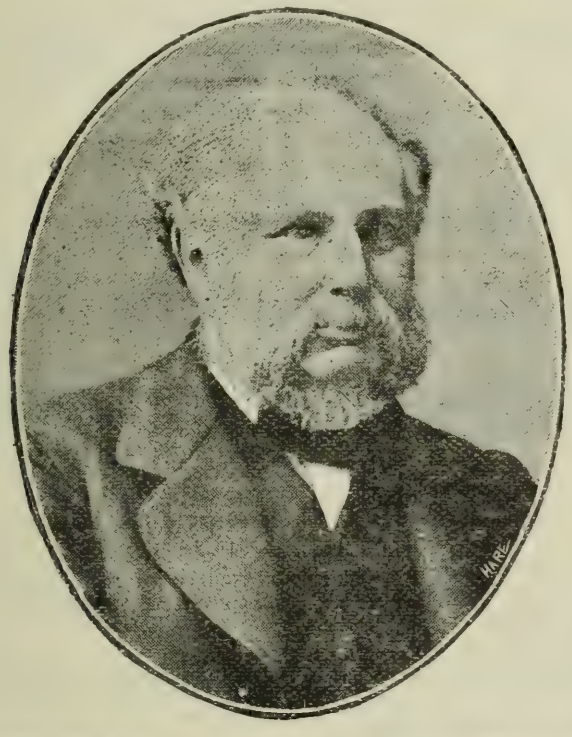
While recognising the zeal and the assiduity of the ladies who took part in the competition, I have to confess to a twinge of sorrowful regret at the disappointment which must be in store for all but the one successful competitor. The ninety and nine who must necessarily fail may console themselves with Lord Houghton's verse, which stood me in good stead many years ago when I competed for a much smaller prize, and failed ignominiously :—

"If what shone afar so grand,
Turn to nothing in your hand,
On again! The virtue lies
In the struggle, not the prize."

ASSOCIATION OF HELPERS,

HARTLEPOOL ELECTION.

THE utility of this Association for active service has been frequently illustrated in the past year in many departments of social and political activity. This year has dawned auspiciously with an illustration of the utility of the Helpers in the service which has been rendered by our Helper at the by-election of West Hartlepool. As soon as the candidates entered the field our Helper waited upon them both, and submitted to them the following series of questions, which may be regarded as the first attempt to draw up a programme for the future electoral action of fellow-workers :—



From a photo by] [*T. and J. Holroyd, Harrogate.*

SIR W. GRAY (UNIONIST).



From a photo by] [*T. Braybrook, West Hartlepool.*

MR. C. FURNESS, M.P. (LIBERAL).

Penny Postage.—Will you be prepared to support the Resolution in favour of Penny Postage between all English-speaking countries ?

Sir W. Gray.—Yes. Mr. Furness.—Yes.

The Empire and the Republic.—Will you support every practical measure for the establishment of a permanent tribunal of arbitration between England and America for a settlement of all disputes, such as those of the Behring Sea Fishery questions, etc. ?

Sir W. Gray.—Yes. Mr. Furness.—Yes

Our Colonial Empire.—Will you promote, to the best of your ability, every measure that will tend to promote the consolidation and maintenance of our Colonial Empire ?

Sir W. Gray.—Yes. Mr. Furness.—Yes.

Women Suffrage.—Are you in favour of Women Suffrage, and in making the law quite colour-blind as to sex, so that women may be allowed to take any position they are qualified to fill, whether in Church or State ?

Sir W. Gray.—I would make the rate-book the register as it regards voting : the second part of the question requires consolidation. Mr. Furness.—Yes.

Ireland and the Imperial Parliament.—In relation to Ireland, would you oppose every scheme of Home Hule or Local Government, which will impair the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament by removing from the House of Commons any part or the whole of the Irish representatives who now sit at Westminster ?

Sir W. Gray—I would vote against any scheme which will impair the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Furness removed the words "any part or," and to the question thus altered appended an affirmative reply.

The Irish Land Question.—Will you, in any proposal for the use of the national credit for the purpose of converting the present tenants in Ireland into peasant proprietors, take care to retain in the hands of the community, as a whole, the ownership of the land, so that the whole population may benefit by the exercise of the credit of the whole nation, and that the national credit should not be used merely to convert a few hundred thousand tenants into as many little landlords on their own account ?

Sir W. Gray.—Want time for further consideration. Mr. Furness.—Yes.

Poor Law Reform.—Will you support a Royal Commission to enquire into the whole question of Poor Law Relief, with a view of ascertaining:—

(*a*) Whether something could not be done to discriminate between the worthy veterans who are pensioners of society and the worthless "ne'er-do-weels."

(*b*) Whether, in the case of the former, pensions would not be substituted for compulsory residence in workhouses, as was done in the case of Greenwich Hospital.
(*c*) Whether some system of Provident Insurance could not be made compulsory.
(*d*) Whether something like General Booth's City or Farm Colony, or the German Labour Colony, could not be substituted for the casual ward?
(*e*) Whether some scheme of systematised emigration could not be carried out by the local authorities acting in concert with the Colonies?
(*f*) Whether something could not be done to humanise somewhat more the conditions of workhouse life?

Sir W. Gray.—Yes. Mr. Furness.—Yes.

Free Education and Free Dinners for Starving Scholars.—Are you in favour of free education, and the supply of a free dinner to scholars who would otherwise be compelled to remain in school all day without any food?

Sir W. Gray.—Would favourably consider such a proposal, but think the free dinner would require great care to prevent imposition. Mr. Furness.—Yes.

Higher Education.—Would you vote in favour of a Royal Commission to inquire into the revenues at present devoted to higher education in universities, colleges, etc., in order to ascertain whether it is not possible to enable the sons and daughters of the whole population to share in endowments which are at present almost entirely monopolised by the sons of the wealthier and aristocratic classes?

Sir W. Gray.—Yes. Mr. Furness.—Yes.

Hours of Labour.—Would you vote for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole question of the statutory limitation of the hours of labour at home and abroad?

Sir W. Gray—I would limit the hours of labour in cases where health is likely to be injured by long hours, and not otherwise. Mr. Furness—Yes.

Six Days' Week.—Would you vote in favour of a Six-day Working Week Bill, to secure to all workers, especially in the service of the State, railways, and public companies holding monopolies or concessions from the State, the right to one day's rest in seven?

Sir W. Gray—I would wherever practicable. Mr. Furness.—Yes.

The Condition of the People Question.—Would you be prepared to vote in favour of a Commission of Inquiry to ascertain what is being done, and whether nothing more can be done in order to promote the civilisation of the common people under the following heads:—

(*a*) The prevention of the pollution of air and water?

Sir W. Gray.—Yes. Mr. Furness.—Yes.

(*b*) In the preservation of open spaces?

Sir W. Gray.—Yes. Mr. Furness.—Yes.

(*c*) In the establishment of free libraries, museums, gymnasiums, swimming and private baths, and washhouses, and municipal club-houses for social intercourse, as a substitute for the tap-room or bar-parlour?

Sir W. Gray.—To a limited extent. Mr. Furness.—Yes.

(*d*) In the cheapening of transit by tram or rail, so as to enable the crowded populations of the cities to be planted out in the country?

Sir W. Gray.—Would favourably consider such a proposal. Mr. Furness.—Yes.

(*e*) In the creation of local or parish councils empowered to look after the general interests of the local community?

Sir W. Gray—Yes, where there is no local authority otherwise provided for. Mr. Furness—Yes.

(*f*) In the enforcing of laws againt insanitary dwellings, and prevention of sweating, etc.?

Sir W. Gray—Yes. Mr. Furness—Yes.

Mr. Furness laid great stress in his address upon the question of Poor Law reform, a question which, if candidates are wise, they will push more and more to the front. Our Helper reported almost daily the course of the proceedings of the canvass, and her reports give a very faithful and vivid account of all that is best worth knowing in what the *Daily News* calls the most important by-election which has taken place since 1886. I have only room for one extract from her letter written immediately after the election :—

It is no use to attempt to disguise the fact that the Hartlepool election was won on Home Rule. The talk about Mr. Furness's support of labour unions, etc., having decided the contest in his favour is pure moonshine. Mr. Chris. Furness is courteous, collected, good-humoured, and energetic. Sir William Gray is a great favourite here—deservedly so, and no one acknowledges that more heartily than Mr. Furness—a favourite with rich and poor. Mr. Furness told me after the poll that it was a hard fight, and he had not counted upon winning, though, as he had told Sir William, he expected the majority, whichever way the election turned, would be very small.

"Do you think the election was won on Irish or general politics?" I asked. "Oh, *most certainly* on Irish," Mr. Furness replied. "How do you think the repudiation of Parnell affected this election?" I inquired. "If I had not been able to conscientiously endorse Mr. Gladstone's repudiation of Parnell," he answered, "I should not have contested the borough to begin with. It would simply have been no use at all. We won on Home Rule. There is no manner of doubt about that. If I had been able to condone Mr. Parnell's offence, and had shown the slightest desire to work in unison with him, I should have been done for, and Sir William would have headed the poll. On personal grounds he could count on more votes than I. *His* supporters talked chiefly of the disintegration of the Empire, and *mine* laughed at their fears and stood firm to Gladstone's Home Rule. Little else was touched upon. My opponents avoided all allusion to my advocacy of State Pensions and Poor-law Reform.

It is obvious that if every contest in every constituency were as closely observed and intelligently reported by a local Helper, we should have a body of information and a living medium of communication between the Association and the House of Commons such as does not exist anywhere at the present moment.

POETRY IN THE PERIODICALS.

Mr. Swinburne, in the *New Review*, contributes verses on "The Death of Richard Burton," couched in terms of panegyric, which is led up and closes with the following three stanzas :—

While England sees not her old praise dim,
While still her stars through the world's night swim,
A fame outshining her Raleigh's fame,
A light that lightens her loud sea's rim,

Shall shine and sound as her sons proclaim
The pride that kindles at Burton's name.
And joy shall exalt their pride to be
The same in birth if in soul the same.

But we that yearn for a friend's face—we
Who lack the light that on earth was he—
Mourn, though the light be a quenchless flame
That shines as dawn on a tideless sea.

Munroe Smith writes the following lines on "Insomnia" in the *Cosmopolitan* for January :—

Quiet, with weary limbs relaxed, I lie,
And weary eyelids closed, awaiting sleep,
That holds aloof; for thronging fancies keep
Unwearied watch, and restless phantoms fly
About the empty mind. Within the eye,
Instinct with memory, dead summers steep
Forgotten scenes with light: dead faces leap
To light again. . . . But now, with querulous cry,
A sparrow breaks the silence; clattering feet
Of early toilers echo down the street;
The frosty light grows warmer on the wall,
And dims the luminous visions of the night.
Over the drowsy watcher's swimming sight
Relenting slumber draws a dreamless pall.

Mr. Stoddard, in his article, "A Box of Autographs," in *Scribner's Magazine* for February, prints the following hitherto unpublished poem of Addison :—

Chaste Lucretia, when you left me,
You of all that's dear bereft me,
Though I showed no discontent;
Grief's the longest and the strongest
When too great to find a vent.
How much fiercer is the anguish
When we most in secret languish,
Silent waters deepest found;
Noisy grieving is deceiving—
Empty vessels make most sound.

Had I words that could reveal it,
Yet most wisely I'd conceal it,
Though the question be but fair;
Grief and merits, love and spirits,
Ever lose by taking air.
Guardian angels still defend you,
And surprising joys attend you,
Whilst I, like the winter sun,
Faintly shining and declining,
Tell thee charming Spring return.

Mr. William Dean Howells, in *Harper* for February, publishes the following, under the title "What shall it profit?"

If I lay waste and wither up with doubt
The blessed fields of heaven where once my faith
Possessed itself serenely safe from death;
If I deny the things past finding out;
Or if I orphan my own soul of One
That seemed a Father, and make void the place
Within me where He dwelt in power and grace,
What do I gain, that am myself undone?

In the *Leisure Hour* there is a poem by F. R. Vernon, entitled "Marriage or Courtship," the first two stanzas of which we quote :—

Marriage is an ordered garden,
Courtship, a sweet, tangled wood;
Marriage is the sober summer,
Courtship, spring, in wayward mood;
Marriage is a deep, still river,
Courtship, a bright, laughing stream;
Marriage is a dear possession,
Courtship, a perplexing dream:
Which of these, my wife, shall be
Crowned as best by thee and me?

Marriage is the blue day's beauty,
Courtship, the capricious morn;
Marriage is the sweet Rose gathered,
Courtship, bud still fenced with thorn;
Marriage is the pearl in setting,
Courtship is the dangerous dive;
Marriage, the full comb of honey,
Courtship, the new-buzzing hive:
—Which of these, dear wife, shall be
First preferred by thee and me?

Mr. W. C. Hazlitt, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, includes in a collection of unpublished letters of Charles and Mary Lamb, the following lines, which appear to have been composed for the album of a young lady friend, Sophy Holcroft, afterwards Mrs. Jefferson :—

TO THE BOOK.

Little casket, storehouse rare
Of rich conceits to please the fair!
Happiest he of mortal men
I crown him Monarch of the Pen—
To whom Sophia deigns to give
The flattering Prerogative
To inscribe his name in chief
On thy first and maiden leaf.—
When thy Pages shall be full
With what brighter Wits can cull
Of the tender, or Romantic—
Creeping prose, or verse gigantic—
Which thy spaces so shall cram,
That the Bee-like epigram,
Which a twofold tribute brings,
Hath not room left wherewithal
To infix its tiny scrawl;
Haply some more youthful Swain
Striving to describe his pain,
And the Damsel's ear to seize
With more expressive lays than these,
When he finds his own excluded,
And their counterfeits intruded,
While, loitering in the Muses bower,
He over-staid the Eleventh Hour
Till the Table's filled—shall fret,
Die, or sicken, with regret,
Or into a shadow pine,
While this triumphant verse of mine,
Like to some poorer stranger-guest
Bidden to a Good Man's feast
Shall sit—by merit less than fate—
In the upper seat in state.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

HOW TO FEDERATE THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

AN AUSTRALIAN SUGGESTION.

In the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* for January there appears an important article by Mr. M. H. Hervey, who, under the disguise of a paper called "The Latest Phases of Imperial Federation," boldly ventures to grapple with the practical difficulties of federation. His article, after passing in review the various phases of the question as between England and the Colonies, draws a bill for the federation of the Empire. The attempt is so novel, and Mr. Hervey's proposals are so precise, that they deserve to be read much more widely than by the comparatively few readers of a high-priced quarterly review. I therefore venture, by the kind permission of the editor, to give the salient features of the scheme. Mr. Hervey maintains that it is utter nonsense to wait until the colonies make the first move.

THE FIRST PRINCIPLE.

The first principle on which the Empire should be federated is that of assuring to all sections of the British Empire at least as great individual and greater collective advantages than they at present enjoy. He would join the territories, which he proposes to form into a political and commercial union, under the titles of states, protected states, dominions, territories and strongholds of the Britannic Federation. States are those which enjoy local self-government, have a population of at least 100,000 souls, and have an export trade of at least one million per annum. Any British community refusing to join the federation is to be pronounced recalcitrant, and if from any cause the independent existence of such recalcitrant community be, by direct vote of the said parliament, decided to be a source of danger to confederate interests, it may, by a further vote, be adjudged a renegade state, and be thereupon treated as a dominion.

Any state may, at its discretion, at any time, cease to fulfil its legislative Imperial functions, sinking, however, by such *laches* to the status of a renegade state.

THE UNITS OF REPRESENTATION.

If federation were applied on this basis there would be seventeen states, ten protected states, seven or eight dominions, seven territories, and about twenty strongholds. He would constitute the Confederate Parliament on what he calls the trade unit of representation

Upon this basis, which is as simple as it is fair, the numbers returnable by states would be as follows, the Imperial trade-average being £21:—United Kingdom, 331; other states, 83, viz. Ontario, 9; Quebec, 7; Nova Scotia, 2; New Brunswick, 2; Manitoba, 1; Prince Edward's Island, 1; Newfoundland, 1; Guiana, 1; Cape Colony, 4; Mauritius, 1; Victoria, 17; New South Wales, 19; Queensland, 5; South Australia, 5; Tasmania, 1; New Zealand, 7.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Hervey would divide this parliament into a supreme legislative council with 137 members, and a supreme legislative assembly with 227 members. The legislative council to be selected by the Upper House of each State Legislature from among its own members, and the Lower House to be constituted in the same way from the Lower House of each State Legislature, the representatives in each case to be chosen as far as possible from the local ministerial party and the local opposition. No bill is to become law excepting by three-fifths majority, and the administration to be carried on by ministers confined to imperial affairs which shall be deemed of confederate interest. What these are may be inferred from the following list of the Imperial Cabinet:—

Ministers shall be appointed to the following Departments.

1. Finance.
2. Protected States.
3. Dominions.
4. Territories.
5. War.
6. Admiralty.
7. Emigration.
8. Education and Science.
9. Commerce and Post Office.
10. Foreign Affairs.

REPRESENTATION AND TAXATION.

Upon the difficult question of revenue Mr. Hervey lays down the doctrine that each state must contribute an amount proportionate to its representative strength in the Confederate Parliament, while the unrepresented dependencies should be taxed according to their ability to pay as evidenced by their revenues.

Suppose the general revenue to be £45,000,000. Of this amount the states would contribute thirty millions and the dependencies fifteen. To ascertain the share payable by each state we need only place the state-representative number over 414 and observe how many pounds sterling this fraction of £30,000,000 amounts to. Thus, while the share of the United Kingdom would be $\frac{331}{414}$ of £30,000,000, or £23,986,232, Tasmania's would be but $\frac{1}{414}$, or £72,463. Similarly, whilst among the dependencies wealthy India would certainly not get off under seven figures, Ascension would escape with a mere trifle. The various amounts due having been calculated, it will lie within the province of the minister for finance to distribute the totals for payment by the different executives.

THE FIRST MOVE AND HOW TO MAKE IT.

This, Mr. Hervey thinks, is a plan neither unfair in its conception nor inordinately difficult in putting into execution. What should be the first move? Mr. Hervey has thought of this also, and this is his suggestion:—

Two ways at once suggest themselves. A short Federation Enabling Act could decide upon the exact basis of state-representation, and this could be passed simultaneously in all prospective states of the confederation, to be at once followed by a Convocation Act summoning the Colonial Members to Westminster, or wherever else the Houses of the New Parliament might be situated. Or, the machinery might more simply be put into motion by Royal Warrant. The writer can find no evidence that the Royal Prerogative to summon representatives is confined to any one region. And, even if it be a stretch of the Prerogative, the exigencies of the political situation would amply justify it. The chief thing is, to get the representatives together. Once that is effected, Imperial Federation will have passed from the foggy regions of speculative theory into the bright sunshine of accomplished fact.

IS AUSTRALIA TO BE AMERICANISED?

YES. BY MR. HENRY GEORGE.

MR. HENRY GEORGE begins a series of articles in the *Cosmopolitan* for January upon his impressions of Australia, which are very interesting, as the followi extracts are sufficient to indicate:—

ENGLISH AS YET—

The Australian people are, as might be expected, more English in their habits and customs than the Americans, as is shown by many little indications. They have no Sunday papers, and do not want to have any. They are hardly Sabbatarians, yet they are tender of running Sunday trains; and between Melbourne and Adelaide there is only railway communication five days in the week, since even starting on Saturday would involve Sunday running in one colony or the other. Their bars are all tended by women, and their hotels kept in the older English style, and (notably in the smaller towns) are wonderfully good. They know nothing of the domestic uses of ice, and have the English idea that it is unwholesome; have but a faint knowledge of ice cream, and none of soda-water fountains, and drink tea to the exclusion of coffee. They speak of luggage rather than of baggage; what we call a drug store they call a chemist's shop; and what we know as candies they call sweets or lollies. They estimate their weight by stones, and in this connection do not understand pounds. They drink the strong British beer or the still stronger colonial, even in the tropics, and lager beer is only just being introduced as one of the results of the Melbourne Exhibition some years ago—coming from St. Louis or San Francisco, and in bottles. As in England, the pipe is smoked rather than the cigar. The furniture of their houses and the arrangement of it is English, and a bedroom window must always be blocked up by a dressing table. Their diet has the English monotony. Nor do I think that the Australians talk through their noses.

—BUT BECOMING AMERICAN.

But such things are of the surface. And in spite of the retention of English ways and habits it seems to me that the Australian type that is developing is nearer to the American than the British. The new country, the fresher, freer life, the better diffusion of wealth, are telling in the same way on the offshoot that has taken root in Australia as on the offshot that took root here. There is, I think, in the people, and especially in the native born, evidences of the same inventiveness, the same self-reliance and push, the same independence, the same quickness of thought and movement, the same self-satisfaction and spread-eagleativeness as are supposed to be characteristic of our own. They are even more prone than the Americans to the invention and naturalisation of new words and phrases. The quickness of the people, the newness of the country, and the mobility of the governments make political changes and legislative experiments comparatively easy.

DISUNITED AUSTRALIA.

The Australian states are only nominally colonies. They are in reality, in all things of practical importance, except perhaps the matter of legal appeals to the Privy Council, which could easily be got rid of, self-governing republics, for the system of responsible ministries leaves to the governors appointed to each colony little but social and advisory functions. The colonies are, moreover, absolutely independent of each other. The American realises what the greatest blessing of our Union really is when, on passing from one Australian colony to another, he finds that his luggage is liable to examination. In addition to this there is the difference in railway gauges. The New South Wales roads have the standard gauge of England and America, 4 feet 8½ inches. The Queensland system, with which they connect on the north, has the narrow gauge of 3 feet 6 inches. The Victorian system, with which they connect on the south, has the Irish gauge of 5 feet 3 inches. From Adelaide the South Australian system makes connection with the Victorian system with a 5 foot 3 inch gauge, but a little distance to the north of Adelaide South Australia breaks her own gauge and resorts to the 3 foot 6 inch, so that her roads cannot connect with the New South Wales system, which ere long will be pushed west to the South Australian line. And in the colonies there are many little indications of that spirit which, if suffered to grow and intensify, may give justification to the adage that peoples separated by creeks may more bitterly hate each other than those separated by oceans.

AWAITING ANNEXATION.

With the political connection with Great Britain, which under present conditions combines security with freedom, there is no restiveness. Neither do I think there is any loyalty more than skin-deep. Imperial federation, such as is talked about in Great Britain, has no hold in the colonies. In fact, the tariff legislation, in which Great Britain is treated as any other foreign country, is a more substantial declaration of independence than any mere formal separation could be.

In truth, though I doubt if it is fully understood in Great Britain, the Australian feeling toward the mother country is no more filial and involves no more loyalty than does the feeling of the people of our newer states toward the older states.

As for the feeling toward the United States it is fully as good and as warm as we deserve. I am inclined to think that the Australians would be quick to respond to any proposition from us for reciprocity. We could virtually annex Australia as we could virtually annex Canada and Great Britain, by the simple process of abolishing our tariff and raising our revenues by means not in themselves corruptive and impoverishing.

PRIVATE MORALS AND PUBLIC LIFE.

BY "M." (THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH?)

IF the Duke of Marlborough did not write the article "On Public Life and Private Morals," which is signed with the letter "M.," in the *Fortnightly Review* for February, we do his Grace an injustice. On grounds of internal evidence, his identity seems clear enough. The article is worthy of him. The only thing that is unworthy is the anonymity behind which most people will conclude that the Duke of Divorce would have done well not to hide. "M.," whether the Duke of Marlborough or not, wields an able pen, and expresses himself with an uncompromising fearlessness, which seems strangely inconsistent with the refusal to sign his name in full. The thesis which he lays down may be defined as this, that the adulterer is indispensable. The world cannot get on without him, and the outcry which has driven Mr. Parnell from the leadership is one of the most demoralising outbursts which has ever been in this country. "At all events," says "M.," "it may be safely said that if the world had been bound to forego the services of every public man who was an adulterer, the world would probably still be in a state of barbarism."

The same thesis may be maintained with even greater truth concerning murderers, but even "M." would shrink from asserting that because great rulers have sanctioned murder in the past, that, therefore, it is not our business to cast the first stone should an assassin, whose hands still drip with his victim's blood, attempt to grasp the reins of power.

As for the accusation that Mr. Parnell deliberately lied to a friend and an ally, and implored him to go and deceive his political associates on the very eve of a trial, on the issues of which hung the immediate future of the Liberal party, "M." dismisses airily, by saying that in the whole course of his love affair Mr. Parnell has not so recklessly deceived so many people as Mr. Gladstone has continually done in the course of a single speech.

Some forms of private misconduct, it is admitted, show that the person guilty of them is utterly untrustworthy in everything. It is interesting to know that such a form of private misconduct is not an acceptance of a friend's hospitality in order to debauch your friend's wife. It is, according to this moralist, cheating at cards!

He goes further, and even ventures to assert that the indignation that is expressed against those who break up their neighbours' homes, is really due to envious jealousy at the pleasure of the adulterer. The following passage is about as absurd and amusing a misrepresentation of the truth as is to be found in the whole of the periodicals of the month:—

If the "Inferno" had been written, not by Dante but Mr. Stead, it may be difficult to say precisely what sort of hell we should have had; but we may be perfectly certain of one thing, that Judas Iscariot would have been taken out of the mouth of the devil, and Francesco di Rimini put there in his place; and if Mr. Stead had had a personally-conducted party of his righteous admirers with him, we may be perfectly certain that they would have grinned with satisfaction at the spectacle. Now the temper of mind that could be satisfied in this way is not produced simply by the revolt of purity against impure pleasure, but by the revolt of Puritanism against all pleasure as well; and also by the revolt of Radicalism against a pleasure that is supposed to be aristocratic. Lord Macaulay said that the Puritans disliked bear-baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear but because it gave pleasure to the men. Much of the indignation now expressed against adultery is due to the same reason. It is excited not by the wrongs of the husband, but by the happiness of the lover.

It is to be regretted that those who seek to attack the position do not take the trouble to understand what that position is. After this, anything else would be an anti-climax. It may be noted, however, in passing, that even "M." admits that in the case of fraud, justice demands that a public man must retire from public life. A man who cannot be honest with the money of his neighbour is not likely to be honest with the money of the nation, and, indeed, the instinct of self-defence will warn everybody against having any dealings with him. But surely the element of fraud can come into other relations besides those of £ s. d., and the instinct of self-defence may well warn us against having any dealings with men who have been conspicuously proved to be guilty of cold-blooded treachery in private life.

THE SHIRT OF NESSUS.

BY THE HON. REGINALD BRETT.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Brett discourses, with somewhat more of literary skill than he usually cares to display, upon some of the questions raised by the fall of Mr. Parnell. He called his article "The Shirt of Nessus," for, as he says, every schoolboy remembers the justifiable circumstances under which Hercules shot the centaur, and yet it was the shirt of Nessus which accomplished his death; the moral being that those who have shot and brought down Mr. Parnell may share the fate of the fabled hero of Hellas. There is a good deal that will give much matter for thought to many, and the article is one which may well be read and pondered over by all those who have taken part on either side in the deposition of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Brett speaks out very plainly, as the following passage will show:—

It is stepping beyond the region of likelihood to suppose that the monarchy could again stand the strain of fortunes lavished in play, of bankruptcy certificated by Parliament, of mistresses flaunting on the steps of the throne, of usury and buffoonery standing where men have been accustomed to look for culture and decorum. Another Charles the First would in these times stand a better chance of keeping his head on his shoulders than another George the Fourth would have of keeping his head within his crown. If kings must be careful, politicians will have to be no less prudent.

He holds that it is clearly proved that the principle that unchastity is a barrier to the exercise of power now obtains in English politics. Politicans who ignore the signs of the times and indulge their own personal private gratification run a risk, like the selfish oligarchy of the ancient *régime*, of wrecking a cabinet or possibly a constitution.

Quite recently, to an Irish audience, it was asserted by their late leader that he owed his present position to a notorious evening journalist and Mr. Michael Davitt. What he meant was that he had been overthrown by the spirit of fanaticism which the former seems to have power to rouse. A terrible and furious passion for chastity, overwhelming all considerations of justice and expediency, which can thus be wielded by the pen of one man and flung against an individual to-day or a class to-morrow, might, if society survived, leave a fearful wreckage behind. The "Nonconformist Conscience" may be ridiculed, but it is not narrower than was the conscience of Robespierre. It is, perhaps, not perfectly sane.

But is not Mr. Brett hazarding a somewhat obvious fallacy when he says that to differentiate between degrees of moral turpitude may be possible for a confessor, but for the public it would be an idle attempt? Surely there is nothing in the world which, rightly or wrongly, the ordinary man in the street is so ready to do as to differentiate between the degrees of moral turpitude. It is the daily business of every one of us in almost every department of life, for this differentiation is simply the formation of a rational judgment as to what extent of wrong-doing disqualifies us from putting our trust in our neighbour. As there are co-respondents and co-respondents, so there are thieves and thieves. The electors are continually returning men whom severer moralists would regard as thieves in the worst sense—swindling promoters, fraudulent directors, and others of that class; while they would sternly refuse to elect a man who, under the pressure of severe poverty, had once stolen a silver spoon. In this case, no doubt, the elector decides wrongly, but still that in no way embarrasses him in assaying the work of differentiation between degrees of moral turpitude. There is no reason to believe that he will be more diffident in making the attempt when the breach of the seventh commandment is concerned. Mr. Brett says, "If the rule is to be enforced at all its application must be universal." Surely this is begging the question. After all, what is the rule? Surely not that any act of immorality is to be followed by political ostracism. No one has ever affirmed that, either in the pulpit or in the press. All that we have ventured to ask is that when immorality results in such aggravated acts of infamy, such deliberate, cold-blooded perfidy as frequently seem to be developed as a consequence from this particular offence, and which are of a nature that render it impossible for their perpetrators ever to be trusted again, a man should not be absolved from all pains and penalties merely because he has consecrated his lies and his treachery by an act of adultery. It would just be as fair to Mr. Brett to say that he considers that adultery, like charity, should cover a multitude of sins, as to assert that we maintain that every offender against the seventh commandment should be ostracised because such impenitent offenders as Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Parnell have been cast out of public life. As Mr. Brett himself says in another paragraph, "difference of degree is the essence of the matter."

THE MORGUE.

ITS SECRETS AND ITS STATISTICS.

IN his article upon "The Morgue," in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for January 15th, M. Ernest Cherbuliez treats a very painful subject with the simplicity and gravity which constitute the best form of respect. He gives a complete description of the establishment, the building, the methods of procedure, the duties of the officials, and puts the whole in the just light of public utility. His intimate knowledge of his subject fits him, undoubtedly, for the duty, but the most unsentimental good sense cannot deprive the performance of a ghastly repulsiveness inherent alike to the physical and moral details which have to be dealt with.

Suicide is the cause of about one-third of the deaths which are entered upon the records of the establishment, and the examination which M. Cherbuliez has made of these records, through a period of ten years, show that certain prevailing laws may be traced through the facts of which they take cognisance. For ten years the average of cases received at the Morgue has scarcely varied from 900 a year. There are always a great many more men than women, and the cause of death is more frequently drowning than anything else. Out of 660 cases of adults death was caused in 340 instances by drowning, 72 are cases of sudden death, 52 natural death, 37 were crushed in accidents, 28 are cases of homicide, 28 of hanging and strangulation, and 28 falls from a high place. Amongst the other isolated cases there is one of hydrophobia. The curious fact is that these proportions are more or less regularly maintained. With regard to suicide, it is found that while more men kill themselves than women, men do it at a more advanced age than women, and generally in a different way. "The law, brutally stated, is that the woman drowns herself and the man hangs himself." In 1888, which is the year that M. Cherbuliez selects for definite figures, out of 51 cases of women's suicide there were 48 drowned and not one case of hanging. In previous years, while the number of cases of drowning vary from 38 to 51, there was only one case of hanging in each year. With men, on the other hand, cases of hanging vary from 33 to 37 every year. There are, however, also a large number of cases of drowning among men. The average age at which men commit suicide is shown to be between 40 and 50; for women, between 15 and 30. We have to accept M. Cherbuliez's statement as to the great care and thoroughness with which the books of the Morgue are kept, but it seems a little difficult to believe in the accuracy of the "cause of suicide," which is registered in every case. Taken however as given, after no doubt much patient inquiry, we get the rather interesting fact that suicide is rarely the outcome of romantic sorrow. Of the 181 masculine suicides recorded in 1888, 36 were caused by disorder of the brain, 17 by other forms of illness, 17 by poverty, 16 by intoxication; 2 only were traceable to heart sorrow. In the 51 cases of feminine suicide, cerebral disorder, worry, and drunkenness fill up the list, at the end of which figures one isolated case of "love troubles." An examination of the profession or condition of the suicide cases gives no very striking result. Artisans, domestic servants, and the ranks of the lower middle-class appear to furnish the greater number. The maximum of admissions is always made at the beginning of the fine weather, and the minimum, curiously enough, in the middle of the winter.

Three-fifths of the suicides are committed in the spring and summer, which is also the season of accidental death from drowning. It may be added that it is regularly from May to June that assassins are busiest.

KOCH AND HIS SECRET.

HOW HE DISCOVERED IT AND WHAT IT IS.

KOCH'S thesis (reproduced in the daily papers), containing the so-called disclosure of the secret of his remedy, is analysable into three parts—

(*a*) The story of how the discovery was made.

(*b*) The active constituent of the remedy, and guesses about its nature and composition.

(*c*) A hypothesis of the mode of action of the remedy.

(*d*) Reaffirmation and adhesion to former statements. Koch retracts nothing. He has, he says, from the first, urged the greatest caution in the application. He had never claimed that it would cure advanced phthisis.

THE DISCOVERY.

The experimental stages (spread over nearly a decade apparently) were—

(1) Injecting *living* tubercle bacilli into a *healthy* guinea-pig—result *death*.

(2) Similar injection into a *diseased* (tuberculous) guinea-pig—result, local ulcerative changes, *not fatal*.

The same results were then obtained with injections of *dead* bacilli, proving that the active agent was not the bacillus itself but a *chemical product of it*.

(3) Injection of *attenuated* bacilli (diluted and weakened with water) into *healthy* guinea-pig—result, local suppuration, *not fatal*.

(Theoretically, according to Pasteur's principles, these guinea-pigs, having been *vaccinated*, should have been rendered proof against the injection of tuberculosis. Koch is silent on the subject.)

(4) Similarly attenuated bacillary injections produced *death* in *tuberculous* guinea-pigs.

(5) Smaller and weaker quantities of the same injections produced in tuberculous guinea-pigs salutary change, indicative of permanent cure, except that the dead bacilli remaining in the body were a source of trouble.

The next difficulty was to separate the remedial product from the bacilli. Koch does not say how, but he finally managed to dissolve out the required product with glycerine.

COMPOSITION AND PREPARATION.

The essential constituents of the remedy are thus glycerine and water, with 1 per cent. of the mysterious bacillary product. The precise formula for its preparation is withheld. This glycerine "extract" is the famous "lymph" used in experiments upon human beings. Its bacillary ingredient, more potent than any known drug, has eluded the deftest weapons of the chemist. Koch gives some characteristic chemical reactions which would group it with the albuminous class of compounds, but this is scarcely more descriptive than calling a stone a piece of gravel. *Koch, in fact, had little to disclose about the composition of the fluid that had not already been anticipated.*

POST-MORTEM WARNINGS.

Professor Virchow—the *doyen* of pathologists—has examined twenty-one cases of death after Koch treatment. His observations tend towards the following conclusions:—

(1) Though the Koch fluid breaks down and destroys tuberculous tissue (without killing the tubercle bacilli), yet there appears to be an exception in the case of certain tuberculous nodules upon which the fluid apparently fails to act.

(2) If the patient is in an advanced stage of consumption; if the patient is badly nourished or has weak chest muscles; or if there is a want of habitual expectoration, then the tuberculous tissue in the lungs destroyed by the fluid, possibly not being expectorated, along with its contained bacilli, may be transferred to other parts of the pulmonary system, and may set up fresh seats of disease.

TOBACCO AS A CONSCIENCE-KILLER.

BY COUNT TOLSTOI.

IN the *Contemporary Review* there is a very characteristic article by Count Tolstoi on "Wine Drinking and Tobacco Smoking." Upon both those subjects he is well qualified to speak. Few men have been more given to wine and cigarettes than Count Tolstoi, and the conclusions at which he has arrived from a lengthy experience are full of interest and not lacking in characteristic originality. His thesis is that—

People drink and smoke, not merely for want of something better to do to while away the time, or to raise their spirits; not because of the pleasure they receive, but simply and solely in order to drown the warning voice of conscience.

Considering that one of the special objects of our Association of Helpers is to secure tobacco for the old people in our workhouses, it is rather hard to come upon the Count's demonstration of the pernicious influence of tobacco upon the moral sense. He asks:—

To what extent can smoking stifle the voice of conscience? We have no need to seek for the materials for a solution of this question in exceptional cases of crime and remorse; it is amply sufficient to observe the behaviour of the ordinary—one might almost say of any—smoker. Every smoker abandoning himself to his passion, loses sight of, or rides roughshod over, certain of the most elementary rules of social life, the observance of which he demands from others, and which he himself respects in all other cases, whenever his conscience is not completely silenced by tobacco. Every person of moderately good breeding in our social sphere holds it to be unseemly, ill-mannered, churlish, merely for his own pleasure to interfere with the peace and comfort of others, and *a fortiori* to injure their health. No one would take the liberty to flood with water a room in which people were sitting; to scream and yell in it; to turn on hot, cold, or fœtid air, or to perform any other acts tending to disturb or injure others; and yet out of a thousand smokers scarcely one will hesitate to fill with noxious fumes a room, the atmosphere of which is being breathed by women and children who do not smoke.

But not only is the smoker a nuisance to his neighbours, he also damages his own spiritual and mental capacity.

For the more a man stupefies himself with these stimulants and narcotics, the more stolid, quiescent, and stagnant he becomes intellectually and morally.

So convinced is Count Tolstoi about this, that he actually argues that the compulsory military service of the Continent is largely due to the habit of smoking tobacco. He trusts that this will not be taken either as a joke or exaggeration.

It follows, therefore, that by far the greatest part of all that is done in this world of ours, both by those whose profession it is to guide and teach others and by those who are thus guided and taught, is done in a state of ebriety.

Is it conceivable that people not drunk should calmly set about doing all the extraordinary things that are being accomplished in our world, from the Eiffel Tower to obligatory military service? It is utterly inconceivable.

None but drunken men—men who never have a lucid interval of sobriety—could do these things, could live on in spite of this perpetual, irreconcilable, terrible conflict between life and conscience, in which not only in this matter, but in all other respects, the people of our world live and have their being.

At no other period of the world's history, I feel convinced, did mankind lead an existence in which the dictates of conscience and their deliberate actions were in such evident conflict as at present.

It seems as if the human race in our days had got fastened to something that is holding it back, impeding its progress. There would seem to be some external cause which hinders it from attaining the position that belongs to it of right, in virtue of consciousness. The cause in question—or, if there be several, the main cause—is the physical state of stupefaction to which the overwhelming majority of human beings reduce themselves by means of alcohol and tobacco.

The pessimism which was the predominant note of the "Kreutzer Sonata" is, however, agreeably absent here. He foresees already the beginning of the emancipation of humanity from drink and tobacco:—

The deliverance of humanity from this terrible evil will mark an epoch in the life of the race, and, apparently, this epoch will arrive in the near future. The evil is already recognised. A change in the consciousness of men in reference to the use of brain-poisoning stimulants and narcotics has already taken place: people are beginning to realise the terrible mischief they produce, and they are manifesting this feeling in acts; and this imperceptible change in their consciousness must inevitably bring in its train the emancipation of humanity from the influence of all such brain poisons. This emancipation of mankind from the thraldom of brain poisons will open their eyes to the demands of their consciousness, and they will forthwith begin to put their life in harmony with its dictates.

This process seems to have already begun. And, as is usual in such cases, it is beginning in the higher social classes, after all the lower orders have become infected with the evil.

The Anti-Tobacco Society should apply at once to the *Contemporary Review* for permission to reprint the end of this article as a tract for universal circulation.

A FRENCH VIEW OF BRITISH INDIA.

THE *Revue des Deux Mondes* has not a very brilliant menu for January; but among the articles which should not be missed are two delightfully vivid and graceful portions of M. André Chevrillon's "Diary of a Voyage to India by way of Ceylon." He has a charming facility for expressing the outer features of all that he sees, whether it be the commonplace of a monotonous sea voyage, the *Nirvana* of Ceylon, or the bustling activity of Calcutta. The articles should be read at leisure, as they appear to have been written. The cannot be summarised.

The individuality of the English race impresses him no less thoroughly than the pliant geniality of the Hindoo. "The English here are in England. They have transplanted not only their institutions, their customs, their prejudices, but their whole natal atmosphere, the entire surroundings of their country. The contact of a different world has made no impression on them. At bottom no race is less capable of adaptation, less flexible, none persists more continuously in its type and personality. From this comes their moral energy, their force of will, exerted by certain immutable ideas, but from this come also the limited nature of their sympathy and their intelligence. They ignore the native and make no effort to understand him. From the height of their civilisation they regard him as an idolatrous semi-savage." M. Chevrillon acknowledges the sense of duty towards the native by which, none the less, the English administrator is usually animated, and recognises the extraordinary effect which the Anglo-Saxon character has produced upon a more plastic people. "A race of flint," he calls them, "which, imbedding itself without losing shape in the soft Hindoo clay, has impressed all its own angles and protuberances upon it. Haughty conquerors, indefatigable organisers, they are here the noble race, a new race of Brahmins, superior devas."

HOW TO BECOME A JOURNALIST.

SOME PRACTICAL ADVICE TO BEGINNERS.

HARDLY a week passes in which I do not receive letters from persons who feel within them the aspiration to become a journalist, and asking what they must do to get their feet upon the first rung of the journalistic ladder. I therefore condense here some observations which I wrote for the *Young Man* under the above title.

THE BREAD AND BUTTER JOURNALIST.

If you want to be merely what may be termed a bread-and-butter journalist—that is to say, a journalist who takes to journalism as a man takes to shop-keeping or a woman to dressmaking—the procedure to be followed is very simple. Learn to write a legible hand, master the elementary principles of grammatical composition, make yourself efficient in shorthand, and then apply for a post as apprentice reporter on the paper published in your own neighbourhood.

When once you get your footing in that capacity—when you are, say, eighteen or nineteen years old—everything depends upon yourself how far you rise. If you are faithful in small things, you will be promoted to more important duties. You will get on and make a livelihood, and that being the aim and end of your ambition, you will do well therewith to be content.

I don't think any one should dream of becoming a journalist—except of the bread-and-butter order—any more than he should dream of becoming a minister of religion, unless he has a vocation.

WHAT IS YOUR MESSAGE?

The first thing, then, that such a man must ask himself before he decides to become a journalist is this, If I am to teach, what am I to teach? What is my message? What have I to say that is worth saying? Why should I, out of all the millions of my countrymen and countrywomen, be selected to fill the post of public preacher to the daily congregation? He may not have any very clearly articulate message. He must be in earnest about something; and the greater the range of things he can be earnest about, the better is he likely to succeed in journalism, the more enjoyment he will get out of his work, and the more he will be likely to interest and benefit his readers.

THE FIRST QUALIFICATION OF A JOURNALIST.

Hence the first qualification of a journalist, if he would be a real journalist, is the possession of a heart. Hence I would say to any one who wanted to become a successful journalist: Be sympathetic. Avoid cynicism and indifference as the very devil. Regard indifference to any subject whatever as a proof of ignorance, and therefore of incompetence. Touch life at as many points as you can, and always touch it so as to receive and retain its best impressions. If you do not feel strongly, you will not, as a rule, be able to write powerfully; and if your sympathies are deadened, and the eyes of the understanding are dulled, you will become a bore and an abomination, whose copy will descend into the wastepaper basket. For the first duty of a journalist is to be alive, and he who does not feel does not live.

THE TOOLS OF THE TRADE.

But suppose you feel intensely enough, and are a part of the sympathetic nerve of civilisation, then get to know your facts, and learn to master your tools. The first of these tools is the capacity for saying clearly, with such emphasis and precision as the case may permit, exactly what you have to say, and then to be done with it.

Learn also to write legibly. Learn at any rate to read French and, if possible, German. If you can also master shorthand and are an adept at the type-writer, so much the better for your chances of success, These things are among the tools of the journalist, and the man who can handle them well will find himself the better for it at every turn in the race.

HOW TO GET A FOOTING.

But when you have mastered your tools, what then? How have I to get a footing in the Press? How do I know whether or not I can write? My young friend, it is no use asking me that question, or any other man. The question whether or not you have a chance of success depends, not upon any particular essay which you may throw out, but whether you have an eye to see, a heart to feel, a will that carries you over obstacles, and a patience that knows how to wait. These are qualities which are not discernible by the eye of the most sympathetic friend, or of the most lynx-eyed critic, to whom you may submit your early contributions. The only test which is worth anything is the test which you can apply yourself any day you please. All around you there are multitudes of editors, all of them, to such measure of perspicacity as they are gifted with, eager to find some one capable of writing on subjects that interest their readers, and especially anxious to discover such a phenomenon free gratis and for nothing. Every new beginner always writes for nothing. I wrote for years before I received a pennypiece. It is the apprenticeship of journalism. "But how can I get an editor to take my copy even for nothing?" How? Well, by the simple expedient of sending it on to him, and letting him taste it for himself, and see how he likes it. Don't go and ask him what to write about. It is the last thing he will tell you, for the simple reason that he does not know what is inside of your head, and therefore cannot declare what shall come out. Choose your own subject; the very choice will help to show whether you have got a journalistic eye in your head, and then don't write about it if you have got nothing to say. Wait another day, choose another subject on which you have got something to say, and then say it in as few words as is possible to give full and clear expression to your meaning.

REMEMBER TIME IS EVERYTHING.

Then send it on to the editor without losing time. Remember in journalism time is everything. If Shakespeare and St. Paul combined their gifts to produce the masterpiece of human genius in the shape of an essay about an event three weeks old, it would be basketed by almost every daily paper now printed in favour of some merely ephemeral production that was 'on the nail." Getting an article accepted by the paper is like catching a train. If you are not there in time, you might as well not have been there at all.

But what subjects? As a rule, the subject that lies uppermost. When you go home, to tell the home folk what you have read in the papers, you will usually mention first those subjects on which the editor will be hungriest for copy. But no editor wants copy spun out of your interior as a spider spins its web out of its abdomen. What he wants is fresh facts bearing upon the topic of the hour; fresh light it may be from the oldest of books or the latest of newspapers that will enable him to illustrate the subject under discussion. In any case you must try to give the editor something he doesn't know, but which he wants to know just at the moment when he wants most to serve it up. Don't meander away with a page of generalities, sail briskly into the heart of your subject at once. Contribute your quota, whatever it may be, of fact, or reflection, or quotation, or parallel, or saying, and be done with it. Persevere. The waste-paper basket is one great test of capacity.

You must cross that to get into print. Then when once you are in print, you can go on until you can find some one to pay you for your copy. That is the only school of journalism that I know of. It is that in which I graduated, and where most of those whom I know have learned their trade.

FOUR YEARS OF TORY GOVERNMENT.

CONSERVATIVE HISTORY AND PROPHECY.

THE *Quarterly* reviewer discusses the prospects of Conservatism in England; his conclusion is expressed in the following paragraph :—

The policy of Lord Salisbury's Government is increasing the number of convinced Conservatives in England. This increase will be continued, as the abiding wisdom, and the permanent good effects of its administration, become with time more and more incontrovertible. The disgrace of Mr. Parnell, and the disruption of his party, will, as in 1886, keep from the polls thousands of Liberals. On the other hand, the apparent attractiveness of the bribes which Radicalism offers to discontent, and the largeness of the indeterminate vote, preclude us from any certain expectation that the Unionist majority in England will at the next General Election decisively counterbalance the Radical vote from the whole of the United Kingdom and Ireland. The result will largely depend upon the political activity of educated Conservatives. The result, not only of this election, but of all further conflicts between parties, will depend even more largely upon the extent to which the wealthier classes by their public spirit, and practical sympathy with their poorer neighbours, justify to the people the existing bases of society.

The history upon which he bases his predictions is told in the following passage which, if the Conservative electioneers are wise, they will reprint and circulate throughout the constituencies by the million :—

Under the Government of Lord Salisbury the country enjoyed four years of peace and prosperity. Ireland, excepting some few isolated plague-spots of disturbance, has been rendered orderly, and comparatively prosperous. The specific form of lawlessness, which in 1886 was epidemic, has been virtually stamped out. Encouraged by the successful operation of Lord Ashbourne's Acts, the Government have introduced a great measure of Land-purchase, which was read a second time in the House of Commons by a majority of 138. A portion of this Bill contains the first serious legislative attempt to remedy the condition of the congested districts. In the Session of 1889 a measure for the construction of Light Railways in Ireland had been passed, in the face of bitter Radical opposition, and, at the end of last Session, when there was some fear that a failure of the potato-crop would produce exceptional distress, further powers were obtained, after a night's sitting of Irish obstruction, to expedite the commencement of the work in distressed districts. In the sympathetic and elaborate statement which Mr. Balfour made in moving a vote on account of proposed relief works, ample proof was given that the problem of dealing with this immediate distress, and also of adding permanently to the material resources of Ireland, had engaged his whole mind. Abroad, possibly causes of quarrel with Russia, France, and Germany, have been removed. The expansion of Great Britain in Africa has been assured. Egypt has been regenerated. In administration, permanent provision has been made that the strength of the Navy should be adequately maintained. The Imperial coaling-stations and harbours have at last been put into a proper state of defence. In finance, by the conversion of Consols, an annual relief of £2,600,000 will shortly be given to the taxpayers. In the four years the National Debt has been lessened by £29,404,000, Imperial taxation has been reduced by £7,500,000, and Local taxation relieved by £3,641,000, while the expenditure is less by £6,140,000 than it was in 1886. In legislation, by a comprehensive scheme of constructive statesmanship, popular, representative, local government has been given to London and the counties. From their design, their scope, their details, and their successful working, the Local Government Acts would by themselves give permanent distinction to the legislation of any Government. During these years the most malignant opponents have been unable to point to any flagrant jobbery, or to detect any gross administrative blunders. In addition to this record of the work accomplished by the Government for the nation as a whole, an ingenious platform speaker might take the concrete case of an artisan, or a miner, or an agricultural labourer, or a soldier, or a policeman, or a merchant sailor, and show how in the daily life of each one of them, the Fraudulent Trade Marks Act, the Coal Mines Regulation Act, the Allotments Acts, the Barracks Act, the Police Superannuation Acts, the Load-line Act, and Mr. Goschen's successive reductions in taxation, had given material advantages. He might place his typical workman in an insanitary house, or quarter, and show how the Housing of the Working Classes Act would improve his opportunities of securing a healthy home. He might follow the school-days of his children, and explain the added provision for technical and continued instruction which the Technical Education Act and the new Code have supplied. He might compare the present rates of wages, and the means of employment at home, and the outlets for enterprise abroad, with those which prevailed during the depressing rule of Mr. Gladstone. With such a record of Conservative work, the old Liberal charges against Conservatives have become palpably false.

THE COMING BILLIONAIRE.

WHY HE WILL NEVER ARRIVE.

MR. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN, in the *Forum* for January, predicts that the billionaire, a man owning 1,000,000,000 dollars, or £200,000,000 sterling, seems to be coming rapidly in the United States. He is the supreme product of the protective system. At present three-fourths of the national wealth is in possession of fewer than 250,000 families. Vast fortunes are increasing more rapidly than ever. In less than forty years the mere addition of interest at four per cent. will make a fortune of 200,000,000 dollars into 1,000,000,000 dollars. Mr. Shearman points out that far from the coming billionaire being a despot he will probably be exceedingly timorous. At present nineteen-twentieths of those who own over 10,000,000 dollars keep out of public life. Mr. Shearman argues that the advent of the billionaire need not really be feared, because long before he arrives with his million paupers in his train the protective system of America will be destroyed, and the protective system makes the millionaires. In place of the indirect taxes which fall upon the working man, direct taxes will be created which will fine down these enormous fortunes which are endangering the Republic. By indirect taxation the richest class of the community gains upon all the other classes of the community at the rate of 1,000,000,000 dollars per annum. Nine-tenths of the rates and taxes in the United States are paid by the poorer classes; one-tenth is paid by the very few and the very rich. At present he calculates an indirect tax of 15 per cent. on expenses would take 225,000,000 dollars from the rich and 960,000,000 dollars from the other classes; that is to say, 180,000 families which own 42,000,000 dollars would pay 225,000,000 dollars, while the 13,000,000 other families which only own about 1,900,000,000 dollars between them would pay 960,000,000 dollars taxation. By substituting for a 15 per cent. tax on expenses, a tax of one and a fifth per cent. on all property at its full value would raise the contributions of the rich to 520,000,000 dollars, and reduce that of the poorer classes to 225,000,000 dollars. The net effect, therefore, for the substitution of direct for indirect taxation would be worth 750,000,000 dollars a year to the middle and lower classes. Hence, Mr. Shearman thinks that direct taxation on a large scale is near at hand; it is one of the demands of the Farmers' Alliances everywhere. The reign of the extortioner is fast drawing to a close.

HOW CHRIST VISITED THE EXILE.

A STORY FROM SIBERIA.

IN the *Paternoster Review* there is a charming story, translated from the Russian by Mrs. Louis Alisay, which seems to me somewhat like a tale circulated by Count Tolstoi. It tells how one Timothy Ossepovitch, while a young man of twenty, had been robbed by an uncle who wasted all his nephew's money and possessed himself of a young girl whom Timothy hoped to marry. Timothy, in his wrath, struck at his uncle, and tried to kill him, but fortunately failed, only succeeding in inflicting a wound which led to his banishment to Siberia. There he prospered and married. After he had been sixteen years in Siberia, during which time he became a very religious man, he still cherished in his heart a deep feeling of hatred against his uncle. One time, when he was reading his bible in the midst of the roses in his garden, he was much offended at the way in which the Pharisee had received Jesus.

At the same moment happened the wonder, of which Timothy Ossepovitch spoke to me; it was as follows:—

"I look around and think what an abundance there is, and what an easy life I have, and my Lord lived in such poverty and humiliation. My eyes filled with tears, and I could not get rid of them; all around was of a bright rose colour, even my own tears. So in a sort of trance I exclaimed: 'O my Lord, if you vouchsafe to come to me I will give you even my life!'"

"Suddenly the answer came, as if on the wings of a rose-scented zephyr—

"I will come."

Timothy Ossepovitch came to me trembling, and said, "Listen," and tell me how you understand this.

"Is it possible that the Lord will be my guest?"

From that day Timothy Ossepovitch always laid an extra cover on his table, the sixth and most honoured place at the head of the table was reserved for the guest, and a large arm-chair always stood there in readiness for the coming of our Lord. On Christmas Eve Timothy declared, "To-morrow I expect the Lord." In order to meet Jesus he invited all those who were in poverty, affliction, and necessity. They assembled, but still there was one vacant chair. The end of the story is as follows:—

Timothy Ossepovitch sat for a time quite still, then walked to and fro, one could see that he was grievously alarmed. Every hope was fading. It seemed clear that the Lord would not come.

After a few more seconds, Timothy Ossepovitch sighed, looked at me with melancholy sorrow and said, "Well, my dear brother, I see it is the Lord's will to leave me in disappointment, or, perhaps you are right, as I have not known how to assemble those who were necessary to receive such a Holy Guest. God's will be done. Let us say a prayer, and then we can take our supper."

I replied, "Say the prayer." He stood before the image and said aloud the Lord's Prayer, then the Christmas Song, "Hallelujah! Glorify Christ on our earth, who came down from the skies." As soon as he had uttered these words, quite unexpectedly some one knocked on the wall from the outside, and so loudly that the building began to tremble. and all at once there was a noise in the chief entrance hall. Then the door of the room opened wide.

All present rushed in indescribable terror to a remote corner of the room—some even fell down. Only the boldest ventured to look towards the door. There on the threshold stood a very old man, dressed in rags, and shivering as he supported himself with his hands on either post. And behind him in the entrance hall, where all was before dark, shone a bright rose-tinted light; and over the shoulder of the old man there appeared a shining hand as white as snow, holding a long glass lamp, which was alight. The wind is raging furiously around, but does not even flicker the flame. The light falls on the old man's face and hand, on which is seen an old scar whitened by the cold.

* * * *

Now they brought wood to light the fire. We rose from our knees. The white hand was no longer to be seen. But the old man remained standing in the doorway.

Timothy Ossepovitch went to him, took both his hands, and seated him in the best place.

I am sure everyone guesses who the old man was. It was the uncle who had injured him so long ago.

In few words he said, "Everything has flown by like dust driven by a whirlwind. I have lost my family and my fortune. I started in search of my nephew, to find him and to ask his pardon."

The old man had longed for this moment, but at the same time dreaded his nephew's anger. In the snow-storm he had lost his way, and almost frozen felt sure that he should die.

"Suddenly an unknown power guided me and said: 'Go quickly instead of me and drink from his cup.' This unseen power took both my hands, and here I stand without knowing myself how I was brought here."

Then, in the presence of all, our host answered, "I know your guide, uncle. It is the Lord, who has said, 'If thy enemy is hungry, feed him, if he is athirst, give him drink.' Sit in the most honoured place. Eat and drink to God's glory, and remain in my house as long as you will, even to the end of your life."

From this hour the old man dwelt with his nephew and dying blest him. And thus Timothy Ossepovitch had everlasting peace.

From this story we learn how an exile was taught to build a cradle in his heart for Christ, born into the world. And every heart can become such a cradle if it follows God's Commandments. "Love your enemies. Do good to those who offend you." Christ will come into such a heart and will make it His abode.

"Even so, O my Lord, come soon!"

THE DIVISION OF AFRICA.

BY M. DE LAVELEYE.

THOSE who wish to possess in a readable and lucid form the results of the recent rearrangement of Africa should read M. de Laveleye's article in the *Forum* for January. It is interesting not so much because of the account which it gives of the politico-geographical changes as for the clear light which it throws upon the philanthropic aspect of the case. He says:—

African affairs have recently been settled by a series of strange events hitherto unexampled in the domain of international law and diplomacy. First, we have seen the spontaneous generation of a state five times the size of France; secondly, the founding in the very heart of Africa of a neutral zone, stretching from shore to shore of the Dark Continent, where the humane principles of philanthropy, from which Europe is farther and farther receding, are successfully practised; thirdly, mutual grants of immense expanses of territory made to one another by several European States under the novel name of "spheres of influence," over which the contracting parties had no right whatever, and on which, in fact, no European had ever set foot, as Lord Salisbury himself, the principal author of this remarkable arrangement, ironically remarked. We have witnessed an ingenious and economical application of the maxim "*Do ut des*"—one giving another what is not his to bestow—as was the case in the recent Anglo-German treaty, when Berlin and London allotted themselves shares, not only of the region near the great lakes, but even of some possessions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, who was most courteously deprived of his sovereignty over them.

AMERICAN FICTION PAST AND PRESENT.

THE best literary article in the Quarterlies this month is that upon "American Fiction," which appears in the *Edinburgh Review*. It is a masterly survey of the American novel before and after the war, and is marked by much literary acumen and interesting analysis. The writer thinks the Americans have only as yet produced one great writer of romance—Hawthorne—and no great novelist. In short stories they are our superiors. The great American novel will not have to be written by the New England school of impersonal realism. Miss Murfree, who writes under the name of "Charles Egbert Craddock," commands the admiration of the reviewer. She uses a larger canvas and a broader point than any of her contemporaries. Of Bret Harte it is said that he is a Californian Dickens—with a difference. Breadth of sympathy, artistic reticence, intuition, and sense of the picturesque saved Bret Harte from sinking into mediocrity. George Cable, in his "Miniatures of Creole Life," can hardly be praised too highly for the quality of his work. This painter of the bygone civilisation of a grey-haired corner of the States transports us into a new yet old world. There is a page devoted to the description of the pitilessly faithful photographs which Howells produces of an artificial, conventional, highly sophisticated society. In his hands Americans seem to have lost the virility of the race. The reviewer thus summarises the later schools of American fiction :—

One school is given up to the exhibition of character. Direct transcripts from contemporary society form its staple subject. Short stories, instead of novels or romances, become its favourite method of presentation. Commonplace characters, ordinary scenes in society, familiar incidents in daily life, are portrayed with minute realism of treatment, fidelity of detail, and accuracy of observation. Another school, while adhering to contemporary life as their main subject, allows freer play to the imagination, neither eschews passion nor dreads melodrama, and endeavours to unite the realism of the novel with the idealism of romance. The first group of writers belong, for the most part, to keen and crowded New England, where intense concentration of wealth, trade, and population seems to have fostered a corresponding intensity of literary finish. The second group of writers belongs to the West and to the South, and its best representatives are Bret Harte and Howe, Cable and Miss Murfree.

I have not space to follow the reviewer through his detailed criticism of Cooper, Hawthorne, and others, but the following general observations on the merits and demerits of the American novel will be read with interest on both sides of the Atlantic :—

Within more recent years literature, and especially fiction, has, as it were, introduced the two nations to each other. The novelists of the Old and the New Worlds have done as much as steam and telegraphy to foster kindly feelings between kindred peoples. They have proved more efficient guardians of the peace than a score of presidents or premiers. The fact that the American novelists mainly devote themselves to the portraiture of everyday characters, or to photography of contemporary life, is true. Their works are deficient in creative power, and triviality is their curse. Some other reason must be found for the want of creative power, depth, passion, and richness which characterises American fiction. A certain delicacy of feature, grace of movement, neatness of pose, distinguish both the mental and the physical products of the country. Its literature, like its beauty, belongs to nervous, highly strung, keenly susceptible organisations. American thought is apt to be superficial. Their readers rarely think a thing out; they are suggestive rather than forcible; they play with their difficulties as cats play with mice. Cold, self-possessed, precocious, alert, keen-witted Americans seem wanting in fervour, passion, repose, and expansiveness. Their versatility is phenomenal; but the gift is dangerous if it dissipates powers and squanders talents. Newspapers and magazines usurp the place of books; the best men become editors instead of authors; every one is content to become the telegraph of public opinion. In the stress and strain of life Englishmen are also losing their solidity, their repose, their reserved strength both of mind and body. England is growing Americanised, and the similarity between the two nations is in our opinion becoming daily more marked. In its extravagant, or imitative stages, American fiction retained the verdancy of youth. At the close of the Civil War it passed, with a bound, into a literature of old age. Elaborate portraits, painted by American novelists, may arrest attention for scientific drawing of muscles, yet they are little more than lifeless mechanisms. Except keen observation, felicity of expression, and technical skill, American novelists contribute little or nothing to their lay figures. Too artistic to attempt anything beyond their powers, they rarely approach great subjects or great characters. Consequently they restrict themselves to ranges of feeling which lie uniformly low, and to a treatment which is realistically photographic.

FRENCH WOMEN AND THEIR DOWRIES.

BY MADAME ADAM.

MADAME ADAM, writing on the "Dowries of Women in France," in the *North American Review* for January, concludes her paper in somewhat despairing terms. She says :—

More and more in France young people marry, not from attraction for one another, not for love, but for the dowry; and this, too, at a time when the parents are less and less able to give large dowries, because money is depreciating day by day. So that here in France we can only fear a greater falling off in marriages and population than that which prevails now, and which is certainly caused in a great measure among people of small means by the question of dowry. Let some one tell me the remedy. I do not see it.

The paper is interesting, not because of its despair, but because of the account which she gives of the three systems under which married women's property is regulated in France. These are—

The *régime de la communauté* leaves the husband sole master.

The *régime de la séparation de biens*, from the point of view of the wife's emancipation, offers more advantages than the other two systems, but it loses all force if the wife allows her husband to secure her power of attorney.

The *régime dotal*, on the contrary, protects the wife against herself—which is a curious thing.

She says :—

The system generally adopted, especially in Northern France, is the *régime de la communauté*, modified by a contract with reference to personal property. But these restrictions do not change the husband's right to administer the property until he has shown bad management.

If those about to marry adopt the *régime de la séparation de biens*, the wife preserves the entire administration of her own property, real and personal, and the free enjoyment of her income. Then the husband and wife both contribute to the household expenses, following the agreement secured in the contract at time of marriage. If these agreements have not been made, the wife contributes to the expenses of the family to the amount of one-third of her income.

There is only one province in the north of France where the dotal system is in favour—that is Normandy. The women of Normandy have a peculiar character. They have a more important place in the household of the peasants and middle classes; and whereas in the south the dotal system gives the wife a little freedom, in the north it gives her entire freedom in her own affairs.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S JUDGMENT.

WHAT IS LAWFUL AND UNLAWFUL IN THE CHURCH.

IN the *Church Quarterly* the first place is given to a eulogistic account of the Archbishop of Canterbury's judgment. The article summarises the Primate's judicial deliverance, and then sums up as follows :—

It remains to compare the pronouncements as to what is "lawful" and what is "unlawful." It is ruled unlawful (1) to sign the cross in the Eucharistic absolution and benediction ; (2) to "mix" the chalice publicly; (3) so to perform "the manual acts" that they should not be visible to the communicants. But it is lawful to use a chalice which has been "mixed" before the service begins; to cleanse the vessels, after the service, before leaving the Holy Table ; to take the eastward position throughout the service, provided that the manual acts are visibly done; to have the *Agnus Dei* sung during the communion of the people ; to have two lights burning on the Holy Table through the celebration, though not required for purposes of light.

It will be obvious from this summary that what is permitted is far more valuable than what is prohibited ; and the Bishop gained from a really spiritual court what has never been gained from a secular.

We are specially impressed by (1) the courageous independence with which it reviews the ground traversed by previous decisions of the Privy Council, and gives due weight to evidence not then considered ; and (2) by the consistently ecclesiastical line of its arguments, as witnessing to that historical continuity of the English Church which is ignored by popular Protestantism, and the assertion of which was a main principle of the Church revival movement of 1833. In a very few points, as we have intimated, we think this judgment open to respectful and honest criticism ; but, taking it as a whole, we accept it with earnest gratitude.

We are clearly of opinion that, in view of the merits of the case, and of the truest interests of the Church, those whom it concerns would do well to give full practical weight to the moral authority of a court which, whatever may be said against the principle of its constitution, has at any rate presented itself before the Church of England as a genuine spiritual court, and has, in the full force of the words, acted up to that high character.

IN the *Dublin Review*, Mr. Luke Rivington examines at considerable length, from the Roman Catholic standpoint, the bearing of the Lincoln judgment on the High Church party. He contends their position is as follows :—

The Book of Common Prayer, they hold, teaches Catholic truth. Besides its actual statement of much that is Catholic, it refers us (they say) to the principle of "Catholic consent" (*i.e.* the unanimous consent of the Fathers), and thereby it indirectly teaches all that comes under the head of that consent. Now the doctrines of the Real Presence, and the Eucharistic sacrifice, and Eucharistic adoration, are part of the faith which has been taught by "Catholic consent." Therefore they are taught by the Prayer Book. True, these doctrines are not taught by the Episcopate of the Church of England, and never have been. . . . But, say our friends, the Prayer Book taught it (*i.e.* the Real Substantial Presence), as though a book and not the living Episcopate could constitute the *Ecclesia docens*. . . . The idea of a book being the voice of the Church is to a Catholic so supremely absurd that even if he has passed a portion of his life in the Church of England he soon has a difficulty in suppressing a smile at the singular delusion in which he was once ensnared.

Two features of the judgment are also noticed, *i.e.* its dissociation of ritual from doctrine, and its condemnation of the Bishop of Lincoln for not reciting the prayer of consecration with proper "visibility." The reviewer dissents strongly from the Bishop of Lincoln in his commendation of the judgment that it recognises the continuity of the English Church. In Mr. Rivington's opinion, it is precisely what it destroys.

HOW DID CHRIST RISE AGAIN?

DR. ABBOTT'S THEORY OF THE RESURRECTION.

IN the *Contemporary Review*, Dr. Abbott replies to Professor Beet's paper on "The Certainties of Christianity." Dr. Abbott says :—

Probably I, too, have laid myself open to misunderstanding. Sometimes it seems to me that the Professor himself has misunderstood me so far as to think that I reckoned among "illusions" both the belief in the divinity of Christ, and also the belief in His resurrection. On the contrary, I regard these as the most real of realities, except in the minds of those who have hardly any conception of the meaning of "divine," and who think that "rising again" means simply walking and talking after death. Perhaps the Professor and I look at the same things from a different point of view, he regarding them as "certainties," I as "realities."

He fully admits that there was some manifestation of the risen Saviour in some real and objective shape, but he does not think that this requires us to believe that Christ's body laid in the grave was raised to life. Dr. Abbott denies that the mere fact of having one's body raised from the dead is a test of divinity, and he maintains that the resurrection of Jesus Christ was something very far above the mere reanimation, or even the spiritual mutation, of the body. It is evident that the appearance of our Saviour to the Apostle Paul was of the nature of a vision, and Dr. Abbott maintains that St. Paul placed the manifestation of the Saviour to himself on the same footing with manifestations to the other Apostles. He points out that great difficulties attend any hypothesis that descends to details, illustrating this by the curious theory of Bishop Westcott, that the risen body of Christ had flesh and bones, but no blood, blood being with the Jews the symbol and seat of corruptible life.

Life being so short, and the art of well-doing so long and hard, why should those who have one of the greatest helps to well-doing—I mean the belief in Christ's resurrection—say to others who also have it, "You cannot possibly have it, unless you believe it after our fashion," and "Unless you believe it after our fashion, you *will not admit* that Christ is divine"? In the first place, that is not true ; for, as I have said above, some people disbelieve the former, yet believe the latter. In the next place, it is not spiritual ; for spiritually it is quite possible that one may disbelieve the former yet believe the latter. In the third place, it is not wise ; for if to-morrow should demonstrate, beyond possibility of doubt, that the manifestations of Christ to the other Apostles were of the same kind as the manifestation to the thirteenth, and that the resurrection of Jesus was not material, but simply spiritual, what should we say then of the champion of Christianity who had committed us to the statement that henceforth "*none will admit* the claims of Christ to be divine"?

Chautauquan.—The February number contains a symposium by half a dozen well-known American ladies upon the great servant-girl question. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe maintains that every American girl ought to be trained to domestic service, and she suggests that a semi- or post-collegiate course of domestic service should be instituted as an adjunct to the higher education, and a degree conferred upon its successful graduates. Those of the first year might add the initials, "H. N." to their names, meaning, "Hopeful Neophyte." Those of the second year "H. E.," meaning, "Household Expert." Mrs. Miller says that she long ago settled in her own mind that the mission of American women of the nineteenth century is to civilise and refine the working women of Ireland, Germany, and Scandinavia, teach them the language, and in due time send them out to found homes and train the next generation of American citizens.

THE CARPENTERS OF PARIS.

SOCIAL MONOGRAPHS OF 1853 AND 1889.

M. FUNCK BRENTANO is a name to command readers even when, as in this case, it is appended only to a review of another man's work. The book which he has thought worthy of careful notice and high praise in the *Nouvelle Revue* is M. Maroussem's historical study of the "Carpenters of Paris." It is with the comfortable sensation of settling down to the study of a good material under the direction of a competent critic that readers interested in the great questions of modern society will apply themselves to the article. First of all, M. Maroussem's method pleases M. Funck Brentano. It is only by subdivision of a great subject and careful study of its separate parts that anything like a scientific basis of theory can be formed. In taking the case of the carpenters of Paris, and studying it as nearly as possible exhaustively, M. Maroussem has, in his reviewer's opinion, contributed much by example, as well as by achievement, to the formation of a logical and progressive method of treatment. If his example should produce a series of monographic studies, as far as possible resembling the natural sciences in precision, data would little by little be collected for the construction of something approaching to a complete statement of the social question as it exists at this moment in France. And as the carpenters are but one class of artisans, and by stating their case light is thrown on the whole question of skilled labour, so the case of France would throw light on the modern world. The essential necessity is to substitute science for sentiment.

M. Bretano extracts from the monograph in question certain interesting and leading facts. The carpenters of Paris are, it seems, among the most ancient trade bodies of France. Since the end of the last century their salaries have increased by 200 per cent., and, at the same time, their day's work has been reduced to ten hours in summer and eight in winter. Nevertheless, their numbers are decreasing from day to day. Also they are breaking up into different orders. The result is that, notwithstanding the success of the co-operative movement of a portion of their body, the trade altogether is declining, and though the carpenters of Paris are even now unrivalled in the world, their art is decaying, and their technical construction grows less. The cause of this phenomenon is, according to M. Maroussem, to be found in a social movement towards individual development, intellectual independence, and personal initiative. A comparison is made between the monograph of a carpenter and his family done in 1856, and one done by M. de Maroussem in 1889. The two workmen are taken under conditions as nearly as possible alike. They are neither specially skilled workmen nor incompetent. They belong to the "nucleus" of working carpenters; both are highly respectable, both are married. The carpenter of 1856 received fifty centimes an hour; the carpenter of 1889 received eighty, that is sixty per cent. more. The first paid one franc fifty centimes for his midday meal; the second gives three francs for his; the furniture of the home is about the same in both cases, but the second possesses a liqueur stand and a coffee service and visiting cards. The wife of the second wears a bonnet, the wife of the first was content with a cap. Each of them has his little collection of books, but the library of the first contained the "Imitation of Christ," and was composed of none but religious books; that of the second includes "Karl Marx on Capital," and other revolutionary works. The significance of this illustration depends upon whether the two are types or only individual instances. M. Maroussem adduces a great deal of evidence to show that they are types. The final touch of difference is that while the first is orthodox, the second does not submit to the intervention of the Church in even the great events of family life—he is civilly married, and his children are not baptised.

THE LAW OF CONJUGAL ATTRACTION.

LIKE DRAWS TO LIKE.

HERMANN FOL, one of the most eminent of living embryologists, while staying at Nice—the Mecca of honeymooning—had his attention attracted to the resemblances between young married couples. Fol has already given convincing proof of the phenomenal keenness of his observative faculty. He was the first scientist to precisely notice and accurately describe the marvellous processes which take place during the fertilisation of an egg. The popular notion that married people "end by resembling each other" was shared by Fol, but his trained vision detected amongst crowds of young married couples, characteristics that led him to suppose a contrary proposition to be nearer the truth—they *begin* by resembling each other. To put the matter to scientific test, he engaged in a series of observations and researches on the photographs of young and old married couples, the results which he publishes in the *Revue Scientifique*. The following table gives his statistical conclusions :—

Couples.	Resemblances.		Non-Resemblances.		Total.
		per cent.		per cent.	
Young ...	132	about 66·66	66	about 33·33	198
Old ...	38	„ 71·70	15	„ 28·30	53

The vividly large percentage of physical similarities between young married couples is emphasised by the calculation that in marriages made at random—by chance—the number of resemblances would not amount to more than two in a hundred. Amongst the non-resemblances were included some very curious cases, where man and wife, though quite dissimilar in every other respect, yet exhibited in common "certain traits constituting an ugliness more or less ridiculous." Fol infers from this an argument in favour of the idea that candidates for marriage do not fear the particular form of ugliness to which their mirror accustoms them.

After warning against hasty generalisation from results so comparatively meagre, Fol invites other scientists to follow up the subject, and verify or modify the following tentative conclusions he draws :—

(1) In the immense majority of marriages of "inclination," the contracting parties are attracted by similarities and not by dissimilarities.

(2) The resemblances between aged married couples is not a fact acquired by conjugal life.

HOW TO HELP.

A NEW edition of "How to Help" has been published, in which an attempt is made to formulate, for the first time, the Rules and Regulations of the Association of Helpers. This is published in a pamphlet at 2d., and will be forwarded to any address post free for 2½d.

THE SECRET OF MANAGING STREET BOYS.

BY PROFESSOR DRUMMOND.

IN *Good Words* there is an excellent paper by Professor Drummond on the Boys' Brigade, an article which ought to multiply the number of the brigade members a hundred-fold, for it amounts to a declaration, made with all the authority of one of the most popular and esteemed religious teachers of the present day, that a new patent process has been discovered for the management of street boys, the great secret of which is drill. In this new process—

The whole art and mystery of making boys is explained to you; the whole process of cleaning, restoring, renovating them; of clothing them and putting them into a right mind, of giving them a sound body and a reasonable soul.

Call these boys, *boys*, which they are, and ask them to sit up in a Sunday-class, and no power on earth will make them do it; but put a fivepenny cap on them and call them soldiers, which they are not, and you can order them about till midnight. The genius who discovered this astounding and inexplicable psychological fact ought to rank with Sir Isaac Newton. As class it was confusion, depression, demoralisation, blasphemy, chaos. As company it is respect, self-respect, enthusiasm, happiness, peace.

The secret was first found out by a Glasgow volunteer, who started his new patent in 1883, with the result that at the end of 1890 there are 433 companies in existence, 1,370 officers, and 18,000 members. More than half are in Scotland, 5,800 are in England, and the rest are scattered all over the English-speaking world. The brigade is emphatically a religious movement, every company is directly or indirectly connected with some existing Christian local institution.

Contrary to a somewhat natural impression, the Boys' Brigade does not teach the "Art of War," nor does it foster or encourage the war-spirit. It simply employs military organisation, drill, and discipline, as the most stimulating and interesting means of securing the attention of a volatile class and of promoting self-respect, chivalry, courtesy, *esprit de corps*, and a host of kindred virtues.

In addition to Sunday classes every company reports an address given at drill during the week, and each parade is opened and closed with prayer. One or more clubs for cricket, football, gymnastics or swimming are formed in connection with almost every company. Summer camps have been started, ambulance drills have been established, and last year over 200 boys in Glasgow passed the St. Andrew's ambulance examination. Reading and club rooms have been formed by some companies and a hundred bands have been established. The following is Professor Drummond's conclusion :—

Many of the prime movers in this new cause are men who have been almost strangers to such work before. But they saw here something definite, practical, human; something that they could begin upon without committing themselves to positions which they had not quite thought out. For a real field of honest usefulness—a field where the tools required are simply the stronger and better elements in Christian manhood, there is probably nothing open just now to laymen which has in it anything like the same substance and promise as this.

The headquarters of this unique and important organisation are in Glasgow. An ample literature is now on the shelves at headquarters, so that asking questions will cause no trouble. The address is—The Brigade Secretary, 60, Bath Street, Glasgow.

ARE WOMEN WORSE THAN MEN?

YES—OFTEN AND IN MANY THINGS!

IN the *Leisure Hour* for February Mrs. Mayo devotes her serial paper, "Under Discussion," to a criticism of some women's manners and ways. The article is a strong one, in the form of a conversation, but the gist of it is that women are distinctly inferior to men in very many important elements of human character. Women, to begin with, blind themselves to their own wickedness by using innocent terms to describe plain sins. Treachery is called tact; lies, fibbing; drunkenness, over-stimulation; while thoughtlessness is simply sheer vulgar selfishness and disregard for the rights of others. Selfishness may be equal in both sexes, but it manifests itself pre-eminently in some women by their capacity for petty pushing and grasping, and by their callous indifference to the rights and feelings of others :—

I am afraid that disregard for others' rights, an indisposition to look not only "on one's own things, but also on the things of others," is a besetting weakness of our poor sex. I think it is John Ruskin who somewhere says, in his rather sweeping fashion, that he has come across very few women who seem to realise that there is anybody else in the world except themselves and their own children!

Sometimes out of spiteful inquisitiveness, sometimes to gratify a mean vanity, women will recklessly undermine or damage the influence or authority which is really responsible for the welfare of young lives. Nor is this all. While men and women are far more alike than they are indifferent, women are much wickeder in being more spiteful :—

For instance, women go out of their way to inflict pain or contumely on each other, even when there is no question of revenge or spite, or scarcely of personal knowledge. I have no doubt some men are quite as purse-proud or house-proud as some women, but generally they will simply neglect those whom they outshine. The woman wishes to drive home her triumph and enjoy it with the flavour of somebody's humiliation.

Then, again, few women have among themselves any share of that which among men is called "honour." A room full of girls will indulge in the most spiteful remarks about a visitor whom they see coming up the avenue, and then the moment she has arrived in the room they will surround her with greetings, hugging her, kissing her, and generally teaching a terrible lesson as to the possibilities of feminine treachery :—

I have heard men make remarks about others both spiteful and severe . . . . . But those men would not straightway fawn upon the object of their contempt, and profess an unctuous joy in his society. If any man did so, his fellows would instantly dub him a cad and a sneak. And yet too many men only laugh when they detect women in these mean treacheries! Quite recently a "society" journal said airily, as a matter of course, that women are allowed to speak and behave in ways which would cause the immediate ostracism of a man. I think the virtue about which women should examine themselves and their ways is truthfulness! I do think it is the lack of this which underlies much bad manners, and social treachery, and petty injustice.

Mrs. Mayo finishes up by quoting Canon Littledale, who says that men rarely stab one another with the personal stilettos of concentrated spite which women are apt to wield. Men are loth to strike a fallen enemy, whereas too many women delight in trampling on him to the last. He also says that there is a lower standard of truthfulness among women than among men, proved by small social hypocrisies, continual inaccuracy, and a marked tendency to exaggeration.

THE CHURCH OF THE FUTURE.

WHO IT WILL HOLD AND WHAT IT WILL CONTAIN.

SOME five years ago, when I issued a collection of articles contributed to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, under the title of "Centres of Spiritual Activity," I prefixed it with an introduction in which I ventured to define my ideas as to the nature and scope of the Ideal Church. There was one sentence in this introduction which summed up somewhat paradoxically, but yet quite truthfully, the essential characteristics of my conception of the Ideal Church. That sentence was as follows:—"The Ideal Church will include atheists among its members, and run a theatre and a public-house." The formula was purposely cast in a shape which was calculated to provoke attention and to excite reflection. It would have been perfectly possible to have framed the conception in terms that would not have been open to cavil, but it was worth while to incur criticism for the sake of stirring up thought. Mr. Blathwayt, towards the close of last year, called at my office to have a conversation with me on the subject, and published his notes of our talk in *Great Thoughts* of January 3rd. The report of our conversation was then sent round by the editor of *Great Thoughts* to various persons, whose opinions upon the ideal therein set forth have been published in a subsequent number of the same paper.

Dr. Clifford, the ex-President of the Baptist Union, expressed himself as completely in sympathy with the spirit and aim out of which my theory grew, and saw in them and it a return to the Christianity of Christ Jesus. His objections to some of the details were expressed by him in a correspondence which subsequently appeared in the *Baptist* newspaper. Canon Scott-Holland complained that my ideal of a Church devoted to doing good left off before the difficulty of the Churches begins. The assertion of Dogma, the claim of the Sacraments, the power of the Church, begin when a man, trying to do good, finds that he cannot do good at all without the inflow of secret healing life which comes through the fixed elements in the Church—Dogma, Sacrament, Priesthood. The Rev. Dr. Thain Davidson cries "'Good Lord, deliver us!' The heterogeneous conglomeration in which your prophetic eyes sees the Church of the Future is nothing better than a social and religious chaos." He condemns my conception as grotesque, as defiant of biblical teaching, and as involving the throwing aside of the whole system of Pauline theology, and of substituting the broad road for the narrow. The Bishop of Bedford in a long letter modestly expresses his preference for the Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ, which he maintains would be set aside if Mr. Stead's theories were to prevail. Dr. Billing says: "I should hail a new reformation which should give us champions of good works as zealous as the old Reformation champions of justification by faith. Such will probably neither 'run a theatre nor a public-house,' but they will find an immense field for them to labour in. The Church of the Incarnation has a boundless mission to the human race, but I do not expect any real benefit for the race from any effort that does not recognise the necessity of a moral change, and I know of no hope for this change but from Christ, and the means to this end He has ordained." The Rev. Robert Horton says that he entirely agrees with what I obviously mean, but he is obliged to differ from what I actually say. The hope of the world seems to him to lie in the Church sinking into her proper insignificance in order that Christ should take His rightful place. Lord Meath does not see how any Christian could well find fault with my ideal Church, seeing that it is to consist of all men who take Christ as their example, and who endeavour to imitate the Saviour of mankind in their lives, as our Lord Himself has said that "he that is not against us is on our part." Colonel Griffin, the Vice-President of the Baptist Union, says the Church of the future will still be the Church of the past. Christ's Church remaineth; cannot be improved. The Church will be ever the same. The world needs no new Church. If we are to be Christs it will be by having Christ's spirit in us, which we can only have by close personal contact with the living Saviour. Professor John Stuart Blackie thinks that there can be no doubt that in the main Mr. Stead is quite right. Nevertheless, he thinks that atheists must be left outside. Looking at Christ as a friend looks to a friend, men will learn to be Christians and forget to be Churchmen. The Rev. John Pulsford, in a very kindly letter, says that he foresaw that my imprisonment would be of unspeakable advantage to me, but a leader of men must be all the more careful that he is led, otherwise he will deceive and curse both himself and those whom he leads. Strictly speaking, there is but one right Leader of men. If the real men of the future are called to be "not Christians but Christs," they will no more prescribe either theological or ecclesiastical systems than Christ did. "I want to underscore and endorse every line of that paragraph of Mr. Stead's confession of faith, beginning with, I think, 'Christ came into the world to bring heaven to earth,' etc. etc."

In my reply in the current number of *Great Thoughts* I entirely disclaim any desire to invent a new Church. If, as the Bishop of Bedford seems to think, the ideal Church I described five years ago is not the Church of Christ, then it has not a leg to stand upon. For the Church of the Future must be the Church of Christ, or it is not worth while talking about.

So far from ignoring the central fact that the Church is a picked company of select and elect souls, who are gathered together out of the world in order that they may more effectively help to save the world, I hold that doctrine much more strongly than some of my critics. All that I asked was that in constructing our ideal Church below we should endeavour to make it approximate as closely as possible to the Church of the Firstborn above. There are sheep and there are goats; but somehow their skins have got mixed. When people cry out against me for saying that the ideal Church ought to include atheists, they forget that we are all atheists half our time, and that the Church that does not include atheists as a practical, actual fact among its members, is a Church which has never yet existed in this world. As to the Rev. Canon Scott-Holland's criticism, I cannot bring myself to believe that the Divine Spirit is farmed out to any ring of ecclesiastical monopolists as if it were a syndicate with the exclusive concession to a patent medicine; nor can I, with the Society of Friends before me, regard Sacraments as so indispensable.

It is the mission of the Church to interpret the love of God to a world which is sometimes so miserable it forgets to love, and when it ceases to love it loses touch with God. Where love is, God is, and the true ideal Church is that which best makes men feel that God is love, and that God is everywhere. Among all men and women of this generation there is no one who preaches more passionately and with a more earnest conviction the truth that only love and sacrifice can save the world than Olive Schreiner. In an ideal Church which included Christ-like souls forlorn in the lack of the consolations of Christianity, surely the author of "The Story of a South African Farm," would find a shelter and a home.

FIFTY YEARS OF SANITARY PROGRESS.

THERE is an interesting article in the *Edinburgh Review* upon the "Sanitary Progress of the last Fifty Years," based chiefly upon Sir John Simon's history of English sanitary institutions. In the present day, when we are all shuddering at Darkest England as it is now, to see the following picture of English towns (taken from the report of the Royal Commission, 1844-5) is quite refreshing:—

Out of 50 towns visited on behalf of the Commissioners, the drainage was reported as bad in 43, the cleansing in 42, the water supply in 32. In Liverpool 40,000, and in Manchester 15,000, of the working class lived in cellars, "dark, damp, dirty, and ill-ventilated." The results of this state of things were clearly seen. Whilst the death-rate in country districts was 18·2 per thousand, in towns it was 26·2, in Birmingham and Leeds it was 27·2, in Bristol 30·9, in Manchester 33·7, in Liverpool 34·8. The average age at death in Rutland and in Wiltshire was 36½ years, whilst in Leeds it was 21, in Manchester 20, in Liverpool 17.

The sanitary period began in 1838, after which our history falls into three main periods. There is, first of all, from 1838 to 1854, a time of great, and, on the part of the general public, somewhat blind activity, when a sense of evils rather than a knowledge of possible remedies dictated public action. From 1854 to 1866 there follows a time of apparent stagnation, but perhaps of greater and more lasting growth. With 1866 begins a great outburst of legislative activity, stimulated by the report of the Royal Sanitary Commission in 1871, which has lasted to the present time, and has, to some extent at least, affected administration.

From that day to this progress, although irregular, has been steady. The article is not one which can be summarised with advantage, but the following figures are interesting. If all men lived their full span of eighty years the death-rate would be 12·5 per thousand. In Surrey, outside London, the actual death-rate was brought down to 14·3. The death-rate in 1838 in England was 22·4, but it has never fallen below 21. In the ten years from 1871–80 the children born in any one of these years had 1,800,000 years more of expectation of life than they would have had if they had been born between 1838–54. Notwithstanding all our sanitary progress, the chance of a man reaching three-score years and ten is smaller than it was sixty years ago. In London in the second half of the seventeenth century the death-rate was 80 per thousand, in the eighteenth it had fallen to 50 per thousand, in the first half of the nineteenth to 25, and it is now down to 17½. Rothbury has the lowest death-rate in the kingdom, viz. 11·33. The death-rate goes up the more crowded the population is to the square mile. In 129 districts, with less than 200 per square mile, the death-rate is 18½, while in those which have a density of 6,000 a square mile the death-rate is 30¼. In London the death-rate from zymotic diseases has fallen from 5·2 in 1840-50 to 2·24 in 1889. The death-rate from consumption has fallen from 2·68 in 1851-60 to 1·55 in 1888. Deaths from diseases of the nervous system in London are fewer than those in Wiltshire. In 1888 the figures were: London, 2·19 per thousand; Wiltshire, 2·67. The reviewer says, in conclusion.:—

Sanitary progress demands many things—statesmanlike direction on the part of the central authority, a policy of education rather than of coercion, a gradual development as against fussy interference, intelligent co-operation on the part of the local authorities, a certain knowledge of sanitary cause and effect, a steady sense of public duty. In no part of life is the need of a broad conception of the interdependence of the various members of the body politic so pressing.

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE IN LONDON.

BY ELIZABETH BISLAND.

ELIZABETH BISLAND, after circling the world at top speed, is contributing articles to the *Cosmopolitan* on things of interest in the Old World. There is nothing in her January article "On the People's Palace" calling for special attention beyond its illustrations and the unconscious burlesque fashion in which the authoress exaggerates the popular legend of the East End of London. Here, for instance, is an example:—

Imagine a city the size of New York, containing over a million inhabitants of a race that claims to stand in the very forefront of human progress, and in this city not a single newspaper published, not one public library, and not one shop for the sale of books!

This might pass as the description of a town in darkest Africa, but on the contrary it lies in the very heart of civilisation, Christianity, and enlightenment. Not a hand was lifted to lighten the intellectual gloom of this "city of dreadful night;" indeed, very few had the faintest conception of its condition, until seven years ago, when Walter Besant, the novelist, began its exploration in search of material for a new romance. So moved and astonished was he by the deadly dulness and dreariness, the ugliness, the squalid pleasures and heavy ignorance of East London, that he set earnestly about the discovery of a remedy. The result of these efforts was "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," that shocked and aroused the conscience of all England.

Those familiar with it know that all London is divided into three parts, the centre being the City proper—the great commercial and financial axle of the earth—and its right and left wings being respectively a superb capital adorned with all that art, wealth, and power can devise or command, and an unbeautiful city of toilers, a densely populated manufacturing town, the home of the poor, the laborious, and the miserable.

It is as if the City sat in the centre, and judged all the inhabitants of London, setting the fortunate, the powerful, and the prosperous on its right hand amid all things desirable, and saying to the impotent, the unhappy, and the vicious: "Sit thou on my left, and—blessed are they that expect nothing!"

The churches are numerous and active, and religious workers untiring in their efforts to reclaim the vicious; but as yet no one had dreamed of a duty to the young, the healthy, the self-supporting, and the moral. They were left to content themselves as best they could with the dull round of labour and cheap, coarse amusements. Indeed the average English workman has so great a horror of charity that no one dared offer it to him until Mr. Besant made plain his desperate need of intellectual aid and alms of pleasure. Though the plan of this new benevolence had been set forth in the form of a novel, so feasible and practical did it appear, and so strongly did it appeal to the public interest, etc. etc.

Then, after giving a portrait of Mr. Walter Besant, and describing the People's Palace in detail, Miss Bisland concludes as follows:—

This is the beautiful, the noble result growing out of the novelist's idea, an idea that was born from his realisation of the fact that the great difference between the rich and the poor is not in the necessities of life, but in the luxuries; not in the food and clothes, but in the pleasure of mind and body; and it is these luxuries and pleasures which wake the discontent and bitter envy of those deprived of them and form the sharpest contrast to the dull blankness and ugliness of their lives. Here is a bridge with which to cross the gulf. It does not degrade the people, because they pay for what they get; and yet a noble liberality puts these pleasures within the reach of meagre purses, opens to those starved minds and hearts the heaven of knowledge, of art, of beauty, and of pure religion.

HOW TO ELEVATE THE WORKING CLASSES.

SOME HINTS FOR LONDONERS.

THE most interesting paper in the *Quarterly Review* is one on the elevation of the working classes, which begins by reminding us that it was the common workman in old times who was the designer and constructor of the marvellous cathedrals and palaces which have been the admiration and despair of all subsequent ages :—

SOME FAMOUS WORKING MEN.

The recognised great architects and carvers of antiquity, and the old Italian painters, were men of the working class, or of the other classes who in their ambition joined the workmen. And even in philosophy and literature, many now forget, it seems, that working men were often masterful ; that Socrates was first known as a decent carver ; that Ben Jonson was a bricklayer ; that Spinoza lived by grinding lenses, and Rousseau by copying music ; that Robert Burns began life as a ploughman ; that Charles Dickens had no literary instruction, other than self-education, in his boyhood ; and that the painter "Millet had *been* a shepherd." These distinguished men were intellectual nuggets, specimens of native ore ; and our so long neglected working class are a ubiquitous but unworked mine of poetry, and science, and philosophy.

GIVE THE MAN A HOME.

How then would the *Quarterly* reviewer work this mine ? He leaves us in no doubt as to his prescription. First of all the working man must have a home :—

If the working class could be well liberated from the present system of house tenure, and, the Government or County Council laying out the future roads of London on a well-considered, liberal plan, the building plots were all made freehold, and judiciously arranged for various styles and rates of houses, and the costs of law and registration were no greater than the broker charges on the Stock Exchange, the workmen would soon undertake to build their own free houses: and would promptly find that they could have salubrious and ample homes, within the cost of their old dual rental, plus the present daily waste of time and money in the tavern and the street. Until the working class have houses of their own, there is no hope of their re-elevation.

LET HIM HAVE FRESH AIR.

To help him to a home and a space in which to live is the duty of the County Council. The reviewer says :—

The County Council have to plan and carry out, all round the outer suburbs, a complete and well-designed arrangement of exterior boulevards, with spacious avenues connecting these wide, doubly-planted, circular highways with the existing larger thoroughfares. Within the area thus treated there should be distributed abundant liberal reservations for new playgrounds, parks, and gardens ; and throughout this outer suburb, thus appropriately planned, there will be ample space for artisans to build their freehold houses —leaseholds being interdicted—at a cost for sites much lower than the present price for leaseholds.

From every suburban railway may be seen abundant plots of ground at present used for cricket, football, and lawn tennis. But the pity of it is that these attractive grounds are only waiting for the builder ; and the players year by year are ousted, having always to go further from their homes for recreation. Why do not the various clubs unite in one great metropolitan association, and themselves prepare a full suburban plan of the lands required for playgrounds, to be rented or be left entirely open ? The young men of London have, unfortunately, latent influence enough to get whatever they can reasonably require. Why are their energies so limited in action ? Have they no breadth of view, no foresight or determination ? Are they capable of nothing public but a game ?

PERSONALLY CONDUCT HIM ROUND THE MUSEUMS.

The next thing to be done is to introduce him to the world at large in which he lives, and this he thinks could be done by peripatetic discourses on the exhibitions in our National Galleries :—

Probably, of all our thirty millions here at home, not one intelligent and studious visitor per hour attends the place ; and yet, if lectures on our national biography, and on pictorial art, were given, not only would the people flock in crowds to hear them every day, but the result would be such increased interest in the history and fate of England, and of her great Empire, as would raise the spirit of the nation, and would give enormous strength to the Queen's Government in face of Foreign Powers. This is the sort of liberal education that the working class immediately require : they need a general introduction to the world. Those who are not on speaking terms with people of the labouring class can hardly understand how naturally intelligent, and yet how ignorant they are ; how narrow are their minds and understandings. Were there lectures, several each day, and "gallery rounds," in the museums at Kensington, and Bloomsbury, and Bethnal Green, to audiences of a hundred, more or less, so frequently that casual visitors could hardly fail to be in time for one at least, the effect upon the working people, not to say on those above them, would be great indeed.

GIVE HIM LEISURE TO LEARN TO LIVE.

I have not space to follow in detail the rest of his suggestions, but this is the way in which he summarises them :—

The working class must then be educated, not instructed merely ; and instruction should be aided by the use of ample means now under Government control. Excessive working hours should also be reduced, by independent mutual arrangements with employers, and as soon as possible, to give more time for education ; so that working men may morally and intellectually rise in due accordance with their higher status in the world of business and of politics.

Then, those men who are honest, and industrious, and wise, will systematically save ; and will invest, in harmony with capitalist employers, in their profit-sharing undertakings, so that the interests of labour and of capital may be made obviously concurrent, instead of being, as at present it is often thought, antagonistic.

NOTICE TO HELPERS.

THIS month I have been compelled by press of matter for which I could find no room, even in the twice-enlarged pages of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, to publish a further supplement under the title of HELP. In this supplement, which was published on February 2nd, will be found the reports connected with "The Feeding of the Starving Scholars," "The Humanising of the Workhouse," and "The Mission of the Magic Lantern." There is no intention on my part to separate the Association of Helpers from the REVIEW, but the publication, even if only occasionally, of the supplement HELP, will enable me to cope with material which would otherwise flood the REVIEW.

Particulars of the Service for the present month have already been communicated to the Helpers, the object being to ascertain how far it is possible to secure a union of the religious societies in the various towns and districts of the land, for the purpose of grappling seriously with the social question. This is the only form of the reunion of Christendom which is practical and which can be attempted at once. It is an object which must command the heartfelt sympathy of all those who are interested in the amelioration of the condition of the people, and I commend it to my readers for their consideration and support.

THE PASSING OF THE REDSKIN.

BY GENERAL MILES.

RECENTLY there has been a telegram every other day in the morning papers, signed by General Miles, who was in command of the United States forces charged with the suppression of the Redskin rebellion in Dakota. It is therefore all the more interesting to come upon his name as the author of the first paper in the *North American Review* for January on the "Future of the Indian Question." General Miles is a better soldier than a writer, and his article does not convey a very clear idea to the mind. It seems that there are only 250,000 Redskins left in the United States, but though they are few, General Miles says:—

The fact that we have had a few years of peace is no guarantee that it will continue. Within the last sixteen years we have had no less than nine Indian wars, and now we find ourselves threatened with a more serious and general uprising than any that has occurred during the whole history of Indian warfare.

They are a doomed race; none realise it better than themselves. General Miles quotes a remark of Sitting Bull's the first time he met him as indicative of the genuine sentiment of the Indians. Raising his eyes to heaven, Sitting Bull said, "God Almighty made me an Indian; He did not make me an agency Indian, and I do not intend to become one." The agents are frequently changed, and are often inexperienced; the result is that the Indians have suffered from want of food, aggravated by the failure of the crops on the plain country for the last two years. To these starving, dwindling race came emissaries from a certain region situated on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains announcing that the real Messiah had appeared among them.

So well was this deception played by men masquerading and personating the Christ that they made these superstitious savages believe that all who had faith in this "new religion" would occupy the earth, and all who did not would be destroyed; and they were told that which is most precious to the Indian heart, that the spirits of their departed relatives would be resurrected, and that after the whites were destroyed they would come back driving vast herds of buffaloes and wild horses. They met the representatives of fourteen tribes of Indians, and after several months they returned to the various tribes and announced what they had seen and heard, fully convinced that what had been told them was true.

Sitting Bull and the medicine men took advantage of the distressed condition of the Indians to preach the doctrines of the new Messiah, and, by way of making ready the way of the coming deliverer, got together arms and ammunition in order to remove the whites. The result is that the Indians are better armed and better supplied with ammunition to-day than at any other time of their history. All that General Miles can say as to the remedy for these things is that—

After careful observation of all the principal tribes in the United States, I believe that those people who have been and are still a terror to the peace and good order of certain states and territories should be placed under some government just and strong enough to control them.

It is to be hoped, now that the rebellion is at an end. General Miles will be able to practise what he preaches.

THE FUTURE OF POETRY.

BY MR. EDMUND GOSSE.

IN the *Forum* for January, Mr. Edmund Gosse, in his article "Is Verse in Danger," dons the prophet's mantle and discusses in prose the future of poetry. He thinks we are passing through a period obviously unfavourable to the development of the art of poetry. Living poets no longer enjoy popular appreciation; they are regarded now with almost complete indifference. This, he does not think, is the fault of the poets, and as one of them Mr. Gosse naturally holds different opinions. He thinks that the modern poet is blighted by the domination of the dead; as he puts it, the "activity of the dead is paramount and threatens to paralyse original writing altogether." The unfortunate modern is crowded out by the ghosts of the dead. It is worse than Chinese cheap labour in the poetic market, for these unsubstantial ancients do not even need a handful of rice to keep them alive. "Milton has no copyrights and demands no royalty. The new Orpheus throws down his harp in despair when the road to his desire is held by such an invincible army of spectres." Mr. Gosse, however, bids Orpheus take heart of grace, and confront the future with renewed hope. The antiquarian passion of our age is wearing itself out, and is likely to be succeeded by a spirit of unreasonable intolerance of the past. Terrible vengeance is to be taken upon the ghosts. One by one the old poets pass into text-books and are lost. The schoolmaster is the only friend the poet of the future dares to look to, for he alone has the power to destroy the loveliness and the charm of the old poets. Giving himself to "the vain pleasure of prophesying," Mr. Gosse writes as follows:—

Poetry, if it exist at all, will deal, and probably to a greater degree than ever before, with those more frail and ephemeral shades of emotion which prose scarcely ventures to describe. In the future, lyrical poetry will probably grow less trivial and less conventional, at the risk of being less popular. A kind of poetry now scarcely cultivated at all may be expected to occupy the attention of the poets, whether socialism hastens or delays. What may be done in this direction is indicated in France by the work of M. Coppée. The modern interest in the drama, and the ever-growing desire to see literature once more wedded to the stage, will, it can hardly be doubted, lead to a revival of dramatic poetry. In religious verse something and in philosophical verse much remains to be done. The wider hope has scarcely found a singer yet, and the deeper speculation has been very imperfectly and empirically celebrated by our poets. Whether love, the very central fountain of poetic inspiration in the past, can yield many fresh variations, remains to be seen. That passion will, however, in all probability be treated in the future less objectively and with a less obtrusive landscape background. The school which is now expiring has carried description, the consciousness of exterior forms and colours, the drapery and upholstery of nature, to its extreme limit. The next development of poetry is likely to be very bare and direct, unembroidered, perhaps even arid, in character. It will be experimental rather than descriptive, human rather than animal. So at least we vaguely conjecture. But whatever the issue may be, we may be confident that the art will retain that poignant charm over undeveloped minds, and that exquisite fascination, which for so many successive generations have made poetry the wisest and the fairest friend of youth.

"IN DARKEST ENGLAND."

PROGRESS ALONG THE WAY OUT.

GENERAL BOOTH is getting to work. On January the 29th he had a thanksgiving service in St. James's Hall, to celebrate the raising of the £100,000 necessary for the initiation of his great scheme. From *All the World*, I take the following particulars of the work that has been done and is about to be done:—

We opened the Ark on the 23rd. That's the Poor Man's Métropole. A man can have a bed in a four-bedded room for fourpence, or a little room all to himself for sixpence, with a chance to wash his clothes and have a hot bath without extra charge. What food he wants, he can buy on the restaurant plan, cheap enough.

The Prison Gate Home, in Hardwell Square, under the direction of Colonel Barker, was opened on January 30th. It accommodates fifty men. These will work at the factory connected with the Home, or at one of our other factories as seems best.

A Food Depôt, Shelter, and Poor Man's Métropole, all in one, was opened at Stanhope Street on January 31st. The Match Factory is as yet undecided upon.

A Food and Shelter Depôt, with a Factory, will be opened in Bradford in a few weeks. In Leeds, buildings are now undergoing alteration for the same purpose.

Colonel Thurman has been appointed Secretary for Emigration. He will be glad to furnish information to all intending emigrants, whether they are going out under the auspices of the Salvation Army or not, to secure information as to the reliability of situations to which they may be going, to see them safely on board ship, and arrange for them to be met on the arrival of the vessel in port.

Commissioners Booth-Clibborn have decided to temporarily open most of their halls in the cities of France as night shelters. Arrangements will be made so that their use as shelters will not interfere with the regular conduct of meetings therein. The Parisian halls of Belleville and Rue de Charenton have been thus utilised since January 12th, the one for the accommodation of men, the other for women.

Messrs. Howe and Co. have published "General Booth and His Critics: an Analysis of General Booth's Scheme, and an inquiry into the Value of the Criticisms of Professor Huxley, C. S. Lock, the *Times* newspaper, and Others." The book is written by Mr. H. Greenwood, M.A., LL.D., and will contain a summary of the new trust deed in connection with the General's scheme.

"Captain Lobe," a story of the Salvation Army, written a year or two ago, by Miss Harkness, who writes under the name of John Law, has been published in a shilling volume, with a preface by General Booth. It gives a very striking and faithful picture of the Salvation Army by one who is not a member of the Army, and it is certain to command great attention.

THE SALVATION ARMY ACCOUNTS.

The Salvation Army Accounts have recently come in for a good deal of discussion in various weekly periodicals. Comparing the accounts of the year 1890 with those for 1889, the accounts for the former year are, states the *Accountant*, kept in a decidedly better form than were those of the previous year, one of the chief improvements being in the balance-sheet, where the assets and liabilities are no longer massed together on each side, but are clearly dissociated, so that a reader can ascertain how much the Army owes, and the various descriptions of property it possesses in detail. A detailed list of subscribers to the various departments is also given; but why do not the authorities give the subscribers names in all cases, *e.g.* Canada and the United States? The funds of the Social Reform Wing ought to be kept absolutely distinct from those of the Army. Referring to the question of the Salvation Army Bank, which is to grant annuities on unusual terms, and to give depositors exceptionally large rates of interest, the *Accountant* considers it would be rash in the extreme for any ordinary trustee to invest trust funds in response to the appeal made, and for General Booth's own reputation he should furnish the public with more distinct and explicit information as to how he proposes to effect his object in any ordinary and orthodox manner. A critic in *Truth*, under the heading "Scrutator," has been commenting on these accounts, and accuses the Army's accountants of signing inaccurate statements. These gentlemen reply in the *Accountant*, and protest that the accounts are perfectly accurate, and are supported in that view by the editor of the *Accountant*, who, after reviewing the whole situation, sums up the matter by suggesting that the General should show what money he has taken from the Army funds for his own use and his family, and he should also reassure the public that the subscriptions of the Social Reform Wing will be rigidly kept apart, and that no profit will be made out of the connection by the Salvation Army itself. From a professional point of view the Army's accounts are very creditable specimens, and it would be well if other charitable institutions kept theirs as carefully and clearly.

ENGLISH CATHOLICS AND THE SOCIAL QUESTION.

However diverse the opinions entertained of General Booth's scheme, it has at least exercised a quickening influence on all religious and philanthropic bodies; and Mr. C. S. Devas, in the *Dublin Review*, in his notice of the relation of "English Catholics and the Social Problem," thus expresses his indebtedness, as a Catholic, to General Booth:—

Let me take this opportunity of urging the debt of gratitude we owe to General Booth for placing so clearly before a vast audience we could never have hoped to reach the very view we have long expressed or held on the horrible character of the godless prisons, godless workhouses, godless schools, godless homes that disgrace our land; for having so loudly proclaimed that these evils are not incurable, and above all for having so boldly asserted the absolute need of all-pervading religious influence, and that it is primarily for the sake of saving the soul that he seeks the salvation of the body. True, the reformation he is seeking will never be effected by the Salvation Army, not even in its first fervour and unimpaired organisation. That reformation can only be the work of the Catholic Church and the Christian State; but in preparing the way for the Christian restoration of society according to the mind of the Sovereign Pontiff, no one outside the pale of the Church has done better work than General Booth; and his efficacy may be tested by the violence and bitterness of the attack made upon him by one of the arch-enemies of the Christian name.

Mr. Devas urges the necessity for poor law and prison reform, and unanimity among Catholics touching social questions, of shaking hands all round, of presenting an unbroken front to their common foes, and a clear, uniform, social doctrine to the vast multitudes now disquieted by the growth of social dangers, and dissatisfied with the contradictions and feebleness of irreligious social science. The Catholic bishops and clergy are, in the reviewer's judgment, the most likely to prove impartial mediators in industrial struggles, as they are drawn from all classes and represent no class, but are interested in all. Of the question of State interference, he declares in its favour when it prevents the destruction of the domestic and social, the religious and moral order, and does not exceed its legitimate functions. On this all Christians are agreed; the measure of intervention may be discussed, but not the principle.

VARIOUS NOTICES.

Mrs. Butler, in the *Dawn* for January, says:—

No word of criticism of General Booth's Scheme shall ever appear in the pages of the humble little *Dawn*. Criticism is ungrateful in the presence of such a large-hearted and practical scheme—such a gigantic effort inspired by the love of humanity. Probably no country in the world is so rich and so poor as our poor England; and we rejoice that a channel is found, wide enough to carry much of the gold of the rich and kindly disposed down to the abodes of misery. Some of General Booth's expressions, happily apt for the times, are translated, and have become proverbial in other countries besides England. The "submerged tenth," "*Le dixieme submerge*," is constantly is use. The scheme and book are stirring up thought and action in other European cities; thank God!

The *Congregational Review* says:—

General Booth, it must be said, has been happy in some of his critics. Professor Huxley ought to secure him many thousands—probably has done so. The learned scientist writes with all the authority and with all the intolerance of an infallible pope, and destroys the force of any of his objections which deserve attention by his railing against "corybantic Christianity." We are no admirers of Salvation Army methods, but we are bound to say where Agnosticism sneers at "corybantic Christianity" it should at least be able to point to—say a hundredth part of work done for the mitigation of human sorrow and the reform of moral character by these despised "ranters." When to fierce tirades like these is added the half-expressed but really bitter disapproval of the *Times*, the fortune of the movement ought to be made.

Dr. Joseph Cook, in *Our Day*, reviewing the book, says:—

Practical American reformers would prefer to begin farther back and make the liquor traffic an outlaw. As to the city shelters, the farm colonies, and the colonies over-sea, they will prove to be efficient but not sufficient to solve the problem of the right treatment of the perishing poor. The Christian tone which sounds through every page of General Booth's book like a bugle-note is an inspiration. It only needs to be followed unflinchingly into practical experience to suggest remedies for all the present inadequacies of his plan.

THE HUMANISING OF THE WORKHOUSE.

THE efforts which have been made by our Association for the Humanising of Workhouses, although very warmly appreciated by the inmates of the workhouses, unfortunately do not seem to commend themselves in all cases to the guardians and their officials. In several instances the Christmas Number of the REVIEW, which was sent to the chaplains of the workhouses to be handed to the inmates, appears to have been confiscated by the rev. gentlemen, and have failed to reach their destination. In order to establish some means of communication between the inmates of the workhouses and the outside world, I enclosed with each copy of REVIEW a circular letter, "To my Friends in the Workhouse," asking them for friendly hints as to the supply of books, magazines, newspapers, tobacco, together with information concerning visitors, concerts, and music. I enclosed a stamped addressed envelope and a sheet of paper for reply. In very few instances does this communication appear to have reached those to whom it was addressed. It is rather a nice legal question whether the officials, even when acting under the orders of the Board of Guardians, have a right to steal my stamps. The inmates of the workhouses do not cease to be British subjects because they are in a workhouse, and I should like to know whether the local Poor-law authorities have a right to intercept any communications addressed to them, and to appropriate for their own use the postage stamps sent for reply. The Guardians of St. George's-in-the-East seem to have no doubt upon this subject, judging from the following letter which I have received from the clerk:—

Dear Sir,—I am directed by my Board to thank you for sending the REVIEW OF REVIEWS (Christmas Number) for the use of the workhouse inmates, but they strongly deprecate the surreptitious manner in which the form enclosed therein was sent, as it is contrary to good discipline and the proper management of the workhouse, and if repeated they will feel reluctantly compelled not to allow any paper to come in.

The form enclosed is returned herewith.

January 28th, 1891.

ADVICE TO A WOULD-BE JOURNALIST.

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF THOMAS CARLYLE'S.

IN *Poet-lore* for January Mr. Kingsland prints what he says is a hitherto unpublished letter of Carlyle's. It must have been one of the last that our Venerable Chief wrote with his own hand, for it was about this time, I think, that the muscular power of his right hand failed him. It is written in blue pencil. His correspondent, with much temerity, had asked his advice concerning the pursuit of journalism in lieu of the printer's craft, and the advice given (and in this instance followed for a time at least) was as follows:—

"*Chelsea*, 1 *April*, 1870.

"Dear Sir,—Your letter manifests a great deal of goodwill to me; for which I am much obliged. It also bespeaks in yourself an amiable and honourable disposition, and a stock of natural faculties and aspirations, which, if well cultivated and wisely guided, may turn to excellent account for you in life.

"I by no means advise you to look towards 'Literature' as a goal! I do advise you to continue seriously devoting all your leisure hours to acquirement of solid knowledge and clearer and clearer understanding of yourself and of the world that is about you; if, in the course of years, you should clearly feel yourself to have attained some real *wisdom* of Conduct and Thinking, and then to have actually *something to say*, there can be no harm whatever in your saying it by any honest method; but probably also there may be little or no advantage (to *yourself*, above all); and it is dangerous to count as certain that such a result (the one real sanction for literary enterprise) will arrive in one's own case while still undecided! It is true, multitudes of persons do rush into Newspaper and other Literature *without* the shadow of any such sanction; but their life, accordingly, turns out to be miserable, mad, and despicable, almost beyond that of any other class of men I know! You may believe me, an honest, rational, and really *good* printer's course of life offers far more capabilities in the world at present; especially in the British world, with its many colonies, etc. etc.

"Be wise, be steadfast, modest, diligent, you will infallibly arrive at something *good*,—and if it be a *quiet* thing instead of a noisy, think yourself all the luckier! Wishing you heartily well.—Yours sincerely,

"T. CARLYLE."

The following are the photographers of the portraits illustrating our "Character Sketch" on pages 122 and 132:—

MADAME OLGA NOVIKOFF ...	*Elliott and Fry*, 55, *Baker St.*
MR. J. A. FROUDE	*Do.* *do.*
MR. A. W. KINGLAKE... ...	*Do.* *do.*
RT. HON. W. E. GLADSTONE ...	*Stereoscopic Co.*, 110, *Regent St.*
MR. THOMAS CARLYLE ...	*Do.* *do.*
REV. JOSEPH J. OVERBECK ...	*Russell and Sons*, 17, *Baker St.*
GEN. ALEX. KIREEFF... ...	*Schonfeld and Co., St. Petersburg.*
M. KATKOFF	*Chapyrau, St. Petersburg.*
M. IVAN AKSAKOFF	*Mebius, Moscow.*

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Art Journal. February. 1s. 6d.
"La Promessa Sposa." Frontispiece. From the Picture by Henry Woods, R.A.
The Pilgrim's Way. Mrs. Henry Ady (Julia Cartwright). (Illus.)
The Staedel Art Institute, Frankfort. (Illus.) Claude Philips.
Lord Tennyson's Childhood. II. (Illus.) P. Anderson Graham.
Recent Photography. (Illus.) Charles Hastings.
Sir J. D. Linton, P.R.I. (Illus.) Frederick Wedmore.
The late Sir J. E. Boehm, R.A.

Century Magazine.
Theodore Rousseau and the French Landscape School. (Illus.) C. de Kay.

Girl's Own Paper.
Sobriquets of Artists, or The Real Names of Italian Painters.

Irish Monthly.
Art as a Profession and as a Branch of Education. D. Lane.

Magazine of Art. Feb. 1s.
"Hunger Hath No Ears." Frontispiece.
Current Art. (Illus.) Frederick Wedmore.
The Proper Mode and Study of Drawing. II. With Portrait of the Author. W. Holman Hunt.
The Portraits of John Ruskin (concluded). (Illus.) M. H. Spielmann.
The Use of Metal in Bound Books. (Illus.) S. T. Prideaux.
The late Sir Joseph Edgar Boehm, Bart., R.A. (Illus.) M. H. S.
John Warrington Wood, Sculptor. (Illus.) T. Wilmot.
Japanese Pottery. (Illus.) Ernest Hart.

New England Magazine. Jan.
Alexander Pope, an American Landseer, with Portrait and other Illustrations. F. T. Robinson.

Nineteenth Century.
Turnerian Landscape: an Arrested Art. A. W. Hunt.

Photographic Quarterly. Jan. 2s.
Frontispiece. "Confidences." Shapoor N. Bhedward.
Originality—A Talk in the Studio. H. P. Robinson.
Rationalistic Focussing. Rev. F. C. Lambert.
Geological Photography. A. S. Reid.
Artistic Photography. (Illus.). J. Andrews.
Photography from Yachts and Boats. (Illus.) Howard Farmer.
The Aims of Artistic Photography, Ernest J. Humphrey.
Photographic Portraiture. Alfred Paterson.
Air and Ventilation. (Illus.) C. H. Bothamley.
Instantaneous Photography Thirty Years Ago. (Illus.) Valentine Blanchard.
Proposed International Exhibition of Photography. Major J. Fortune Nott.

Scribner's Magazine.
Neapolitan Art—Michetti. (Illus.) A. F. Jacassy.

Stimmen Aus Maria Laach. Jan.
Rembrandt as a Teacher. A. Baumgartner.

Uber Land und Meer. Heft 7.
Professor Karl Becker. With portrait and illustrations.

Velhagen und Klasing's Neue Monatshefte. Jan.
Wilhelm Gentz. With portrait and other illustrations. I. Gentz.

Vom Fels zum Meer. Heft 4.
New Sketches. Albert Hendschel. (Illus.)

Wilson's Photographic Magazine. January. 30 cents.
Impressions in Photography. A. J. Treat.
The Application of Photography to Mythological and other Ideal Subjects. Charles W. Hearn.
Hints and Suggestions as to Study, Posing, and Composition of Mytho'ogical and Poetical Photographs.

Art Journal.—This magazine has a very good account of the Staedel Art Institute at Frankfort-on-the-Main. A more interesting article is that on Lord Tennyson's "Childhood," begun in the January number, which now brings the Laureate's career down to 1827, when he had but a "a few months more of boy life to lounge away in Lincolnshire rambles; to muse by quaint gateways entering into ancient homes of lord and lady; to dream under the shadow of the grey village spires; to watch rustic lads and lasses love-making by the hayricks; to hear Harry and Charlie sing to their team."

Gazette des Beaux Arts.—The first article of the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* is devoted to "Paul Veronese in the Ducal Palace at Venice," and is fully and beautifully illustrated. The following extract from the letterpress gives the note of M. Charles Yriarte's appreciation of his subject:—

We say the "Virgins of Raphael" as we say the "Women of Veronese." The first borrow their beauty from divine attributes; the second arrive at divinity by their human perfection, by nobility, grace, charity, and by kindness, for that is one of the special features of Veronese, and it is his secret. With him all poetry starts from reality; it does not descend from heaven upon earth, but is inherent to earth . . . Venetians have seen and known his models. They live, they smile, they speak; they also have been inscribed upon the Golden Book. In Paolo there is nothing ascetic, no reverse, no profound melancholy, no undecided gleams in which vision loses itself and thought is swallowed up. All is alive, vibrating, radiant, sun and light inundate the canvas. He has not even the great tricks of style of a painter who drowns one side of a composition in shadow; daylight penetrates everywhere; he models in full light, faces swim in ether, golden hair receives the caresses of the sun, jewels sparkle, white shoulders and exquisite necks are iridescent with mother-of-pearl reflections, magnificent stuffs all in large patterns and wide folds show up the slightest colours of their tissue; all is frank and straightforward; all is just and true; the brush scatters light and life, and dispenses it with the liberality of genius."

Among the other articles for January, one of the most interesting is a continuation of M. Charles Ephrussi's "Biography of Gerard," which brings the fashionable painter of kings to that most pleasing stage of a good man's career in which he is able, out of the fulness of his own success, to help on many a struggling successor. Ary Scheffer owed to a timely order obtained by Gerard's exertions the continuance of his career as a painter, which he, under the pressure of necessity and disappointment, had resolved to abandon. Leopold Robert was not saved from eventual suicide, but his early years were cheered and his talents developed by Gerard's encouragement. Ingres also was helped to get his foot upon the ladder. Among the illustrations in this article an engraving of a delightful portrait of the Princess Ponte-Carvo, gives an excellent conception of the charm of Gerard's style.

Magazine of Art.—Mr. M. H. Spielmann brings to a conclusion his series of very interesting articles on the "Portraits of Mr. Ruskin." The illustrations show us Mr. Ruskin as he was in 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1884. The picture of 1880 is from a bust by the late Sir Edgar Boehm, who himself forms the subject of another sketch in the same magazine. John Warrington Wood, the sculptor, who died in 1886, also has an article to himself.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—A word should be given to Albert Hendschel's sketches. Just before Christmas 1871, a publisher at Frankfort-on-the-Main exhibited in his window a few leaves from a portfolio of drawings, and they immediately attracted great attention. The windows were besieged with people, and in a few days all the sketches were sold so that new editions were speedily called for. No one knew anything of the artist who at one stroke had created such an extraordinary sensation by his representations of scenes and events from real life and of certain characters familiar in the streets of Frankfort. With an unusually faithful memory for details of anything he had once seen, and with much good-nature and fine humour, the most trivial circumstances of life grew under his creative hand into interesting character sketches of the first rank. The artist died in 1884, scarcely forty years of age. The new sketches are a selection from his unpublished drawings.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MONTH.

OWING to the terrible fogs that we have been having, London photographers have had but few sitters, and have also been unable to produce the usual average of work.

POLITICAL.

MESSRS. RUSSELL AND SONS, BAKER STREET.

Madame Olga Novikoff (O.K.) Taken in four positions—three standing up, the other head and shoulders.

The late Charles Bradlaugh. Head and shoulders. Fine portrait of the late Member for Northampton.

SOCIAL.

MESSRS. RUSSELL AND SONS, BAKER STREET.

Mr. Gill, Q.C. Head and shoulders.

Lady Egerton of Tatton. Head and shoulders. Outdoor costume.

Lady Lethbridge. Head and shoulders. Evening dress.

MESSRS. CHANCELLOR AND SON, DUBLIN.

Lord Treagh. Head and shoulders.

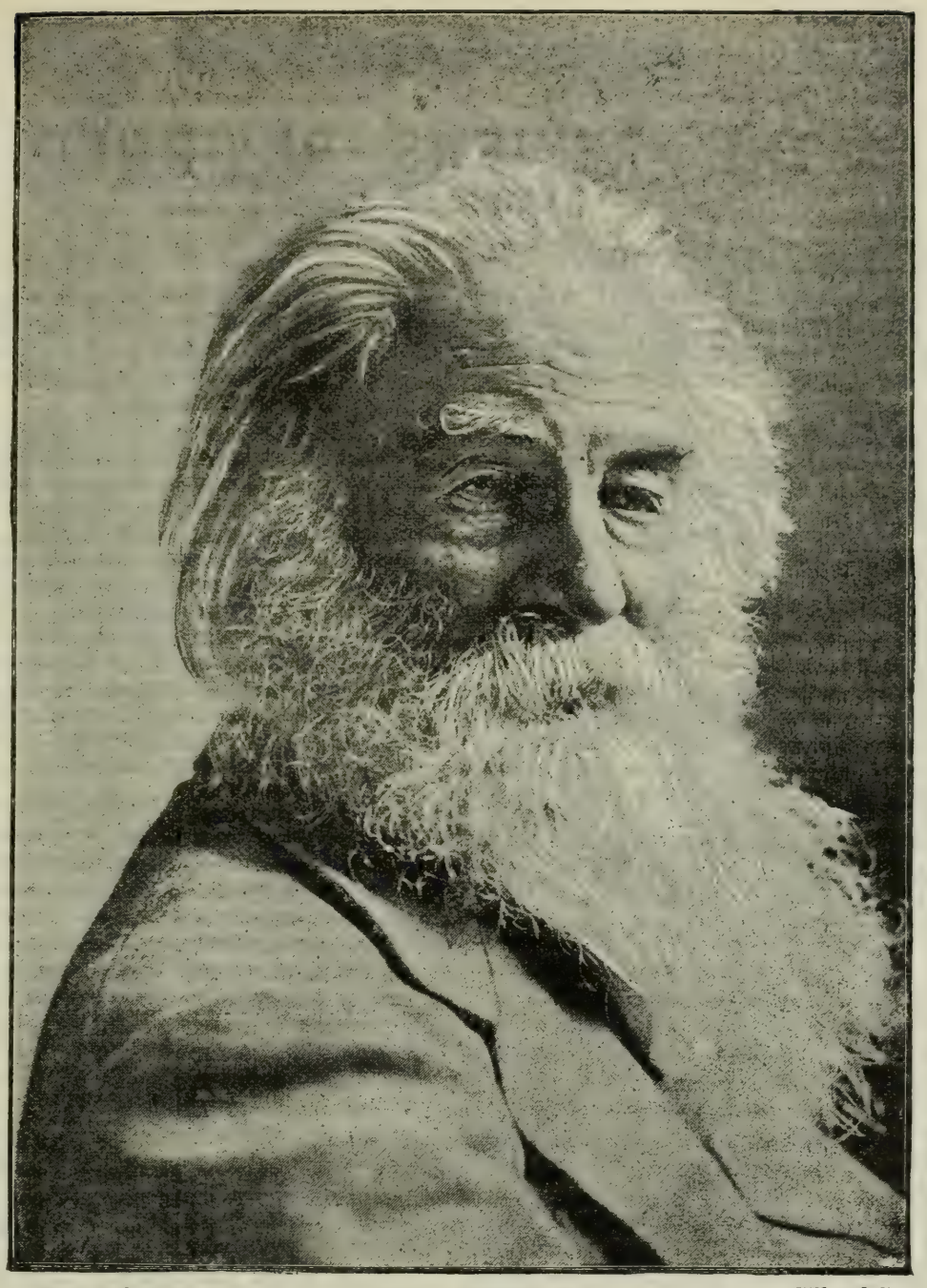
Lady Treagh. Bust.

RELIGIOUS.

RUSSELL AND SONS.

The Rev. Gunion Rutherford. Head and shoulders. Excellent likenesss of the Headmaster of Westminster School.

Dr. Magee. Head and shoulders. Likeness of the Archbishop-Designate of York.



From a photo by] WALT WHITMAN. *[Gill and Co*

Dean Gregory, of St. Paul's. Full face. Excellent portrait of the successor of Dean Church.

Dean of Achenny. Three-quarters length. Sitting position.

Dr. Perowne. Portrait of the Bishop-Designate of Worcester.

R. STANLEY AND CO.

A Consistory at the Vatican, 1890. Most curious bird's-eye view of Pope Leo XIII, surrounded by his Household and the Sacred College. Taken with a detective camera.

LITERARY.

RUSSELL AND SONS.

Rider Haggard, Esq. Excellent likeness of the author of "King Solomon's Mines."

THEATRICAL.

RUSSELL AND SONS.

Miss Rose Norreys. Three-quarter length.

We have also received—

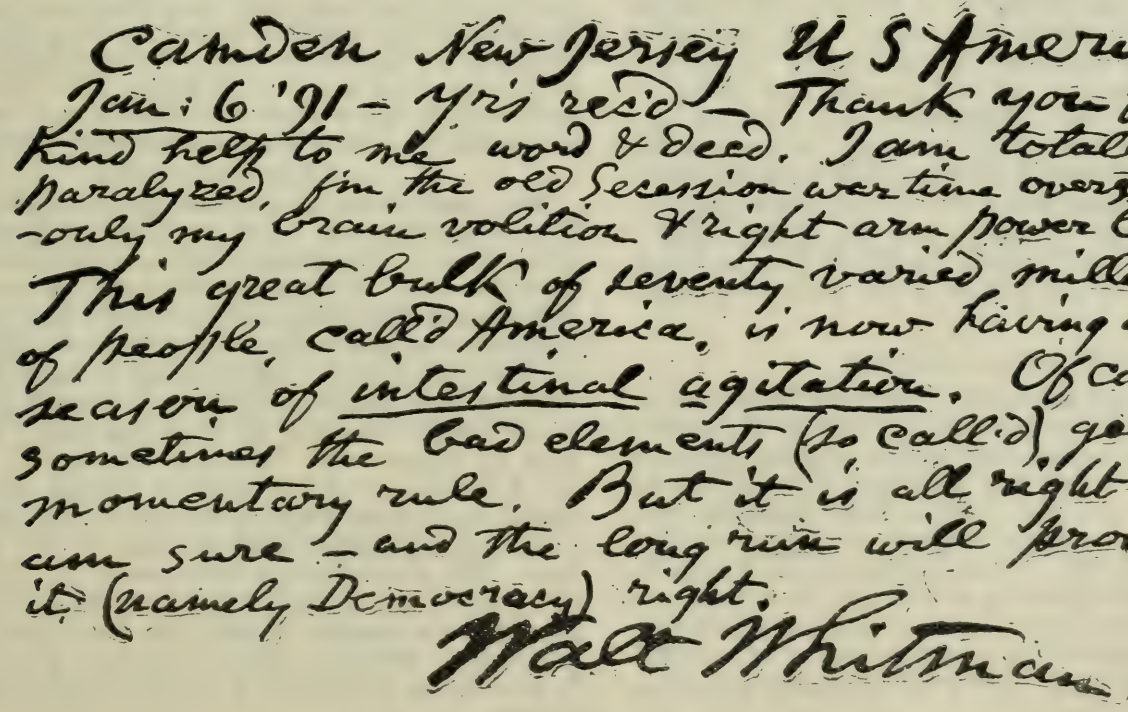
The Theatre, containing portraits of Miss Attalie Claire and of Mr. Charles Warner as "Harry Dunstable" in "A Million of Money."

Fashion and Sport have published during the month of January photographs of Miss Julia Neilson and Lord Carnegie.

Notable Women at Home, for February, contains portraits of Lady Algernon Borthwick, Lady Monckton, and Miss Jessie Bond.

"OUR CELEBRITIES.

February. Published by Sampson Low. Photographs by Walery. Edited by Percy Notcutt, Esq.


Camden New Jersey U S America
Jan: 6 '91 – Yr's recd – Thank you for
kind help to me word & deed. I am totally
paralyzed, fm the old Secession war time overtaken
– only my brain volition & right arm power left.
This great bulk of seventy varied millions
of people, call'd America, is now having a good
season of intestinal agitation. Of course
sometimes the bad elements (so call'd) get
momentary rule. But it is all right I
am sure – and the long run will prove
it (namely Democracy) right.
Walt Whitman

[AUTOGRAPH POSTCARD FROM WALT WHITMAN.]

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

I HAVE referred elsewhere to the two chief articles in the *Contemporary* for February, Count Tolstoi's blast against tobacco, and Dr. Abbott's exposition of his views as to the resurrection. There are other articles of considerable interest.

POPULAR MOVEMENTS IN INDIA.

Sir W. W. Hunter, writing under this title, sets forth the influences at work in India which have led to the three popular movements, and he also explains the stage at which each of these movements has arrived. The Government, he says—

Has accepted the offers of troops made by the princes of the Feudatory States; it has shown how far it is willing to accede to the wishes of our own subjects in the British Provinces, with reference to the expansion of the Legislative Councils; it has taken action to meet the demands of the social reformers for the protection of child-brides.

Dr. Hunter is a cheery optimist, and he finds, in the fact that the Indian National Congress proposes to send one hundred delegates to England to state their case on British platforms, a splendid recognition of the British position as the mother country of her great empire throughout the world. It tells us in most unmistakable language that India herself believes in the justice of England.

MR. FREEMAN ON CHURCH PROPERTY.

Mr. Freeman writes in reply to Mr. Clarke on ancient Church endowments, and sets forth in the clearest and strongest way the conclusions which he states more at length in his little book, "On Endowments. What Are They?" He adds a few sayings which he thinks may clear the way on both sides. First, he advises disputants to avoid, as far as possible, talking about the property of the Church of England. The property so described is really held by a crowd of corporations, solely and aggregately endowed at sundry times and in divers manners. Secondly, he advises that no one should confuse the issue by talking as if the existing ecclesiastical property was taken from one Church and given to another at the Reformation. There was no general taking away from one set of persons and giving to another. Lastly, he deprecates the use of the term "national property," for national property in the strictest sense of the word does not now exist among us. The State has supreme power over ecclesiastical property, as it has over all property, and he thinks that a good deal of the unwillingness to admit this is due to the undervaluing of the power of the State over other kinds of property.

SOME OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Traill, in a paper called "Romance Realisticised," suggests various illustrations of the results that would follow from the treatment of certain classical plays and romances according to the analytical methods of the latest school of modern fiction. Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice gives us a biographico-historical paper on Lord John Russell, and Mr. Romanes praises very highly the scientific genius of Aristotle within the four corners of biology. He declares that Aristotle deserves the veneration of modern men for his amazing instinct of scientific method and his immense power of grasping generalisations.

ANGLO-CATHOLICISM AND THE CHURCH.

Dr. Fairbairn follows up his paper of last March on modern Anglo-Catholicism by a paper very solid and weighty as his manner is, the object of which is to demonstrate how little the Anglo-Catholic polity resembles the New Testament Church.

Of that Church it is, according to its own claims, either the direct and legitimate descendant, or it is nothing. Compared with its putative source, the contrasts and even contradictions are much more striking than the resemblances, and in the respects and degree in which it differs it does equal injustice to the Christianity of Christ and of His people. The most inveterate schismatic is the person or the party that draws round himself or itself a circle, and says, "within this is the sphere of God's 'covenanted mercies'; all without is the region of the uncovenanted. We are the Catholic Church; all beyond is the province of the Sectaries and the Sects." There is nothing in all history so intensely schismatic as this pseudo-Catholicism; it is the vanity of the sectary in its worst possible form.

HOW TO CIVILISE MOSLEM COUNTRIES.

Prince Malcom Khan, in a brief but suggestive paper on "Persian Civilisation," declares that Europe will never civilise Persia until she can persuade the Mussulmans that civilisation is not anti-Mussulman. At present the Mohammedans are convinced that all proposals to make railways, to spread trade, and to introduce reforms are simply phases of a new crusade against Islam, a crusade of science carried on by policy, by trade, and by financial power. Mohammedans have only one principle, and that is their religion. Except the one thing of polygamy, Prince Malcom Khan maintains that there is not a single point on which Islam is in contradiction with civilising principles. The only chance of making progress in the Mohammedan world is to induce the ingenious Mohammedan to believe that our own principles have all been transplanted from the Koran.

I can assure you that the little progress which we see in Persia and Turkey, especially in Persia, is due to this fact, that some people have taken your European principles, and instead of saying that they came from Europe, from England, France or Germany, have said: "We have nothing to do with Europeans; these are the true principles of our own religion (and, indeed, that is quite true) which have been *taken by Europeans!*" That has had a marvellous effect at once.

ATHENS REVISITED.

The most valuable political paper in the number is Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's paper on "Athens Revisited." He gives a very interesting and hopeful account of the Greek capital. Deputy Lefevre travelled eastwards with Philosopher Harrison, and he agrees with his travelling companion as to the duty of returning the Elgin Marbles to their native land. He took part in the public demonstrations that preceded the Greek general elections, and heard the crowd greet M. Tricoupis with "Long life to God in heaven and Tricoupis on earth." The more Mr. Lefevre sees of the modern Greeks, the more convinced he is that they are identical with the Greeks of old. Ulysses rather than Achilles it still their model hero. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre interviewed M. Tricoupis, and if he had been a wise man he would have sent a full report of his interview to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, where it would have attracted more immediate attention than it is possible to secure for a belated article in a monthly review.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE first place in the *Fortnightly Review* is taken up by a terrible article of forty pages in length, entitled "Russian Finance—the Racking of the Peasantry," by that man in a mask, "Mr. E. B. Lanin," who, it is declared, is not now living in Russia. As a matter of fact, it is generally understood that there is no "Mr. Lanin," but the importance of the article does not depend upon the author, but upon the accuracy of the statements which he makes, some of which are terrible.

THE CONDITION OF THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.

The gist of the whole article is found in the following extract from a book published last year by M. Nemirovitch-Dantshenko:—

Suffering, tortured, ruined people! Who will stand up for you? It seems as if there were no crawling thing that does not feed upon you! My conception of Russia is that of a huge giant put to sleep by magic spells; every unclean and slimy thing has meanwhile crept upon him, every species of vermin is continuously gnawing him without satisfying its greed. Lichens are on him, and mosses have grown over him. His body is stretched out upon the ground, and a forest has grown up around him; and in the forest God's light is absent; darkness alone prevails.

Nothing, even the remotely approaching prosperity, is visible in any corner of the Empire. An extraordinary statement is made, on the authority of Sokolovski, of St. Petersburg, concerning the wholesale purchase of the children of peasants who are carried to St. Petersburg, and sold like calves to manufacturers and shopkeepers.

The only real hope that glimmers upon the horizon is kindled by the consciousness that, just as no country could be quite so paradisaical as Finland was made out to be last month, so no country could be quite so utterly damned as Russia is made out to be in the present paper.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir Henry Pottinger describes a couple of days' "Hunting on a Norwegian Island," an authentic narrative of genuine wild sport, which is described with much vigour, and is very interesting reading. Mr. George Meredith continues his story. Mr. David Schloss writes on "The Road to Social Peace" in a somewhat ineffective fashion.

Mr. William Archer's paper on "Critics 'Over the Coals,'" deals with the principles laid down in the action of Besque *v.* Sarcey.

GO TO KENTUCKY.

The Duke of Marlborough, writing on the farms of Trotting Horses in Kentucky, concludes as follows:—

Go out to Kentucky and see for yourself what the country is. Your ancestors went out there one hundred and fifty years ago, and their descendants live there. There is plenty of room for more: there are plenty of farms to be had for prices you can afford to give. You will enjoy a refined home in which to settle and bring up your children. Instead of going to the North to invest in prairie-lands, turn your steps to Kentucky, and you will bless me for having written these few notes on the old homesteads of Kentucky and her admirable breed of trotting-horses.

THE CELT TO THE FRONT.

MR. GRANT ALLEN writes on "The Celt in English Art" *apropos* of Mr. Burne-Jones's picture of the Briar Rose.

How exquisite, how sad, how tender, how soulful! The deep melancholy of the Celtic temper—so human, so humanising—the rich dower of a conquered race, long oppressed and ground down, speaks forth with mute eloquence from every storied line of it. Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought. From Ossian to Burne-Jones and George Meredith, Celtic art in all forms has struck that note most consistently.

It is this profound infusion of Celticism and of the modern spirit into essentially decorative pictoral art that marks, to my mind, Burne-Jones's true greatness.

The article, however, is interesting on account of the first page, which deals with the influence of the Celt in literature and politics. The New Radicalism, he maintains, is an essentially Celtic product. But how does Mr Grant Allen make out that General Booth is a Celt?

DECORATIVE ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Mrs. J. E. H. Gordon has a brief paper on "The Development of Decorative Electricity," in which she indicates the first tadpole wriggle of an ideal scientific use of the imagination required to produce good and artistic results. Among other suggestions which she makes is that an electric cigar lighter should hang near every front door. She would also have electric lamps in all the principal cupboards, linen and housemaid's closets, wine and coal cellars. In the drawing-room the light of the future will be a reflected light. Many of her suggestions are interesting, but I have not space to quote them at length.

MR. OSCAR WILDE ON CHRISTIANITY.

There is a very wonderful article, entitled "The Soul of Man under Socialism," in which Mr. Oscar Wilde indulges in large discourse for the space of thirty pages. Mr. Oscar Wilde has written about many things, but it will surprise most of his friends to find him coming out, like the Duke of Marlborough, as an interpreter of Christianity:—

"Know thyself" was written over the portal of the antique world. Over the portal of the new world, "Be thyself" shall be written. And the message of Christ to man was simply "Be thyself" That is the secret of Christ.

His last word is that the new Individualism, for whose service Socialism, willingly or unwillingly, is working, is the new Hellenism. The worship of pain has hitherto dominated the world; the Individualism which Christ brought can only be realised through pain and in solitude. The Individualism of the future will develop itself through joy. Even now, in some places in the world, the message of Christ is necessary—in Russia, for instance. There, the Nihilist is the real Christian, and the mediæval Christ is the real Christ. There are a good many other paradoxes, after Mr. Oscar Wilde's customary pattern.

Senor Castelar on Public Affairs.—In the *España Moderna* Señor Castelar, in his "*Cronica Internacional*," expresses some disapproval of the English attitude towards Portugal, and exhibits a faith in the future "civilising mission" of the Portuguese in Africa, which, if faith can remove mountains, should make the Congo and Shiré railways a *fait accompli* without further ado. Señor Castelar devotes two or three pages to the situation in Ireland, in which he describes Mr. Parnell as "rushing about his kingdom, which shrinks away and vanishes, like the *Peau de Chagrin* of Balzac's famous tale, under his very feet." "The parochial clergy," he says, "long ago disgusted that a Protestant should dominate a Catholic nation, have turned against him, and, on the other hand, have worked on the religious sentiments which are the true basis of national life. Where political sentiments are stronger than ancient faith, it costs the Irish much difficulty to detach themselves from a man who has so successfully led their aspirations towards an attainable goal; but where religion predominates over political ideas, Parnell appears like the fallen angel cast down from the heights of the Empyrean to the deepest abyss."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* there are two or three articles of considerable political interest. The one which Mr. Brett called "The Shirt of Nessus," but which Mr. Knowles rechristened "The Tyranny of the Nonconformist Conscience," is noticed elsewhere.

THE LESSON OF THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

Mr. Champion, writing on "Trade Unionism in Australia," gives a very vivid picture of the great struggle which resulted in the defeat of the strikers. As Mr. Champion says, it was his good fortune, after assisting at the Austerlitz of Labour, to have assisted at its Moscow. After three months' fighting the labour leaders were unmistakably and unavoidably beaten on every point of the issue. Mr. Champion thus sums up the lessons in strikes :—

It has conclusively shown that the most gigantic federation of labour, unless it is handled with a greater strategic ability than is at present available in Australia, will break like an egg against an ironclad when faced by the resolute opposition of employers who are also federated. It has shown that, difficult as it is for employers to sink their rival interests against a common enemy, they will do so, and receive public support in the most democratic countries, so soon as labour makes a demand which the public holds to be arbitrary or unfair. It has shown that a community composed of men of British descent draws the line very firmly at demands based on the idea that any power outside Parliament should coerce a man into striking, and has no sympathy with methods forbidden by law. The bitter experience of Australia will indeed have been wasted unless the obvious deductions from this failure are drawn in other countries.

THE SCOTTISH RAILWAY STRIKE.

Sir Herbert Maxwell writes on the Scotch railway strike from the point of view of one who is heart and soul and altogether on the side of the railway directors. He says :—

The firm attitude maintained by the boards of directors was, in reality, the most merciful to their men. Had they shown signs of flinching, the strike, in view of the wholesale intimidation practised, would probably have become universal.

Still, the strike shows even Sir Herbert Maxwell that something ought to be done, and his chief suggestions are two :—

It would be desirable to establish an independent authority to whom appeal should be had—say, in the case of railways, the Railway Commissioners (strengthened possibly by an addition to their number), whose duty it should be to arbitrate in all disputes as to hours, ordinary or overtime pay, and other matters affecting the service.

Further, and equally necessary, is the introduction of that principle which has been found indispensable in every disciplined or partially disciplined force—namely, a system of deferred benefits.

MR. GLADSTONE'S REPLY TO PROFESSOR HUXLEY.

The last paper in the review is devoted to an elaborate reply by Mr. Gladstone to Professor Huxley's attack on the "swine miracle." Mr. Gladstone claims that he demonstrates that Professor Huxley's contention that the swineherds were punished by Christ for pursuing a calling which to them was an innocent one is to run counter to every law of reasonable historical interpretation.

THE SCEPTICISM OF CARDINAL NEWMAN.

Mr. Leslie Stephen maintains that at bottom Cardinal Newman was a sceptic, although he accepted with perfect sincerity the dogmas of the Catholic Church. This is Mr. Stephen's account of the Cardinal's philosophic position:—

We can only succeed in believing, according to his own account, first, by an arbitrary assent given avowedly in excess of reason; and then rejecting peremptorily all reasoned opposition; and finally by putting ourselves at the feet of a vast organisation with great powers of "persuasion," which it uses to silence reason, to enforce belief in dogma as a duty, and to denounce as wickedness the inquiry for reasons. A conclusion peremptorily asserted in this fashion is simply scepticism afraid of itself. It orders us to believe because, if we don't believe, we shall doubt. That is virtually to admit that doubt is the legitimate and normal result of reasoning, which is, I take it, the essential characteristic of scepticism.

THE DECLINE OF INDIAN TASTE.

Mrs. Kingscote pleads for the formation of a society of scientific and artistic men who will inquire into Indian art, and even undertake an expedition of inquiry in order to ascertain the causes of the decline of Indian taste. She thinks that the founding of industrial schools of art and museums, local exhibitions, and a gigantic and glorious yearly exhibition of purely Indian work would succeed in effecting a revival of the ancient art of India.

A PLEA FOR THE BIRDS.

Dr. Jessop describes how he created a home and refuge for the little birds in a small plantation about as large as Berkeley Square. He maintains that the Temple Gardens would swarm with all kinds of strange birds in five years, if only they had some broad belts of evergreen shrubs and here and there a jungle of herbaceous plants. As our office windows look down upon the Temple Gardens, I sincerely hope that Dr. Jessop's advice will be taken without more ado. But it is not sufficient to plant shrubberies in which to accommodate your birds in summer. You must also provide for them in winter.

When the frost is severe, and the ground is hard, and the snow is deep, you must provide yourself with a vessel of some capacity, and you must cut up a big loaf into blocks, and you must sprinkle it with barleymeal, as Mr. Johnnie Thrush recommended in one of the newspapers, and you must pour boiling water upon it, and stir it all up till it assumes the consistency of a pudding, and you must add a handful of hempseed. Then you must have a space of two or three yards square swept of the snow, and you must spoon out the delicious mixture, and then you will see what you will see

But I have not space to give the whole of Dr. Jessop's prescription, which nearly fills a page of the *Nineteenth Century*. The upshot of it is that in the course of a hard winter it will not cost you more than five or six shillings to feed your birds through the hardest of frosts.

SOME OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Alfred W. Hunt points out some causes why what he calls Turnerian landscape art has been checked since the time of Turner, Cox, and Linnell :—

Thirst for new knowledge, a disposition to test all conventionalities, and a feeling of overshadowing difficulty in the face of new knowledge, have been some of the not ignoble causes of its present state on the artist's side. As for the public, they have been, perhaps, a trifle too fond of photography, and not sufficiently on their guard against its influence in pictures.

Mr. E. N. Buxton gives a very pleasant and interesting account of how he shot the Father of all the Goats in Asia Minor. Mr. Daigoro Goh, under the title of "A Japanese View of New Japan," sets forth the case in favour of a revision of treaties as well as the legitimate demand of the Japanese Government in the matter of extra territorialities. Colonel Lonsdale Hall explains the War Game with the aid of a map.

THE PATERNOSTER REVIEW.

THE *Paternoster Review* this month appears in a new and more ornamental cover. The frontispiece is a pen-and-ink and very lifelike sketch of M. Octave Feuillet, which accompanies a brief paper by Miss Belloc.

THE BREADTH OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first place is given to an article on "Cardinal Newman, Leo the Thirteenth, and Louvain," by Mr. St George Mivart, who calls attention to the new impulse given to the teaching of philosophy at Louvain. The impulse he associates with the names of Cardinal Newman and Leo the Thirteenth. The writer does not hesitate to make the following statement, which to most readers will seem a very daring paradox:—

Here we may perhaps be permitted to state our conviction that no institution which is not a Catholic one, can perfectly fulfil the functions of a University.

This assertion is made quite apart from the question whether or not the Catholic religion is true. It is based simply on a knowledge of the breadth of Catholic theology, and of the fact that no "broad church" is so "broad" as is the teaching of Rome. This enables Catholic theology to embrace and locate every religious system, from that of the Greek Church, through every form of Christianity, Judaism, Mahometanism, and Paganism, down to the fetish worship of Western Africa. True or false, Catholicism forms a vast, harmoniously organised whole, whereof every other religious system may be adequately represented as a more or less considerable or insignificant fragment.

THE MISTAKES OF MR. STANLEY.

Mr. J. R. Werner, who at one time was a great admirer of Mr. Stanley, jumps upon his former idol. Mr. Werner denounces Mr. Stanley roundly and defends Major Barttelot. He maintains that Mr. Stanley has not shown one spark of generosity, one grain of gentlemanly feeling. With his pride and egotism he has heaped infamy and insult upon every officer who has served him.

THE CATHOLIC SOCIALIST VIEW OF EDUCATION.

Mr. William Barry, in an article under the title of "Educate our Masters," exalts the old Benedictine noviciate which combined manual labour with study, as the highest and noblest pattern which the world has ever seen. Contrasting their methods with those of the School Board, he pleads for an order of the new life, whose teachers will train children in the art of life as they are called upon to live it, instead of merely giving them shreds of science and literature devoid of significance for their daily duties. The education which he favours will subordinate the study of books to the practice of intelligible, helpful rules of living, and will approximate more nearly to the idea of a regiment than a class, to an army than a university.

THE TZAR AT HOME.

Mr. William Henry writes on "Nihilism and its Cause." He takes a more reasonable view than most Englishmen who write upon the subject. Speaking of the Emperor, he says:—

There never was a greater error than the common impression which exists not only here, but in other countries, that the Tzar never drives out without an immense escort of dragoons. You will see during the winter months, when the Tzar goes from his own palace to the Winter or other palaces, one or two mounted outriders. The time being of course well known to the police, the centre of the Nevski Prospect and other streets through which the Tzar has to travel are kept perfectly clear, and of course it is expected (and properly so) that every one will make obeisance to him as he passes in his carriage. On state occasions it may be that there is an escort of dragoons with the carriage, as in England; but the common idea that the Tzar is a prisoner in the hands of his Government is altogether false. In the winter time he goes down to Zarskoe to some grand sledging party and picnic, almost in the same way that the Queen would go to Virginia Water. At certain times he may be met driving in an open sledge with the Empress and her two daughters, and a coachman and one or two mounted equerries.

The Emperor is fond of show, particularly large military displays. He is not a very keen sportsman. He is, like all Russians, a great lover of music, and not a mean musician himself; and does not hesitate, in the domestic circle, to take a part along with the family assembled.

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

SIR GEORGE BADEN-POWELL, after sketching the history of the dispute, seeks to show that "the question of seizure is, however great from an international point of view, a mere minor question to that of the industry itself," which is affected by the dispute to the extent of one-third of its total. In his opinion—

The one complete remedy is International Agreement resulting in International Administration, with a view to the proper preservation of the fur trade.

In opposition to those who aver that the American people are still pervaded by a big sentimental cause for war in jealousy or hatred of the Britisher, Sir George says:—

I venture roundly to assert, on a not inconsiderable experience of American opinions *in situ*, that whatever truth there may have been in such an assertion in years gone by, nowadays the great mass of the American people, and especially the true Americans, born and bred, entertain the very reverse of such ideas.

THE INDIVIDUALIST IDEAL: A REPLY.

The first "reply," that to Mr. Morris's paper on the "Socialist Ideal in Art," is by Mr. W. H. Mallock, who grants the Socialists have indeed "the merit of originality, but it is an originality, which seems to all, excepting themselves, to be due solely to the non-recognition of facts." Mr. Mallock thus tersely sums up his argument:—

In all his points alike Mr. Morris is a dreamer, just as are his brother Socialists. He differs from them only in this that his dreams are the dreams of a poet; and though this prevents them from being typical of the dreams of Socialists generally, they are eminently typical of them in their obvious unreality.

Mr. Morris's own words are the best of all comments on his methods:—

"Forget six centuries o'erhung with smoke,
Forget the noisy steam and piston stroke."

A melancholy interest is connected with the second "reply"—to Mr. Bernard Shaw's article, "The Socialist Ideal in Politics"—written by Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, whose recent death all—even those opposed to him on conscientious grounds—deeply regret. Mr. Bradlaugh contends, with all the energy of his robust mind, for Individualism in the State, in Society, and in Industry. The position he takes may be sufficiently inferred from the following extract:—

I am, by the limitation of my subject, relieved from saying more on art and literature than that I think the dead level Socialistic government roller of like reward for every one, great or small, brave or cowardly, would probably flatten out of sight the whole of the peculiarities of cleverness and genius which sometimes help to serve and illumine the world. I have in this paper only to write on the stand to be made by the advocates of individualism in politics. It is on projects of industrial legislation that the battle is to be really fought.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

IRELAND FROM 1793 TO THE UNION.

Like the *Quarterly* the *Edinburgh* devotes considerable space to Mr. Lecky's "History of England in the Eighteenth Century." The reviewer, who treats the subject from the Union-Liberalist standpoint, is generally judicious in his criticism, and fairly apportions the responsibility for the cruelties of that distressed period between the Government and those in revolt. The policy of Lord Fitzwilliam, which, in his judgment, was really that of Grattan—of whom Mr. Lecky is a warm admirer—the part played by Pitt, the obstinacy of the King, and the various causes which finally led to the Union, are clearly defined.

The new volume of the "Philosophical Classics" is from the pen of Professor A. Campbell, who has chosen the life and philosophy of John Locke as his subject.

CARE AND EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

This is an interesting article, and in view of the Elementary Education (Blind) Bill, as amended by the Standing Committee of the House of Lords, should be of service to students of the question. Although blindness is decreasing, it is but slowly, 819 persons in every million in Great Britain suffering from this malady. The Royal Commission, which presented its report in 1890, inquired into the general condition of the blind, their wants, means of support, etc. The chief schools and institutions both in the United Kingdom and abroad were inspected and reported upon. The respective merits of the type used for the blind, the alphabetical (using the Roman characters as a basis), and the stenographic (shorthand signs or dots) are compared, and much useful information is given on industries for the blind and musical instruction as a means of livelihood; Dr. Campbell's Normal College and Musical Academy being specially noticed in connection with this subject. The writer concludes with the remark that "in no other existing pages of print is such a storehouse to be found, nor wise, impartial guiding, if sought for, more likely to be met with, than in the broad, generous scheme on which the Royal Commission has spent years of patient toil."

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

Abderrahman el Gabarty, a Sheikh, a distinguished Ulema, and a member of the divan established by Bonaparte in Cairo, tells, with singular absence from Oriental prejudice, the events of the French occupation during 1798-1880, translated from the original under the auspices of the National Press at Cairo. Gabarty's record throws a valuable light upon Napoleon's ill-starred attempt to found a French colony in Egypt, and indicates many of the internal causes which contributed to its failure. The present English occupation gives this narrative an exceptional interest.

LETTERS AND JOURNALS OF LADY MARY COKE.

The correspondence and diary of London's most fashionable madcap, the *enfant terrible* of society in the youthful days of George III., contain much that is suggestive of the habits and tone of the fashionable world in the eighteenth century. Of her ill-fated marriage with Lord Coke and its strange *dènouement*, her flirtations with the Duke of York, and her life at Court, with many other incidents, lovers of memoirs, who will be charmed by Lady Mary's chatty and piquant style, must learn for themselves.

THE FISCAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

The merits of the M'Kinley Tariff Bill, and the political and economic causes which led to its promulgation, are considered in this article. The writer is of opinion that the defeat of the Republicans was due not so much to a real dislike to the tariff itself as to party tactics, the Democrats making the measure a convenient focus for various discontented sections to emphasise their dissatisfaction with the party in power. The effect of the tariff on British interests is also noticed, the writer in conclusion thus summing up:—

The question at issue, now subjected to a crucial experiment, is, whether the welfare of a nation is best promoted by shutting out, as far as possible, the intercourse of its people with the great family of mankind, or whether the broad principles of liberty and free exchange are not infinitely more conducive to the greatness and prosperity of a State than the narrow doctrine of local interests, excluding competition by an arbitrary system of fiscal control.

A very interesting article on the disinterred paintings of the favourite Roman city, dear to Cicero and the Emperor Claudius.

THE DISMAL SCIENCE.

Professor A. Marshall's new work on "Principles of Economics," vol. i., is highly eulogised by his reviewer, who examines the causes which have falsified the prediction of Archbishop Whately, that "before long political economists of some sort or other must govern the world," and the free-trade anticipations of Mr. Cobden. The progress of Socialism in modern economics is thus recognised:—

When municipalities are expected to provide baths, washhouses, and libraries for the people; when the State is not only conveying letters and despatching telegrams, but carrying parcels for the people; and when the State and the local authority are not merely providing schools, but on the eve of enacting, under the auspices of a Conservative Ministry, that the education provided in them shall be gratuitous, it is too late to consider whether Socialism is or is not desirable. Socialism is already a fact to be reckoned with, not a theory to be discussed. Nor is it easy to see where the movement which has thus begun can be logically arrested.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *Quarterly* this month is a good number; two of the most interesting articles are summarised elsewhere. It is very solid but full of good reading, and some of the articles are suggestive.

MR. LECKY'S "HISTORY OF IRELAND."

The *Quarterly* reviewer is full of enthusiasm for Mr. Lecky's "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," which is entirely devoted to the history of Ireland. The reason is obvious: he sees in Mr. Lecky's "Annals of the Eighteenth Century" a powerful re-enforcement of the Unionist contentions in the political controversy of the nineteenth century.

The two portly tomes before us contain the fullest, the most accurate, and the most exhaustive account, that has hitherto been laid before the world, of any period of Irish history. Never before have Irish affairs been the subject of such minute investigation and detailed narrative.

The Grattan Parliament was an experiment in concession to Irish ideas, tried under precautions and limitations, which could not now by any possibility be imposed upon any parallel endowment of the demands of Irish nationalism. If a body so loyal in the sentiments of most of its members, so conservative in its instincts, so ballasted by solid and orderly classes, which have now lost all influence over Irish society, and have almost entirely disappeared, could plunge the country into the chaos of a bloody rebellion, what guarantees can the most credulous Englishman find in the fair promises of modern agitators for the security of the connection and the peace of the island, under an independent Parliament of the type which modern Home Rulers would alone be content to greet?

DR. DÖLLINGER AND THE PAPACY.

There is an interesting monograph on Dr. Döllinger, by a writer who takes up his pen in order to use the Bavarian theologist as

a fresh proof that Rome has abandoned none of her pretensions, and that, if she ever regain her old authority, princes may again have to go to Canossa and inquirers to the stake. A short notice of his life may throw some light upon the character and the studies which are incompatible with the Roman rule of faith, and may be not without instruction in showing the modern tendencies of Catholicism.

His own estimate of Döllinger as a historian is summarised in the following paragraph :—

Broad, rational, and practical, his intelligence comprehends not a view nor a portion, but the whole of his subject. He knows the facts and what has been said of them. He is a historian rather of the type of Ranke than of Mommsen or Stubbs; a scholar whose knowledge is powerful by its extent and depth, rather than by the glance of genius, or by the force of accuracy and the insistence of detail.

THE ETHICS OF THE DAY.

It cannot be said that the writer of the paper on the "Ethics of the Day" contributes very much to clarify the minds of his readers upon the question of which he treats. His article is based upon Mr. Lilly's book on "Right and Wrong," and his standpoint is pretty much the same as Mr. Lilly's. He reviews, however, the books of Mr. Martineau, Sedgwick, Leslie Stephen, and Herbert Spencer.

AN OLD BACHELOR ON WOMAN'S SPHERE.

Mr. Adam Sedgwick, the geologist, who, as he expressed it himself, was sunk into the mire of celibacy, held strong opinions against allowing petticoated bipeds to matriculate at the universities. The reviewer who contributes a few pages to his life and letters extracts the following statement from Sedgwick's correspondence as to woman's rightful sphere :—

She longed for the fruit of the tree of knowledge, and she must pluck it right or wrong. In all that belongs to tact and feeling I would trust her before a thousand breeches-wearing monkeys: but petticoats are not fitted for the steps of a ladder. And 'tis only by ladder-steps we are allowed to climb to the high platforms of natural truth. Hence most women have by nature a distaste for the dull realities of physical truth, and above all for the labour-pains by which they are produced. When they step beyond their own glorious province, where high sentiment, kind feeling, moral judgments most pure and true, and all the graces of imagination, flash from them like heaven's light, they mar their nature (of course there are some exceptions), and work mischief, or at best manufacture compounds of inconsistency. The mesmeric dreamer and economist in petticoats is, I think, no exception to this remark.

A POOR ARTICLE ON RUSSIA.

An article on "Russia, its People and Government," is much below the level of the rest of the review. It is based upon M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu's "Empire of the Tzars," the last volume of which was published four years ago, two volumes of Tourgenieff, "Marie Bashkirtseff's Journal," and Hermann Dalton's "Letter to the Russian Synod." The reviewer quotes Mr. Grenville Murray's "Russians of To-day" as an authentic and contemporary source of information. He is not ashamed to say

She has known no Crusades, no reign of Chivalry; and grand and generous traditions are as much wanting to her history as the Gulf Stream to her climate.

Considering that Russia is the only country at the present moment which has actually lived through a crusade in the lifetime of this generation, it would be difficult to have a more apt illustration of the incompetence of the reviewer.

THE INFLUENCE OF HANDWRITING ON BIOGRAPHY.

In a review of Mr. Wemyss Reid's "Life of Lord Houghton," the reviewer gives the following explanation of the absence of good letters in Lord Houghton's biography :—

In his later years, Lord Houghton himself was not a good correspondent, and, indeed, it became exceedingly difficult to read a single line of his handwriting. It seems that the printers who charged half-a-crown a sheet extra for Dean Stanley's "copy" required fifty per cent. extra to set up Lord Houghton's. We cannot say that it was too much. The letters of the Duke of Wellington in his old age, those of Lord Brougham, and some parts of Sir Walter Scott's handwriting, were not to be deciphered without much study and patience. But we have received specimens of Lord Houghton's bewildering communications which surpassed them all. There can be no doubt that this carelessness, or, perhaps, the sheer inability to make characters with a pen which anybody else could interpret, is one of the causes of the comparatively slight value of the correspondence which his biographer has had to assist him in his work. It is difficult to carry on communications of this kind when on one side they are all but illegible.

A TORY VIEW OF FREE EDUCATION.

The *Quarterly* reviewer admits that free education is inevitable, but he shakes his head dismally and greatly fears that the change will not conduce to the moral and social welfare of the country. Still, if it must come, it had better come at the hands of those who would take care to subsidise to the uttermost the existing denominational schools. In School Board districts the voluntary schools should be allowed to share in the rates. A regular sum, say, of 10s. on each child in average attendance, should be adopted as the basis of a grant in return for which fees should be abolished. But although the amount of public money to be paid to the voluntary schools is to be increased there must be no increase of popular control over the schools. Carrying the war into the enemy's camp, the reviewer maintains that the Education Act should be amended so as to admit of the teaching of denominational dogmas, and that the ratepayers should be free to hand over the Board Schools to voluntary managers if they would undertake to provide the sum required for their maintenance.

GREEK IN THE UNIVERSITIES.

The reviewer objects strongly against the proposal to disestablish Greek. He says :—

We have great hopes that this danger which threatens the study of Greek in England will be averted.

It will be some consolation to our American readers to come upon the following prediction :—

America is straining every nerve to develop a school of classics; and though we hold that at present she is too much disposed to pin her faith to the German as distinguished from the English school, yet we are disposed to think that, if the barbarisers have their way in England, we shall in time witness the curious spectacle of the migration of the Muses from the Isis and the Cam to the Potomac or the Mississippi.

THE ASIATIC QUARTERLY.

IN the January number the *Asiatic Quarterly* enters upon a new sphere. It is now the *Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review and Oriental and Colonial Record*, and it does its best to be as good as its title. I have given elsewhere a full summary of Principal Hervey's (of New South Wales) paper on the "Latest Phase of Imperial Federation."

A. R. MacMahon will, in the April number, compare "Ancient Colonisation and Modern Earth-Hunger," which, in the opinion of the eminent physiologist, writer, and traveller, Dr. Max Nordau, will, in the same number, be shown to lead to "The Deterioration of Europeans in Africa." The April number will also contain General Tchengkitong's "Chinese Culture as compared with European Standards," with special reference to "literary and commercial China;" Rai B. K. Lahiri's "Hindu Family Life and the Caste System;" and Maulvi Rafi-ud-din's contention that "English Women are legally inferior to their Muhammadan Sisters."

I am sorry to see that this review under its new editorship is even more anti-Russian than before. M. Vambéry finds himself quite at home in its pages, although I rejoice to see that he has at last discovered that even the apparent omnipotence of the Russian colossus, which has so long dominated his imagination, has its limits—

And that, though the stream of Russian immigration, carried forward by the aids of modern culture, will continue to roll on undisturbedly in an easterly direction over the old part of the Continent, it will by no means acquire extraordinary dimensions.

There is also a long and elaborate paper, signed "Argus," entitled "The Truth about the Russian Persecution of the Jews and its effect on India, together with the Visit of the Tzarewitch." The writer fears that the flood of rhetoric and false sentiment which may be let loose in welcoming the Tzarewitch, will do much to convince the masses that India is being visited by her future king! A much better paper than this is Signor Bonghi's account of the Italians in Africa, of whose prospects he does not take a very rosy view. He says:—

Even at present I do not think that the majority of Italians care much about Kassala or any other inland place.

It must be acknowledged by all, that without the assent or the acquiescence of England, Italy could not establish such a colonial empire. The English friendship, without which it could not have been created, is also needful to its life. England touches it at Massawa through her Egyptian connections, and at the Eastern coast by her own possessions. An Anglo-Italian convention is as necessary as the other conventions concluded by England with France, Germany, and Portugal. Italy is waiting for it; but the future must be left in the hand of God.

Dr Bellew writes a long historical article concerning our relations with Afghanistan, past and present. It reads like very ancient history, although it is not quite so old as the account of an attempted French embassy to Persia in 1626. "A Portuguese Official" writes somewhat hysterically on "Portugal and England in Africa," the point of which is that England, by quarrelling with Portugal, has thrown Africa into the hands of the Germans. The singular greed of England induces her to spoliation of other nations to easily sharing with an ally. The "Legends and Songs of Chitral" are disappointing, notwithstanding the fact that they are partly written by the first Central Asiatic ruler who has ever written in an English review.

ENGLISH HISTORICAL REVIEW.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S KINSFOLK.

THE most valuable contribution to this number is that of Mr. S. J. Weyman on the family connections of the Protector, and its important bearing on Cromwell's influence in the Long Parliament.

Cromwell was not only a country gentleman. He possessed among the families of the leading commoners a large and almost abnormal number of relations and connexions. He and his first cousin, John Hampden, were the most conspicuous members of a clan so wide, so influential, and in particular so largely represented in the Long Parliament, that its existence suggested to the Rev. Mark Noble, when writing his "Protectoral House of Cromwell," at the end of last century, the idea of a political confederacy slowly and deliberately formed against the power of the crown—a league of families built up with a purpose during the years preceding the Civil War.

Putting aside doubtful relationships, we may take for granted that Cromwell and Hampden could muster between them at the sitting of the House some seventeen members connected with them by such family ties as men commonly recognise. From time to time, as vacancies occurred and Royalists were disabled, this number was increased very considerably . . . that the clan, notwithstanding death and defection, can scarcely in 1647 have mustered less than twenty-three votes.

THE SCOTTISH REVIEW.

THIS issue contains several very good articles. Professor John Rhys' fourth Rhind Lecture, "The Peoples of Ancient Scotland," will interest readers of an archæological turn of mind, especially the part which treats of the limits of the Caledonians. Major Conder, *facile princeps* on all questions relating to ancient Palestine and its neighbourhood, discusses "Rude Stone Monuments in Syria," with particular reference to menhirs, dolmens, circles, cairns, cup hollows, disc stones, and mounds. "Literary Materials of the First Scottish Psalter" afford Mr. J. Cuthbert Hadden the opportunity to learnedly trace its rise and history.

Miss Edith Marget writes well on "The Poetry of Rudolf Baumbach," whose works are not so widely known in England as they deserve; and under the title of "Three Finnish Scholars" attention is drawn to three distinguished *alumni* of the University of Abo, Professor Porthan, the famous ethnologist and philologer Mathias Castoén, and Elias Lonnrot, the "Finnish Homer."

We have already (see *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Review*) noticed a review of Mr. Lecky's latest work. The writer in this number avoids politics and refers chiefly to the condition of Ireland during the period covered by the volumes.

There is a good summary of the foreign reviews.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.

THERE are some good articles in this number: that on "English Catholics and the Social Question" is noticed elsewhere. In addition, Mr. W. S. Lilly discusses "The Jacobin Movement in Ireland," "Lord Houghton" is sympathetically treated at the hands of Mr. Edward Peacock; and fresh light is thrown on the romantic career of the Maid of Orleans by Rev. F. W. Wyndham. Miss E. M. Clerke writes intelligently on "The Teaching of Economic Geography."

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ETHICS.

THE most interesting article in this number is that of Mr. D. G. Ritchie on "The Rights of Minorities." The writer contends that the real factors in a modern political constitution are the newspaper, the public meeting, and the petition. While admitting the defects of each of these organs of public opinion, he affirms that—

> Where there exists such organs of public opinion and a tolerably sound, even though not ideally perfect, representative system, any minority which has really got life and vigour in it can make itself felt. I do not think that, if it were possible, it would be desirable to construct any political machinery for giving a prominent place to the opinions of minorities that will not take the trouble to assert and to spread these opinions. The all-important and essential right of minorities is the right to turn themselves into majorities if they can; this means freedom of the press, freedom of association, freedom of public meeting. "Give me," said Milton, "the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all other liberties." Minorities that grumble at the whole world round them and have no desire and no hope of convincing other people are not a valuable factor in political or social life. They are, in all probability, the decaying survivals of a past type, and not the first germs of a new.

There are also two good papers, one on "The Inner Life in Relation to Morality," by Mr. J. H. Muirhead, the other by Professor Jodl on "Morals in History."

CHURCH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE January number of the *Review* contains several solid articles, which include a criticism of "Tatian's Diatessaron," now edited in English for the first time by Rev. Samuel Hemphill, an article on "Capitulum Coloniense"—the name by which Cranmer, in his note books, now in MSS. at the British Museum, referred to the "Antididagma," under which formidable title the Chapter of Cologne Cathedral published their protest against Archbishop Herman's work, the "Deliberatio," in which he suggested reforms in the Roman Church—and a review, entitled "Cranmer's Liturgical Projects," of the scholarly work of Father Gasquet on "Edward VI., and the Book of Common Prayer." The reviewer complains somewhat bitterly of the reforming zeal of the Archbishop, and his position is fairly defined by his statement that, "It has well been said that almost the only real reform that remained to be carried out at the death of Henry VIII. was the translation of the services into English. To translation we would add . . . that some reform of the mediæval service books was needed." There are also lighter articles on "Albert Dürer," "Gaspard (Admiral) de Coligny," and "The Early Diary of Frances Burney." Foreign Missions are represented by notices of Bishop Churton's "The Missionary's Foundation of Doctrine," and a memoir of the late Mr. Mackay, missionary at Uganda. The reviewer of these two works points out the tendency of foreign mission work "to give a certain breadth of view, a tolerance of, and even a sympathy with, those who differ from us, which the closer atmosphere of home work is less calculated to encourage." Naturally, the "Archbishop of Canterbury's Judgment" holds the premier place in he present number. (It is noticed under "Leading Articles in the Reviews.") The Bishop-Designate of Worcester is severely handled in a paper on "The Anglican Ordinal and Non-Episcopal Ordination," for his utterances on that subject at the Cardiff Church Congress of 1889. Dr. Martineau's new work on "Authority in Religion" is discussed temperately and fairly, and the orthodox positions he assails ably defended.

MANCHESTER QUARTERLY.

THE principle article is that on the "Rev. W. A. O'Connor, His Life and Work." Mr. O'Kell, who is responsible for this sketch, takes a somewhat deprecating view of the part played by Manchester in the world of letters. "We produce," says he, "so little work that is entitled to high rank in literature, we so rarely write a remarkable book, that at times one feels tempted to say: 'What's literature to Manchester, or Manchester to literature?'" It is gratifying to learn, however, that this reproach has to a large extent been removed by a work, "Essays in Literature and Ethics," written by the subject of the present notice. The essays are said to display qualities of the highest order and to embody much of the strangely interesting life of its author. Almost unknown, buried in an obscure parish in a poor district of Manchester, misunderstood by many, with stern heroic devotion to duty, all these circumstances united to intensify a rare individuality and power almost approaching genius.

Of the other articles Mr. W. Clough discourses pleasantly, if not with originality, on "A Visit to Italy." Mr. Harold D. Bateson urges the claim and the necessity for an adequate knowledge of the laws of versification by intending poets, a suggestion which it is hoped some members of that *genus irritabile* will take in good part and profit accordingly, and a good and sympathetic essay on "The Poetry of Dante Gabriel Rossetti," by Mr. John Walker, containing much sound criticism well worth notice.

THE ECONOMIC REVIEW.

WE have this month, under the above title, to notice a new addition to the ranks of the Quarterlies, its programme, as stated by the editors, being to solve the problem of the present age, *i.e.* that of social reconstruction. To this end the *Review* will endeavour to supply principles to guide their readers "through the tangled mazes of social and industrial life," and to emphasise the study of duty in relation to these problems. Articles dealing with economic morals from the point of view of Christian teaching are promised as a special feature, with a fair field and no favour to Socialists and Individualists alike. No project of social reform, however radical, will be excluded, provided it is supported by well-reasoned arguments: no defence of the existing order, however conservative, but will be admitted, if its logic is sound and its point of view scientific. With party politics the *Review* will have no concern: it is written "for those who are trying to see more clearly, apart from political or class prejudices, their duty as citizens and as Christians."

One feature, which should prove useful to students, will be a quarterly conspectus of English legislation on social subjects, and a summary of blue books and official documents, with reports on the progress of social and economic legislation in foreign countries.

This article is the reprint of an address delivered by the Bishop of Durham at the Co-operative Exhibition at Tynemouth. Dr. Westcott's remarks are characterised by a liberality and comprehensiveness not always found in episcopal utterances.

The "Progress of Socialism in the United States" is treated by Rev. M. Kaufmann; Mr. D. G. Ritchie writes on "Locke's Theory of Property;" and the "Economic Aspects of the Eight-Hour Movement" is discussed by Rev. Professor Symes.

THE ARENA.

ARE GHOSTS REAL?

THE *Arena* for January, which publishes a frontispiece of Mr. Wallace, begins its new volume with a paper by the eminent naturalist, asking the question, "Are there Objective Apparitions?" and answering it in the affirmative. There is not much in his paper, which is, indeed, little more than a brief summary and discussion of the various classes of evidence demonstrating the objective reality of many apparitions. He says:—

The several groups of facts, while strong in themselves, gain greatly in strength by the support they give to each other. On the theory of objective reality all are harmonious and consistent. On the theory of hallucination, some require elaborate and unsupported theories for their explanation, while the great bulk are totally inexplicable, and have, therefore, to be ignored, or set aside, or explained away. Collective hallucinations (so-called) are admitted to be frequent.

He promises to discuss the general nature and origin of the various classes of ghosts in another paper.

IN PRAISE OF GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mr. Wilbur Larrimore devotes twenty pages to a prolonged eulogium of Grover Cleveland, apparently with the view of his nomination as Democratic candidate at the next Presidential election. Mr. Larrimore admits that Mr. Cleveland is not a magnetic man. He praises his attitude in connection with free trade. He thus adverts to another feature of Mr. Cleveland's policy, which is not so well appreciated in England:—

Having deliberately set out to become a leader of public opinion, and to reorganise a great party, he compelled that party to take an aggressive front on a live question, in perfect consistency with its historical position of opposition to *Federal paternalism*. Mr. Cleveland as a popular leader crystallised about himself the growing sentiment for checking the growth of Federalism, and converted such sentiment into a practical, political force.

He claims the November elections as largely due to Mr. Cleveland. He says:—

It is doubtful whether in the history of democracies, a popular leader ever achieved a more decisive triumph than was the result of this recent election for members of the Fifty-second Congress to Mr. Cleveland.

HENRY GEORGEISM *versus* BELLAMYISM.

Mr. Hamlin Garland spreads over twenty-eight pages an extraordinary dissertation which he calls a New Declaration of Rights, the point of which is that America must choose between the single tax of land values or the socialistic nationalism of Edward Bellamy. Mr. Garland thinks that the single tax will bring America next door to the millennium, and he thus summarises the issues confronting the nation:—

The thoughtful man this day is standing at the parting of two ways, one leading confessedly through trusts, combines, monopolies, to one giant monopoly of all industry, controlled by the state, to be carried on by military régime; the other leading through abolition of laws, through free trade, free production, free opportunity to free men. The land doctrine of single-tax philosophy means a destruction of all monopoly, a minimum tax levied upon social not individual values and the greatest individual liberty consistent with the equal rights of the rest. In short, the time is upon us when a man must choose between paternalism of a government liable to corruption and tyranny, and the fraternal, spontaneous, unconscious co-operation of individualism.

MIGRATION AS A LAW OF NATURE.

Mr. Solomon Schindler in a brief paper maintains that humanity can only be kept alive by a perpetual movement of the individuals which constitute its cells. Here is his own summary of his thesis:—

1. Migration is a law of Nature, and people who migrate follow involuntarily a force which they cannot resist.
2. The stronger and wider the current of migration the higher will rise the waves of civilisation. Migration is a blessing and not a curse to humanity.
3. Migration may prove disastrous both to the cell that moves, and to the cell which is pushed out of place by the intruder, but the life, the health, and the prosperity of the body of humanity depend upon it.
4. It is folly trying to prevent what cannot be prevented, Instead of stubbornly offering resistance to a law of Nature, we ought to familiarise ourselves with its working, and regulate our course of action accordingly.

WAS CHRIST A BUDDHIST?

Dr. Felix Oswald is a writer who would do well to study Max Müller's recent paper on the subject of the similarity between Christianity and Buddhism. Dr. Oswald maintains, in opposition to the Oxford Professor, that our Saviour vamped up Buddhism, and passed it off upon the world as a new revelation. The following illustration will strike most Englishmen as exquisitely grotesque:—

Christianity has certainly surpassed its parent creed in adapting itself to the purposes of a cosmopolitan mission, and there is no doubt that its westward progress has emancipated its doctrine from many Oriental prejudices. By a similar process the English language, since its transmigration to the American continent, has been purged of much provincial dross, and we may admit that many expressive Americanisms have no equivalent in the idiom of the Elizabethan era. American patriots of a future generation may go further. They may question the inspiration of Byron's poetry and the force of Bacon's logic; they may demonstrate the unfitness of British fogs to generate anything but a muddled dialect, and assert that only an American climate could evolve the pure English of Boston and Philadelphia; but even then their *nativism* could not hope to rival the know nothing zeal of theological loyalists, unless they should attempt to deny the transatlantic origin of that paragon language.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. E. D. Stark writes on Silver Coinage from the point of view of a believer in free coinage. The No Name Paper discusses the question, "Would we Live our Lives over Again," by a pessimist writer, who would not if he could, and who, every one must hope, would not have the chance even if he wanted it. The symposium is devoted to a series of short papers on Helen Gardiner's remarkable book, "Is this Your Son, My Lord?" the aim of which is to show us that—

Morality has but one standard, irrespective of sex; that what is wrong for woman is wrong for man, and that what is right for man is right for woman. It aims to show that the maintenance of a separate code of morals for woman is a survival of man's tyranny over the weaker sex, and that legal disabilities imposed upon the wife and lawful mother are tokens of slavery.

The most interesting of the papers is one by Donn Piatt, a Catholic, who says women make bad reformers, because of their emotional nature and the courage of their convictions, that render them bigots, while he gives us the following extraordinary information of the method in which he conducted himself as judge in the Divorce Court:—

While upon the bench I granted a divorce to every wife asking it, for her appearance in court, as a rule, proved her incapable of being a wife, and I invariably gave the custody of the children to the mother. She might be a bad wife and yet a good mother. At least she is the only mother the child can have.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American* continues to be as cosmopolitan as ever, and in the programme for the new year the forthcoming features are for the most part of non-American origin.

MR. LECKY ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. Lecky, having written himself out in his book on the subject of Ireland, throws in a few shavings from his workshop in a paper entitled "Ireland in the Light of History." Mr. Lecky's practical conclusion is that the Report of the Parnell Commission, and Prof. Dicey's pamphlet upon the same, afford American readers abundant evidence of the true character of the Irish Home Rule movement. If they read them with impartiality, they will, I believe, have little difficulty in concluding that there have been few political movements in the nineteenth century which are less deserving of the respect or support of honest men.

MUST AMERICA SHUT OUT IMMIGRANTS?

The Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, a representative of Massachusetts in Congress, gives expression to the very widespread feeling in America in favour of restricting immigration from the continent of Europe. He does not go so far as some, who would forbid any non-English speaking person to set foot upon the shores of the American Republic, but he would impose various restrictions calculated to keep out the unfit.

Any law, to be of use, must require, in the first place, that immigrants shall bring from their native country, from the United States consul or other diplomatic representative, an effective certificate that they are not obnoxious to any of the existing laws of the United States. We ought, in addition, to make our test still more definite by requiring a medical certificate in order to exclude unsound and diseased persons.

He would also shut out illiterate persons, and thinks that "this test, combined with the others of a more general character, would in all probability shut out a large part of the undesirable portion of the present immigration."

ARE JEWS HEALTHIER THAN GENTILES?

Dr. John Billings, in a paper on "Vital Statistics of the Jews," thinks that, on the whole, the Jews are healthier than their Gentile neighbours.

Upon the whole, it appears to me that we must conclude that those Jews who have been in the United States for more than five years have a decidedly lower death-rate and greater longevity than the people of the same class by whom they are surrounded, and that this greater longevity, together with certain peculiarities of immunity as regards some diseases and excessive liability to others, is in part due to hereditary peculiarities of structure, or, in other words, to race characteristics, and in part to their somewhat isolated and peculiar modes of life.

In the United States the cancerous proportion is 6·48 per thousand as against 10·01 among the Christians. Dr. Billings is not quite sure, however, judging from the intemperance and vice into which the Jews fall in America, that their hygienic superiority will last.

They have shown that they can resist adversity, but whether they can also withstand the influences of wealth and freedom, and retain the modes of life which have heretofore given them length of days, remains to be seen.

CAN THE STATES COERCE CANADA?

Mr. Erasmus Wiman, under the title "Can we Coerce Canada?" discusses the possibility of establishing complete free trade between Canada and the United States in place of the commercial belligerency which exists at the present moment. Mr. Wiman argues that the true policy of the United States is to encourage by all the means in its power the Liberal party in the Dominion which is in favour of free trade between the Dominion and the Republic. The general election will take place in eighteen months, and it will not be Mr. Wiman's fault if the Liberals are not regarded as the American party in the coming contest. Whether it was wise on his part to give such an advantage to Sir John Macdonald to pose as the genuine Canadian party is doubtful. Mr. Wiman would give a lead to the Liberals by passing a resolution through Congress in favour of free trade with Canada as soon as Canada will give free trade to them.

THE COMING MAN.

In "Notes and Comments," Mr. Edward P. Jackson predicts that the conclusion of the biologists is inevitable: civilised man is destined to become an absolutely toothless and hairless race.

But the constantly improving science of cookery supplies the remedy for the civilian, and as to the soldier, he is, like his teeth, a relic of undeveloped civilisation. The "dogs of war" must go, teeth and all. Experience has demonstrated that the luxurious diet of civilisation, which gives so little for the teeth to do, is, on the whole, more conducive to vitality and longevity than the hard fare of savagery. Long before toothless gums shall have become the rule, all occasion for teeth will have passed, either for beauty or use. The rudimentary excrescences which will ever and anon continue to appear will be looked upon as deformities, and will be promptly removed. Those rare individuals from the uttermost parts of the earth who shall be able to show a complete set of fully-developed teeth, will be exhibited as "freaks," as the hairy wild man of Australia is exhibited to-day—relics of a former bestial stage of humanity.

Meanwhile the transition state of our race from the beauty of luxuriant hair and perfect teeth to the beauty of satin-smooth scalps and geometrically-perfect mandibles of delicate pink, is one of comparative ugliness, analogous to the moulting period of the feathered tribes.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Dr. W. J. Rolfe, taking Mr. Donnelly seriously, maintains that we have just the same grounds for believing that Bacon wrote all the books ascribed to Marlowe, Montaigne, Burton, and the rest, as we have for believing that he wrote Shakespeare's plays and poems.

Max O'Rell contributes some reminiscences of American hotels, written in the humorous style so familiar to readers of periodical literature in the Old World and the New. He calculates, however, that the waste of a single large American hotel could feed 500 hungry people. Financial readers will be interested in Mr. Henry Clews's account of the late financial crisis. His conclusion is that the rigidity of the national banking system has become responsible for a serious inadequacy in banking arrangements to satisfy financial interests.

HOW TO MAN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Rear-Admiral Luce, in a very brief paper on the manning of the United States Navy, says:—

How we shall man our ships is a question that has never, to our knowledge, been seriously asked in this country. We still continue to depend on short-term enlistments of the nomads of the sea. It is a no-system. Nothing worse could possibly be devised to secure the end in view.

The first thing that he asks for is an executive department like the Board of Trade in order that the United States Government might keep in touch with the merchant seaman; the second, which might indeed be regarded as a primary one, is the revival of American shipping in order that there may be a merchant marine with which the United States can keep in touch.

THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* this month is hardly up to its usual level. I notice elsewhere M. de Laveleye's article on the "Division of Africa," and Mr. Gosse's speculations as to the "Future of Poetry." There are more poor articles in the January *Forum* than I ever remember having seen in any previous number. Professor Timothy Dwight's "Formative Influences," for instance, is very twaddly. He had a good mother, he tells us, and the special influence for good in his life was "the impulse given to an exegetical scholar by reason of his occupation and business to look at all sides of a subject, and seek honestly after truth." That is about all that he has to say. Mr. W. S. Lilly's "Shibboleth of Liberty" is an article which might as well not have been written for any clear and definite impression it leaves upon the mind. It is a little sermon, and not a very interesting sermon, upon the text that liberty can only be secured by voluntary obedience to the law. Dr. Austin Flint's paper on the "Revolution in Medicine" is little more than a somewhat commonplace speculation as to the results that are likely to follow the Koch method of inoculation. Mr. Boardman's paper on "Conservative Progress" is platitudinarian to the last point.

MRS. LYNN LINTON ONCE MORE.

Mrs. Lynn Linton, in her paper on the "Revolt against Matrimony," repeats herself once more. Mrs. Lynn Linton, while protesting against facility of divorce, proposes to make hopeless madness and persistent drunkenness additional causes for the dissolution of marriage. She notes that—

The literature of Catholic France, where marriage is a sacrament indissoluble, has done more to weaken respect for the tie and to show adultery as both interesting and inevitable, as both romantically beautiful and morally pardonable, than anything that the world has seen, done, or known.

"The tendency of man," she is good enough to tell us, "is upward." Some time perhaps she will discover that the tendency of woman is not necessarily downward, and then she will have to unwrite more than half what she has written. A more inveterate maligner of her sex hardly exists on the face of this planet.

REFORMED RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

There is a very solid and interesting paper by Mr. Oberlin Smith, in which he sets forth, with the particularity of an engineer, fourteen reforms in railway construction which are necessary on American railways. There certainly seems to be considerable need for reform.

Thirty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-two people were killed and wounded by the railways of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1889. Of these, 22,000 were employés, of whom 1,972 were killed and 20,028 were wounded. Of passengers and other non-employés, 3,851 were killed and 6,281 were wounded. The average speed of passenger trains, including stops at way stations, was not very far from 25 miles per hour. The average "dead weight" carried for each passenger was between one and two tons.

The most interesting of the reforms which he suggests is the need for making railway carriages much lighter than they are at present. He thinks that the railway carriage of the future will compare with the present vehicle as a lady's tricycle does to a navvy's barrow. It will have rubber tyres, run at the highest speed and with almost ideal smoothness. It will be constructed of a combination of steel, aluminium, leather and paper. At present an electric street car sixteen feet long can be run when but half loaded at a dead weight of 600 pounds per passenger. The average dead weight of a passenger in a train composed of a locomotive and three sleeping cars is 9,370 pounds.

THE MANUFACTURE OF ANCESTORS.

The Rev. J. C. Price answers the question, "Does the Negro Seek Social Equality?" with an emphatic No; he wishes for political equality and nothing else. Mr. John D. Champlin, jun., has a somewhat slight paper on "The Manufacture of Ancestors," in which he scoffs the mania of the American families for the invention of illustrious ancestors in the remote past. The legitimate conclusion, he says, of this reverence of pedegree is to be found in China, where the worship of ancestors has become a religion.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* opens with some unpublished letters by Charles and Mary Lamb. A "constructive idealist who regards the absolute as indeed a spirit," gives an account of Schopenhauer's life and philosophy, treating him as the second of two philosophers of the paradoxical, Hegel being the first.

There is a charming paper by Miss A. M. Earle, describing the "New England Meeting House." It is full of interest and forgotten facts, of which take the following as a sample:—

Strange and grotesque decorations did the outside of the earliest meeting-houses bear—grinning wolves' heads nailed under the windows and by the side of the door, while splashes of blood, which had dripped from the severed neck, reddened the logs beneath.

In 1664, if the wolf-killer wished to obtain the reward, he was ordered to bring the wolf's head and "nayle it to the meeting-house and give notis thereof."

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt gives a brief but important paper on the "First Fruits of Civil Service Reform."

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

THE most noticeable article this month is that by Mr. T. J. Macnamara on "Free Schools." His remarks on the American system and the effect of the proposed measure on voluntary schools are sound, but he appears to have overlooked Dr. Benson's recent utterance on the latter subject. The argument for Free Education is thus stated:—

"As adduced in the discussions of 1885 and onwards, the arguments in favour of Free Education may thus be epitomised. Its advocates claim for it (1) that it will improve attendance at school by removing all obstacles to the admission of the very poorest children, and by increasing the regularity of those whose names are already on the school registers, and that it will place a larger amount of time at the teacher's disposal for purely teaching purposes. (2) That children in large centres of population will be enabled to attend schools most convenient to their homes, and not, as very often at present, trudge a considerable distance to find a "penny" or "twopenny" school. (3) That it will render a proper administration of the compulsory attendance clauses possible. (4) That it will remove a serious grievance from the parent who finds the payment particularly oppressive just at that period when the rearing of a family makes the heaviest demand on his scanty purse. (5) That it will sweep away another pressing hardship, viz., that experienced by the indigent parent whose child requires fee-remission in a voluntary school. In such a case the Board of Guardians is now the remitting authority, and to obtain exemption the parent has to sue *in forma pauperis*. (6) That the State has already swallowed the camel, since public funds are subsidised to meet by far the greater proportion of the cost of Primary Education, and that the establishment of a system of Free Education will simply complete the obligations already very largely admitted.

THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

ARISTOTLE'S TREATISE ON THE CONSTITUTION OF ATHENS.

INTRODUCTORY.

IT cannot often happen that the "Book of the Month" is one which was written upwards of twenty-two centuries ago, and modern authors might be disposed to complain of an ancient Greek writer being brought into competition with them on the score of novelty. They need not, however, be seriously alarmed. It is not every month that there can be such a resurrection of the dead as the literary world has just witnessed. It is not every month, nor every year, that can give us back one of the works of classical antiquity which has been long regarded as hopelessly lost, and which no mortal eye has seen for upwards of a thousand years.

What, then, is the work which has made this startling reappearance, and thus "fluttered the dove-cots" of the world of letters? The inquirer may be directed to the British Museum, and he will see displayed before him, in a case bearing the inscription, "The Unique Text of Aristotle on the Constitution of Athens," two long strips of a yellow-coloured material, covered with writing in ink, which will seem to him to have preserved a wonderful amount of freshness considering its great age. These strips are now mounted between sheets of glass, but in the shape in which they were preserved in antiquity, and in which they came into the possession of the Museum, they were rolled up into bundles, not unlike those which are commonly represented in the hands of the statues of statesmen or orators. These were the books of the ancients before paper was invented, or printers or binders had been heard of, and a few of these ancient books have been preserved through the centuries to the present day.



ARISTOTLE.

THE DAY-BOOK OF THE BAILIFF DIDYMUS—

Of the contents of this strange-looking document we will speak later. The first question of interest is the history of the manuscript itself. To those who are experienced in such matters it tells its own tale, or at least part of it. Rather more than eighteen hundred years ago, in the year 78 A.D., a bailiff on an Egyptian farm was keeping his accounts. A large number of the inhabitants of Egypt at that time were Greek, and this bailiff was a Greek, and his master was a Greek. Consequently the accounts which the bailiff kept of the money which he received and expended were written in the Greek language. But instead of having a neatly bound and ruled ledger in which to make his daily entries, he used a roll of the material then universally in use for writing purposes, which was papyrus. Papyrus is a material, composed of the fibres of the river-plant of that name, which grows plentifully in Egypt. A layer of this material, in which the fibres were placed horizontally, was glued firmly to another layer, of which the fibres were arranged perpendicularly; the surface was then smoothed, and the whole was ready to receive the writing which was inscribed on it with a pen of reed. Only one side of it, that on which the fibres lay horizontally, was primarily intended to be written on, and on this side we are to conceive the bailiff Didymus as entering his accounts of the money which passed through his hands, and balancing the receipts and expenditures month by month. A curious record is thus laid bare of the life on an Egyptian farm eighteen hundred years ago, which would make this roll of papyrus interesting even if it contained no other writing. Day by day we are told how such a labourer

was employed in carting manure, how another was strengthening the dyke that kept back the inundation of the Nile, how a third was "turning the machine," how at one time a labourer has taken "a day off," and at another extra donkeys and donkey-boys have to be hired to do the work of the farm. All this is curious enough, but if the history of these rolls of papyrus ceased here, we should hardly be examining their contents now as the "book of the month." But their history goes further.

—WITH ARISTOTLE ON THE OTHER SIDE.

The owner of the estate, or perhaps his son, or some one into whose hands these bailiff's accounts passed, was a scholar and a man of letters; and it appears that he wanted a copy of one of the best-known books which then existed on the history of Athens. As papyrus was somewhat scarce, he did what was a common practice enough, and took a sheet of papyrus which already had writing on one side of it, and used the back of it to receive the work which he now wished to copy. Part of it he seems to have copied himself, part he left to be done by his servants, or by another member of his family, but in one way or another he transferred this historical treatise to the back of the accounts of our friend the bailiff.

HOW IT SURVIVED.

Here a veil falls over our knowledge of the fortunes of this papyrus. Perhaps, when the owner died, this volume was buried with him, according to a very common custom in Egypt. Perhaps the house in which the manuscript was preserved in course of time was destroyed and buried in the drifting sands of the desert. This is certain, that buried it was, and it might have been supposed that no mortal eye would see it again. But the sand and the air of Egypt are of such marvellous dryness that they will preserve even the most brittle and perishable objects, and century may roll away after century, and the paper that has been committed to it survives with hardly a flaw, and the colours of a painting remain almost as fresh as the day when they were first laid on.

Something like fifty years ago the first classical manuscript on papyrus came to light, and since that time papyrus manuscripts have been found in great quantities. They are of all kinds, and most of them are of no general interest. Far more interesting, both in themselves and in the promise of what the future might still have in store, were the few instances in which portions of works not previously known to us, except by name or in quotations, were discovered, often on some torn and mutilated fragment of papyrus. The chief of these were some four or five orations of Hyperides, and some lines of the lyric poet Alcman and of the great tragedian Euripides; but no discovery yet made can compare in importance with that of the work often quoted by ancient writers, but hitherto lost to the modern world, in which Aristotle recorded the rise and fall of the political constitution of Athens.

THE GREATEST LITERARY FIND OF THE CENTURY.

For this is the work written on the back of the sheets of papyrus whose fortunes we have been sketching above. A new chapter opened in its history with these last years of the nineteenth century. Some Arab, ferreting in what he had reason to believe might be a likely spot, happened upon these ancient rolls, which had lain hidden for scores of generations; and though wholly ignorant as to their contents, he recognised them as being something for which money might be obtained, owing to the eccentric desire for such things which possesses the traveller from the West. Bargaining follows, of the details of which no one probably but the bargainers are aware; but the result is that the rolls change hands, and pass away over the seas to a new home in another climate. But still no one knows what they may contain. The writing on them may be valuable or it may be almost valueless; but writing there clearly is, and the documents find their way to the appropriate home for such things, the British Museum. Rolls similar in appearance to these have often come there before, and there are experienced hands to unfold the crumpled bundle and to make it possible for those whose duty it is to examine it to read its contents. Even then the secret cannot be discovered at once. There is no title-page or title to say at once what is the document that is here inscribed; and the writing is rubbed and difficult to read, and the process of decipherment must necessarily be slow. But at last the nature of the work becomes evident to the person engaged in the study; suspicion gives place to conviction, and the fact that the Museum has secured the greatest literary "find" that has been known for centuries passes into a certainty.

"BUT MAY IT NOT BE A FORGERY?"

But, it may fairly be asked, How do you know that this document, which we see inscribed on four yellow and somewhat tattered rolls of papyrus, is in fact the long-lost work of Aristotle? How can we be sure that it is not the handicraft of some clever forger, a member of the fraternity of Shapira and Simonides? And the question is then naturally put to the possessors of this treasure, the authorities of the British Museum, Where did it come from? But this latter question is one to which no answer need be expected or required, and that for two reasons. In the first place, it is possible that there may be more where this came from, and if so the authorities of the British Museum would be extremely unwise if they indicated this possible source of future treasures. But there is a second and still more excellent reason, and that is because it is impossible to obtain trustworthy information on the point. Therefore, it may be taken as admitted on all hands, that a papyrus MS. from Egypt comes from a more or less suspicious source, and that its genuineness or the reverse must be judged on internal evidence alone. There is no safeguard against forgery except its extreme difficulty. In the present case, a forger would have had to possess at once (in addition to mere manual skill in writing) a minute knowledge of paleography, an impeccable mastery of Greek language and style, and a detailed acquaintance with the minutiæ of Athenian history and law. No doubt the new text is being minutely and jealously criticised by hundreds of scholars in England and on the Continent, and it is eminently right that it should be so; but it will be indeed surprising if they fail to agree that this is really the work which was known and cited in the ancient world as Aristotle's "Constitution of Athens."

"CONFIRMATION STRONG AS PROOF OF HOLY WRIT."

For cited it is by many ancient authors, to a greater extent than any other of the many lost treatises of its voluminous author, and perhaps more than any other lost work of antiquity; and it is from these quotations that the treatise now discovered has been identified. The laborious compilers of editions of those scattered fragments of lost authors which are preserved to us in the shape of quotations by other writers have drawn up a list of ninety-one such passages, which are supposed, with greater or less certainty, to belong to this work. In

fifty-eight of these the treatise is referred to by name; in the rest Aristotle is mentioned as the author, and it is supposed from the character of the passages that this is the treatise from which they are quoted. Of the fifty-eight passages in which the treatise is named, fifty-five are found in the text before us; two of the others would, from their subject, belong to parts of the work which are wanting in the MS. in its present somewhat mutilated condition; and one only is distinctly different from a passage in the present text on the same subject—a fact which will not be held to be strong evidence against the genuineness of the work by those who are acquainted with the fallibility of mortal man in the matter of his quotations. Of the thirty-three passages in which the treatise is not cited by name, but which have been conjecturally assigned to it by critics, twenty-three are actually found in the MS.; five may very probably have been taken from the missing portions of the text; four there is no strong reason for supposing to be quotations from this work at all; and only one, again, is apparently a misquotation of a passage in the text. Of course there are, not unfrequently, slight verbal variations between the quotations and the actual text, but these will reasonably be held to be confirmations of the genuineness of the text rather than the reverse.

THE EXPERTS ARE SATISFIED.

This criterion, which is derived from the previously extant quotations from the work, is one easily intelligible to all, and the result of its application is in the highest degree satisfactory. The other arguments which bear on the subject are of too technical and minute a character to be more than indicated here. To see that the Greek is real Greek of the fourth century B.C., if of the somewhat rough and inelegant style proper to Aristotle; to examine the bearing of the narrative on those of Herodotus, or Thucydides, or Plutarch, and see that there are no greater discrepancies with the previously existing evidence than is naturally to be expected in an independent witness; to satisfy himself that the facts now for the first time made known are possible, or at least such as Aristotle might have believed to be possible—these are the functions of the professional scholar and historian, upon whose decision the general public must attend, without expecting to be able to estimate the evidence upon which it rests. It is clear, however, that the editor of the text on behalf of the British Museum—as well as the paleographical experts in that establishment—has satisfied himself that there is no reason to doubt the genuineness of the work, and it is devoutly to be hoped that this conclusion will not be disturbed by subsequent investigation.

ARISTOTLE AS AN AUTHOR.

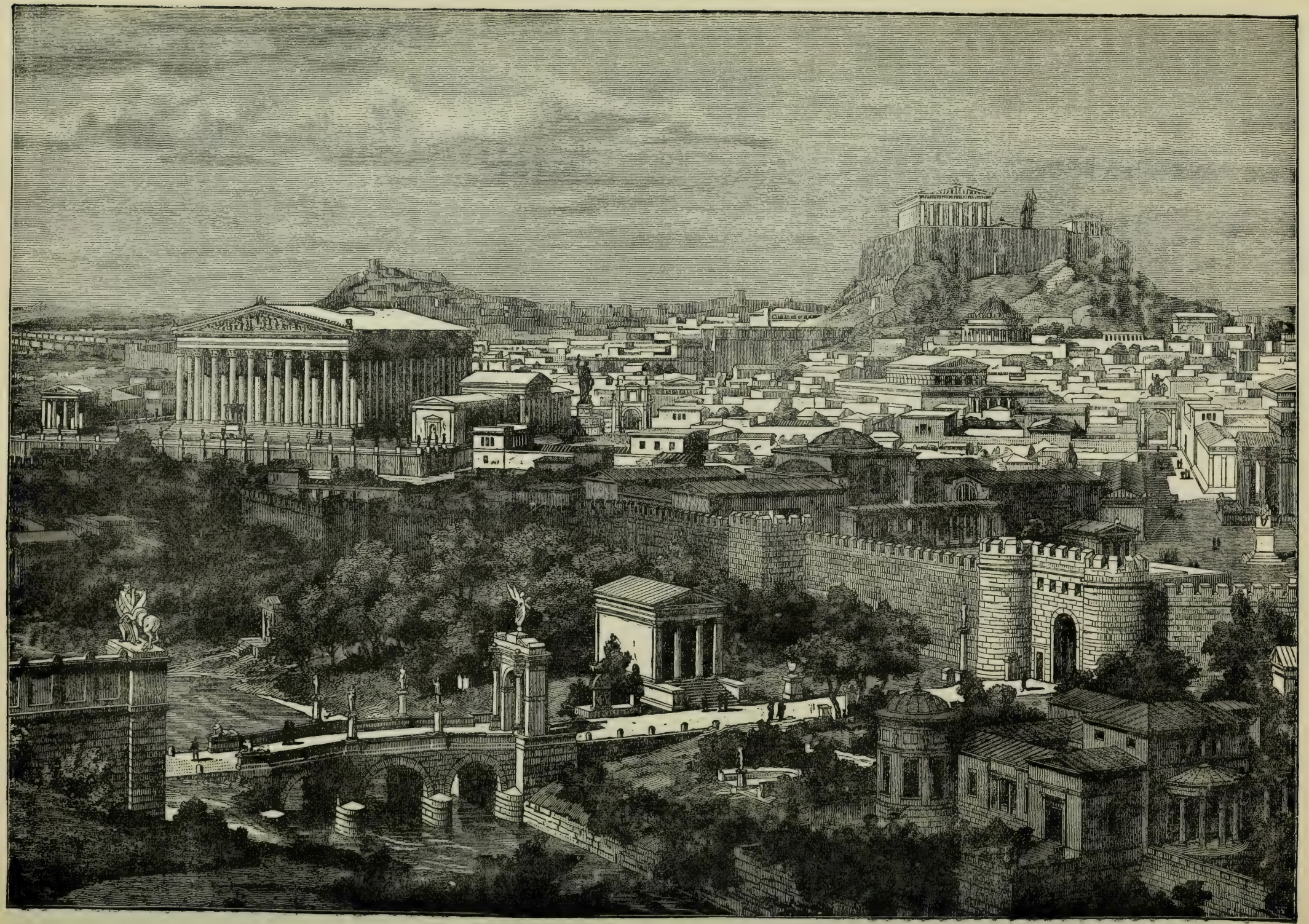
It is time, however, to come nearer to the actual contents of the work. What manner of treatise is this Constitutional History of Athens? It is one which well illustrates the laborious and painstaking method of the great Greek philosopher. Aristotle was accused by Bacon of ignoring induction from observed facts, and trusting over much to deduction *à priori*; but this is a strange perversion of the truth. Few philosophers have been so careful to base their conclusions on a firm foundation of concrete facts; and just as he accumulated an immense amount of observation on the structure and habits of animals, in order to write his works on natural history, so, when he desired to compose a treatise on the science of politics, he set about to collect statistics as to the political constitutions and histories of all available states. In this way was formed the collection known as "The Constitutions," in which were included records of no less than 158 states. It is possible that in many cases the work of compilation was done by some of the philosopher's pupils under his supervision rather than directly by himself. Whether this was the case with the treatise on Athens will probably be a subject of difference among critics; but no ancient writer (and Polybius tells us that the work was criticised as being Aristotle's own by one Timæus, only two generations after the philosopher's death) expresses any doubt as to the authorship; and in any case, we may be sure that it was minutely revised by Aristotle and carries the weight of his authority in support of the statements which it contains.

ONE TREATISE OUT OF 158.

Of all these 158 constitutions, some forty are known to us by quotations in other writers, but none of them to an extent which will at all compare with the section on the history of Athens. That was naturally the section which possessed the greatest interest for subsequent generations. The Greeks who settled in Egypt under the Ptolemies, and to whom all the Greek papyrus manuscripts which we now find are due, looked back to Athens as the glory of Greece and their spiritual and intellectual parent. It was the history and literature of Athens that the scholars and grammarians and lexicographers of a later day sought to record and illustrate, and for such a purpose the work of Aristotle was an invaluable authority. No doubt many students in Alexandria and throughout Egypt had copies of a work of such recognised authority, and hence it is no matter of surprise that this treatise should survive by itself, apart from the 157 others which were once its companions.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN DEMOCRACY.

But a reader who is not a professed student of ancient history may reasonably ask, What is all this to us? What good is it to us that somebody has discovered a short history of a nation which existed more than two thousand years ago? No doubt it is a matter of interest to the few who are scholars and historians; but how does it touch the public generally? The answer is twofold. In the first place, this discovery shows that no one need despair of recovering almost any of the lost works of Greek antiquity, and that is a fact to which no lover of literature (and there are many in all ranks of society) can be indifferent. There are dramas by tragedians excelled only by Shakespeare, lyrics by poets and poetesses perhaps unparalleled in the modern world, histories and works of philosophy and science by men of commanding genius and industry, on which no man has set eye for a thousand or, it may be, for nearly two thousand years; and any of these may be restored to us as this history of Aristotle's has been restored. But more than this, this little chronicle of the Athenian Constitution has an interest for the men of practical politics as well as for the men of literature, It contains what is of supreme interest in the present day. an object lesson in the rise, development, and decay of a democracy. We are watching to-day the development of democratical government in our own land and in other lands around us. Is it a thing of no interest, a matter of no importance, to see how an ancient people went through the same experiences, and how the sum total of that experience looked to the ablest and the most judicial thinker of the ancient world? There we have no party prejudices to bias the writer's judgment. The whole history of the most interesting of ancient peoples unrolls itself, calmly and without prejudice, in the words of this little treatise. He does not point the moral, but he tells the tale, and we may draw our own conclusions.



A VIEW OF ANCIENT ATHENS.

THE CONSTITUTION OF ATHENS.

BY ARISTOTLE.

In the story of the beginnings of this little nation, separated from us by two thousand five hundred years, we find the same qualities dominating man in his dealings with man, the same economical and social causes producing the same political results. The actual beginning of the history is lost through the incompleteness of the manuscript, and we miss thereby the description of the government of the kings. Athens, like our modern nations, passed through the stages of monarchy, aristocratical government, and democracy; but the history of the monarchy disappears in the dim obscurity of the past. We only gather roughly the course of events, how the kings were assisted by a council of nobles, the heads of great families, who formed the body which was called, from the place in which it met, the Council of Areopagus, and how, as time went on, the power of the kings grew less and the power of the aristocratic council grew more.

FROM THE KING TO THE AREOPAGUS.

The autocratic rule of the king was fettered by the gradual institution of other magistrates, who took over some of his duties. First, the office of Commander-in-Chief (Polemarch) was created, and the authority of the king was destroyed, or at least limited, in war. Then, after a revolution of which we have no clear details, another magistrate was instituted, known as the Archon or Ruler, who shared some of the kingly functions; and it seems probable that at the same time the law of succession to the throne was altered, and, instead of the eldest son succeeding on his father's death, the ablest member of the kingly house was elected to the crown by the Council of Areopagus. In this way the Government was in fact transferred from the king to the Council, and the next step, though long delayed, was easy, which consisted practically in the abolition of the monarchy. The title of king was retained, but the holder of it was no longer the chief magistrate of the state, and was confined to certain religious and sacrificial duties. The Archon was now made the titular head of the government, and though it was ordained that only members of the kingly house should be eligible to that position, their term of office was limited to ten years. Four Archons ruled successively under this system, and then the office was thrown open to all members of the aristocracy; but when three more of these ten-year periods had passed another change was made. To the three existing magistrates, the Archon, the King, and the Commander-in-Chief, were added six others, whose principal duties lay in the administration of justice; and these five officers were known collectively as the Nine Archons. They held office for a year only; they were elected by the Council of Areopagus, and they became members of that body when their year of office was expired; hence they were inevitably subordinate in practical power to the Areopagus, and the government of the state was practically in the hands of the aristocratic council, much as in the eighteenth century the government of England was practically in the hands of a parliament which was elected by the nobility and middle classes alone.

THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

But what of the lower classes under this *régime?* Aristotle tells us that their condition was bad, very bad. The bulk of them were scattered over the soil of Attica, owning and working at their small holdings of land. But Attica was not a country well adapted to agriculture. The soil was poor, and water was often deficient, hence bad seasons were not unfrequent, and bad seasons to the small farmer meant debt. Debts meant mortgages, and since it was then lawful for a man to mortgage his person as well as his land, the majority of the poorer classes were actually the property, the living chattels, of their creditors. They had no voice in the political affairs of the country, no prospect of improving their position; they had, as they themselves said, no share in anything. Is it surprising that this state of things should have led to chronic discontent, which amounted almost to civil war? This was the only way in which the labouring class was able to bring pressure to bear on the moneyed and aristocratical class, and to this they were driven to resort. The result was that the upper classes gave way, and agreed to invest a leading citizen, named Draco, with full powers to reform the constitution.

THE POLITICAL REFORMS OF DRACO.

Here is the first new departure in Athenian political history, the first step in reform. Draco's measures took two forms. First, he drew up a code of criminal law, in which the punishments for crime were characterised by extreme severity. The lesser offences, he said, deserved death, and he could give no more for greater ones. But, severe as this code was, it at least had the merit of certainty. Before this time there had been no written code of laws, and suitors and prisoners were at the mercy of the whims of the magistrates. Now they could at least know what actions were criminal and what penalty was affixed to them. This was the work by which Draco was best known in later times, and his fame still survives in the proverbial phrase, "Draconian legislation." But we learn for the first time from Aristotle that he was also a political reformer. The great feature of his political legislation was his extension of the franchise. He did not, indeed, give the whole population a share in the government, but he gave the franchise to all grown men who were able to furnish themselves with a military equipment. We cannot now tell what proportion of the population came within the limits of this qualification, but it is certain that a large class was for the first time introduced into public life. Those who possessed the qualification were entitled to a vote in the election of the officers of the state; but, on the other hand, the interests of the aristocracy were preserved by fixing a much higher property qualification for candidates for those offices. The labouring classes were not yet trained in public life, and hence they were not yet made eligible for the higher offices themselves; they could only give their votes for some person who possessed the necessary standard of property. Moreover, the Council of Areopagus still remained the supreme power in the state, with a general control over all public affairs, whether of foreign or domestic policy. In addition to this, another Council, of 401 members, was instituted, but its duties were at present of only inferior importance.

THE CAUSE OF THEIR FAILURE.

Draco had done something towards extending the range of the political franchise, but he had entirely failed to touch the real root of the evil, and his failure was due to a cause which is of great significance in this present day. He had tried to remedy an economic grievance by a purely political measure. Of what use was it to a struggling small farmer to be told that he might vote for one of his betters to be made archon or general, when he

himself was tied, body and soul, to a creditor by the bonds of debt? No amount of voting at elections would give him back the land which once was his or his ancestors', and he must still remain the slave of his capitalist landlord for anything that the reforms of Draco had enacted. The essential conditions of his life remained unaltered, and consequently the laws of Draco failed to remedy the evil which they were intended to meet. Consequently the old bad state of things went on its way. The state was torn by constant civil dissensions. Abroad the enemies of Athens took advantage of her weakness, and laid their hands upon her possessions within sight of her own shores. Foreign danger and weariness of domestic strife at last forced the combatants to come to terms, and they agreed once more to appoint a single individual with absolute power to introduce what reforms he might think best. It is a measure which may seem strange to us to-day, but it was not an uncommon expedient in the cities and states of early Greece. Often, in fact generally, it led to the individual thus selected refusing to lay down his office, and, by a *coup d'état*, setting himself up as a permanent despotic ruler. Athens was more fortunate in having a man of high character and principle for the post. There was a man of moderate birth and station, an inspired poet and a brilliant orator, whose stirring verses had already once roused the Athenian people to a flickering outburst of enthusiasm for the reputation of their country, which had resulted in a decisive victory over their enemies. This man was Solon, and to him, in a happy moment, both parties in the State submitted their respective claims.

THE CHARACTER OF SOLON.

Of Solon's life and work Aristotle does not tell us much that is actually new, but he brings out with striking clearness the character of the man to whom later generations looked back as the founder of the Athenian democracy. And a fine character it was. He stands almost alone among the public men of Athens as a model of disinterested uprightness and public-spirited statesmanship in a position of exceptional difficulty. He was confronted by a mass of discontent which demanded prompt and vigorous reform; and on the one side of him were the old aristocratic families and the men of money, jealous lest any of their privileges or profits should be touched; on the other the mass of the populace, looking for nothing less than a complete redistribution of the soil of Attica, whereby they were to be replaced on the land without trouble and without cost; while at his elbow were his own personal friends and adherents, who urged him to seize the opportunity which was offered to him of establishing himself as an independent and despotic ruler of the State. No one in the whole community seems to have expected that he, or any one in his position, would take the course of simple and unselfish honesty, by remedying the evils of the nation to the best of his ability, and then laying down his office and retiring into private life.

HIS ECONOMIC REFORMS.

Yet this was precisely what he did when the time came; but first of all the work of reform had to be accomplished. Solon saw, what Draco had failed to see, that the economic difficulty lay at the root of the trouble, and his first measure was directed to the redress of this grievance. This measure was simple but very bold, and is hardly to be justified except by the extreme urgency of the case. It consisted of a total abolition of all outstanding debts, whereby the land and the persons of the small cultivators, who formed the bulk of the population of Attica, were relieved from the mortgages which bound them, and the man who had practically been a slave, or at best a tenant, working on his creditor's estate, was once more an independent yeoman, cultivating his own farm. Such a measure would, however, have been merely disastrous if it had stood alone, as it would have led the poorer classes to look for similar revolutionary assistance whenever they fell again into similar difficulties. It was justifiable and sound only as a means of shaking off the incumbrance of the past, with the view of giving the people a fresh start under altered and better circumstances. Therefore, it must be accompanied by measures which would secure that the condition of things which had made such interference necessary should never return. To this end Solon enacted that never again should a free man be allowed to pledge his own person as security for a loan, so that debtors should no more become the bond-slaves of their creditors. Secondly, he gave a strong impulse to Athenian trade by a reform in the monetary system. Hitherto, the currency of Athens had been of a different standard from that of the chief Greek mercantile nations, and this was a serious obstacle to the development of her commerce. Solon now made the standard identical with that of her trading neighbours and rivals, and, whether in consequence of this or not, the fact is certain that Athenian trade was developed very largely, and Athens became the chief commercial nation of Greece.

THE ABOLITION OF DEBTS.

An incident of Solon's economical reforms deserves to be mentioned, as showing the dangers of such a revolutionary measure as that which he adopted. Before his law for the abolition of debts was published he took counsel with a few of his friends on the subject. These persons, who must have been of very different character from the great lawgiver himself, hearing what was in prospect, hurried away, borrowed as much money as they could raise, and bought land with it; and then, when the proclamation came announcing the abolition of all debts, they were relieved of the necessity of repaying the money they had borrowed, while they remained in unquestioned possession of the land which they had bought. It was a piece of desperately sharp practice, and it is not surprising that Solon was accused of having connived at it. Aristotle, however, rightly appeals to the proved character of the man as the best answer to the charge. It is not likely that a man who rejected the opportunity of making himself master of the whole State would have soiled his character by a dirty transaction in order to enrich his friends.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

So far Solon had dealt only with the economical aspect of the question. He had relieved the immediate pressure, and had taken steps to promote a steady development of prosperity in the future. But he saw that something else was necessary to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people, and that lay in the direction of political reform. He saw that government by the old aristocratic families alone had failed, or was at any rate out of date, and that the lower orders had a just claim for a voice in political affairs. Accordingly he determined to remodel entirely the principle of the Constitution. Hitherto the government had been vested almost exclusively in the upper class, and the franchise had reached only to the middle class, while the poorest class had had no voice in public affairs at all. Solon decided to remedy this by giving manhood suffrage. Every Athenian of full age had hence-

forth a voice in the election of the magistrates of the state, and was a member of the great popular assembly which, when the democracy was fully established, became the ruling power of the State.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION FOR MAGISTRATES.

On the other hand, since the poorer classes were not yet trained to public life, property qualifications were attached to all the more important magistracies, and members of the poorest class, though they could elect magistrates, could not be magistrates themselves. But no privilege was in future to be given to birth. The basis of the constitution became one of wealth instead of birth. The offices which a man might hold were regulated by the amount of his income, and not by the length of his pedigree. This is a reform which might be sharply criticised from the point of view of the present day, for the capitalist is held in at least as much suspicion by advocates of democracy as the peer or the country gentleman. But the object of Solon was to break the long-continued supremacy of the aristocracy of birth, and in substituting for this an aristocracy of those who had the greatest stake in the country he paved the way for further development in the direction of democracy, and he threw open the path to the highest honours to all, however humble in birth, who might acquire wealth by their own industry and perseverance.

A GRADUATED INCOME TAX.

At the same time he introduced another reform, which we are accustomed to look on as a rather late development of democracy, namely, graduated taxation according to income, the rich man being taxed on a larger proportion of his total income than the poor man. Nor do we read of complaints or difficulties arising from this source.

Solon was regarded by subsequent ages as the founder of Athenian democracy, not because he actually made the democracy the ruling power in the State, but because he gave it its first start in the path of political progress. For the time the control of the government still remained in the hands of the rich and well-born minority. The chief magistrates were drawn exclusively from those who possessed the highest property-qualification, and the aristocratic Council of Areopagus was still the highest authority in the state, with a general supervision of the laws and of the maintenance of public discipline and order. But in spite of this the legislation of Solon formed the Magna Charta of Athenian democracy. Just as we look back to the Charter which the barons wrested from John as embodying the principles upon which the English Constitution has been developed, so the Athenians looked back to Solon as the man who introduced the democracy to public life and laid down the lines which should direct its progress.

THE MAGNA CHARTA OF ATHENS.

He gave the poorest class for the first time a voice in the election of officers of state, and he also gave them the right, of which they subsequently made great and effective use, of reviewing their conduct when their term of office came to an end. Athenian magistrates were, with few exceptions, elected for a year only, and at the end of their time they had to submit to a public examination, at which any person might lay a complaint against them for their conduct while in office. Such complaints were heard by large courts of jurors, who were drawn from all classes of the people; and thus the whole people had the means of exerting an effective supervision over the behaviour of the magistrates. This direct supervision by the whole body of the people was the decisive fact of the Athenian Constitution; for it meant that, as soon as the democracy had learnt its strength, it could exercise an irresistible pressure upon the men in office and so secure obedience to its own will. In this way, from the germ planted by Solon, the subsequent uncontrolled supremacy of the democracy was secured. To quote part of a note by the editor of the volume which we are summarising: "The constitutions of different countries have each had their one decisive fact, which may not have been the one possessing most legal prominence, but which, nevertheless, has guided the course of the political development of the country. In England this decisive fact has been the control of the Commons over financial supplies, which has always been the lever by which the popular House has at first checked, and finally brought into subordination, the power of the Crown. . . . In Athens it was the immediate control which the people exercised over the magistrates, summarily directing their proceedings in office by means of the popular assembly, and sharply punishing any neglect of its wishes by means of the courts of law. Solon deserved the reputation which he won as the founder of the Athenian constitution by being the first to introduce into it this special feature. The reforms of his successors only developed the constitution on the lines which he had laid down; and though these modifications were doubtless far enough from his original intention, they yet followed naturally from the growing strength of the lower classes whom he had introduced into public life."

SOLON'S REWARD.

But, though subsequent ages might look back to him as the father of the constitution, it does not follow that his contemporaries took at all the same view of his work. On the contrary, we have it on Aristotle's authority that the reforms of Solon gave satisfaction to no one. The rich were enraged at having their privileges and their property alike curtailed; the poor were disappointed because the whole soil of Attica was not redistributed for their benefit, and the private friends of Solon were vexed because he had not used his opportunity for the personal aggrandisement of himself and them. Solon, however, was not to be turned from his integrity by any of these outcries. Rather than be assailed by constant appeals for this or that alteration in the laws, he solemnly ratified his measures for a hundred years, and then withdrew from Athens for a prolonged period of foreign travel. At the same time he published a dignified and vigorous defence of his conduct in a series of poems of which considerable fragments are preserved to us by Aristotle. In them he represents himself as standing between the rich and the poor, giving to the latter such position as was sufficient for their needs, and defending the former against unjust spoliation: "and I stood holding my strong shield over both alike, and would not allow either to prevail unjustly."

THE NEW CONSTITUTION AT WORK.

Such was the work of Solon, the greatest legislator that Greece ever possessed; and if it did not bring lasting peace to his country, it was because the passions of rival classes had been too greatly inflamed by the struggle. Certain it is, that the years which followed his legislation were not, with the exception of the first four, a period of rest. The annual elections for the office of archon were repeatedly occasions for faction fights and party conflicts. The combatants were divided into three parties. There were the rich landowners who represented the old aristocracy and who longed for a return to the ancient

form of government; there was the commercial class, which had no aristocratical traditions, but which looked with suspicion on the revolutionary tendencies of the extreme democrats, and consequently desired a moderate form of government, intermediate between aristocracy and democracy; and there was the mass of the poorer people, which only desired to better its own position and secure a more powerful voice in the state. But the last, though the most numerous, could not possess leaders from among its own class, since only those who were tolerably well off were eligible for high office in the state. Consequently, the great mass of the people existed only as a body to which the leaders of the two other parties could appeal, and which they would use as a means for securing their own elevation to power. The contests of parties which followed on this state of things were diversified by the danger which there always was that an able and vigorous leader might be tempted to appropriate the whole government of the state to himself and become an independent and despotic ruler.

THE RISE OF DESPOTISM.

Such a fear sounds perhaps absurd to us at the present day, when a nation is a large thing, such as no usurper could hope to keep in subjection for a single day; but it was a very real danger in the days when a state was of the size of a parliamentary division of a county, with a scanty and scattered population, which could be overawed by a regiment of mercenary troops. Attempts to establish despotisms were common in the various states of Greece, and in many cases they succeeded. Athens was now exempt from this common lot, though the first attempts only ended in failure. One was made at a very early period in her history, before the reforms of Draco, but it failed disastrously and the insurgents mostly suffered death. Another was made more insidiously a short time after the retirement of Solon, when a leader of the name of Damasias, having procured his election in the ordinary course as archon, tried to remain in office after his legal term of one year had expired. He persuaded the people to continue him in office for a second year; but when the third year came and he still showed no signs of laying down his power, all parties in the state combined to expel him. This was promptly effected with some application of force, and a joint board of ten members, drawn from all orders in the state, took up the government for the rest of the year.

THE COUP D'ETAT OF PISISTRATUS.

This, however, was only one disturbance out of many which mark the history of the period, and perhaps it was inevitable that, sooner or later, a despot should arise as the only means of putting an end to these desperate feuds and restoring peace and order to the community. The history of our own Great Rebellion, and the history of the French Revolution alike teach us that the natural end to great civil disorders is a temporary despotism. Athens was no exception to the rule, and she found her despot in the famous Pisistratus. Himself a man of good position and a distinguished general in war, he stood aloof from the two parties to which the men of rank and wealth usually belonged, and attached himself to the popular or democratic party. With their help he soon attained power. Aristotle refers briefly to the well-known story of the stratagem by which he achieved his end; how one day he appeared in the market-place in terrible plight, himself wounded and the mules which drew his carriage maimed, and complained that he had been set upon by his political enemies and thus scandalously misused. Politicians of a later day have been known to make capital out of real or supposed injuries of the same kind, and the device is often successful. Certainly it was so in the case of Pisistratus; for the indignant and sympathising populace at once voted him a strong bodyguard, and with this force he presently effected a *coup d'état*, seized the citadel of the city, and declared himself sole ruler.

THE AGE OF GOLD.

But it was one thing to announce himself as despot and another to secure his continuance in that position. Even if the people at large acquiesced in the rule of one who was disposed to protect them from oppression, the two other parties were liable to forget their differences in an attack on the common enemy. So long as Pisistratus relied on an alliance with one of these parties his position was precarious in the extreme. Twice he was overthrown and expelled from Athens; twice he effected his return, by craft or force. But these experiences taught him the necessary lesson, that a despotism can only rest on an armed force; and when he returned the second time to Athens he returned at the head of a large body of hired troops, and this time he made no mistake. He seated himself firmly in the saddle, and not only did he rule peaceably to the end of his life at an advanced age, but he was able to hand on the succession to his sons without question or opposition.

The government of Pisistratus illustrates the familiar truth that hardly anything is more favourable to the material prosperity of a country than a despotism—*provided you get the right man for your despot.* As England flourished under Oliver Cromwell, and France (apart from the last exhausting wars) under Napoleon I., so Athens flourished under Pisistratus. Peace was preserved, public works constructed, agriculture encouraged, justice enforced; and men looking back at it from a later day named it regretfully the Age of Gold. There was only one measure which might remind people of the government under which they lived, and that was the institution of a tax of one-tenth of agricultural produce, which Pisistratus established in order to find money for his troops and his public works. Concerning this tax Aristotle tells a rather amusing story. During one of the tours which Pisistratus was accustomed to make about the country he saw an old man digging and scraping in an extremely stony and barren piece of ground. He stopped, and asked him what he expected to get out of soil like that; to which the old man, not knowing who his questioner was, answered, "Aches and rheumatism, nothing much else; I wish Pisistratus took one-tenth of *them!*" It reminds one of the story of the Act of Parliament which, assigning a fine as the punishment for some offence, decreed that half the penalty should be given to the informer; and when the punishment was subsequently altered to a flogging, the words which decreed that the informer should receive one half remained unaltered. It should be added that Pisistratus was much amused at the answer he received, and remitted the tax on the old man's property in future.

THE OVERTHROW OF THE DESPOTISM.

Pisistratus reigned, from first to last, thirty-three years, but fourteen of these were spent in the two exiles by which his tenure of power was interrupted. When he died he was succeeded by his two sons, Hippias and Hipparchus, of whom the former carried on the real business of government, while the latter cultivated art and literature, and pursued his own pleasures. The story of the fall of their dynasty is too well known to

need telling in detail here, and Aristotle adds little to our previous knowledge of the subject. For thirteen years the brothers ruled on the same principles as their father, and all seemed secure and prosperous. Then Hipparchus grossly insulted an Athenian youth, Harmodius, and he with his friend Aristogeiton planned in revenge the murder of the despots. The plot half succeeded; Hipparchus was killed, but the conspirators were arrested before they could reach Hippias. Harmodius perished on the spot; Aristogeiton suffered long torture before being released by death; and Hippias, frightened and embittered by the attempt, changed entirely the character of his rule. It had before been mild and open; it was now cruel and suspicious. He had before been a liberal autocrat; he was now a murderous and hated tyrant. Many of the leading families of Athens were in exile; and, encouraged by the growth of the popular hatred of the despot, they made repeated efforts to return by force. Attempt after attempt failed, however, some of them disastrously; the armed force at the disposal of the tyrant was too strong. At last the exiles enlisted the support of the powerful military state of Sparta, and then the end came. Hippias, besieged in the citadel of Athens, capitulated when his sons were captured in an attempt to force their way out. He was allowed to retire from the country, and took refuge in Persia, there to hatch schemes of revenge against the people that had expelled him.

THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY.

The despotism was over; the democracy was restored. For a year or two it seemed as if the old party struggles were going to be revived, and that the Athenians had not learnt wisdom by the experience they had gone through. But one of them at least had, Cleisthenes, a member of the family which had been most conspicuous in procuring the expulsion of the tyrant. Like others before him, he appealed to the people in order to defeat a political adversary, but, unlike the others, he carried out the promises he had made, and gave the democracy a real and most important slice of political power. His career was checked for a time by the action of his rival in calling in the help of the Spartan king and a military force; but the populace rose in earnest in his defence, the invaders were reduced to a most inglorious capitulation, and Cleisthenes returned to carry out his reforms. The guiding principle upon which he worked was the destruction of the old party spirit which had caused so much suffering and disaster in the past.

THE EXTINCTION OF PARTY FEUDS.

The old parties had rested upon local divisions and were called by local names. The rich men occupied the fertile lowlands in the neighbourhood of the rivers, and were known as the party of the Plain. The commercial interest centred on the coast, and was called the Shore. The poorer classes occupied the rough highlands of the interior and were named the Mountain. The official organisations of the people harmonised with these divisions, and all a man's political associations attached him to the men of his own locality. This is a system which works well enough in an orderly and settled state, but it lent itself easily to the feuds and faction-fights which had done so much harm to Athens. Cleisthenes therefore determined to sweep it away. He abolished the existing division into tribes, with all its associations, and divided the population afresh into ten new tribes, in which were incorporated many new members who previously had not possessed the franchise. But, further, each tribe was composed of three distinct local districts, of which one was taken from the Plain, one from the Shore, and one from the Mountain. Thus the new organisation cut directly across the old, and men from districts formerly hostile were brought into intimate political relations with one another. Moreover, the local strength of each tribe was divided and could no longer be brought into common action for party purposes. The result completely justified the action of Cleisthenes. No doubt there were grumblings at first, but the old party feuds disappear henceforth for ever from Athenian history, and are replaced by the more orderly rivalries which are settled by the ballot-box.

THE REFORMS OF CLEISTHENES.

This was the first and the greatest of the reforms of Cleisthenes; but he designed to extend the power of the democracy in other ways as well. To begin with, he put the election of magistrates directly into the hands of the popular assembly, of which every citizen was a member. To that assembly was also given the power, at stated times, of recording its opinion that a too prominent leader was a danger to the state, and must go into exile for a fixed period without further cause alleged; which was a means of removing any one who might be suspected of wishing to follow the example of Pisistratus, and gave the people an opportunity of selecting decisively the leader whom they preferred to follow. By these measures the supremacy of the democracy was secured, and it becomes henceforth the main power in Athenian politics. It was made possible by Solon, it was made actual by Cleisthenes.

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION.

From this point we begin the study, so interesting to us at the present day, of a democracy in action; and the rest of Aristotle's treatise tells us of its growth and of its ultimate decay. Its earlier years were a period of successful progress. It is not often that Aristotle turns aside from his narrative either to praise or to blame; but he makes it clear that he approves of the conduct of the new democracy at Athens. He particularly notes for praise "the customary moderation of the democracy" in dealing with the partisans of the expelled tyrants, of whom even the most conspicuous were allowed to remain undisturbed in the city until the approach of danger from abroad showed that the government must be careful not to have secret enemies within its gates. It was a period of steady growth and prosperity. Commerce was developed, and with commerce came wealth; and the discovery of some silver mines, which were at once made government property and were farmed out to speculators, enabled them to build a powerful fleet, which set them at once at the head of the maritime states of Greece.

THE PERSIAN WARS AND THEIR RESULTS.

But meanwhile a tremendous danger from outside threatened the growing state. The expelled tyrant, Hippias, had taken refuge at the court of Persia, then by far the most powerful of existing states, and he had taken care to foment the causes of disagreement which had sprung up between Athens and Persia. The result was the great crisis in Greek history which is known as the Persian wars. Persia came upon Greece, and especially upon Athens, as Spain came upon England in the reign of Elizabeth, and as England threw back in utter defeat the whole power of the Spanish empire, so Greece, and especially Athens, threw back the combined force of Persia. With this tremendous struggle, however, Aristotle has nothing to do. He has no business with wars and battles; he watches only for legal and political developments. The interest which the Persian wars have

for him is not the interest of watching the fights of Marathon and Thermopylae, of Salamis and Platæa, but that of noting the constitutional changes which these wars brought about at Athens. These changes were of a twofold nature. Just as the defeat of the Spanish Armada was a stimulus to the English people from which sprang the literary development which includes Shakespeare and his great fellow dramatists, and the political development which produced the great struggle for freedom against the Stuarts, so at Athens the glorious victory over Persia was the cause of a great literary outburst, which produced the magnificent dramas of Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes, and likewise of a great political progress on the part of the lower orders of the people, who had mainly been instrumental in winning the decisive sea-fight of Salamis.

THE REVIVAL OF THE AREOPAGUS.

But along with this went another result which temporarily neutralised the democratic tendency to some extent. In the crisis of the second war, when the Persian army had occupied Athens and the hopes of the Greeks were low, and men were beginning to refuse to go on board ship and risk a final battle for their country, the hearts of the generals in command had failed them, and they were ready to give up the struggle in despair and let every man save himself as best he could. But at this point, when the safety of Athens and of Greece hung in the balance, the old aristocratic Council of Areopagus had come to the front and had offered a high rate of pay to the crews to induce them to man their ships. This persuasion turned the scale; the ships were manned, and the decisive battle of Salamis was fought, which broke the power of Persia and secured the freedom of Greece. The action of the Areopagus had clearly been the salvation of the country, and the gratitude which was universally felt for its prompt action and bold leadership at this crisis gave it a new lease of life. Its influence on public affairs, which had declined since the reforms of Cleisthenes, once more grew to be considerable, and for nearly twenty years it was the most important body in the State.

THE CAUSES OF ITS SUBSEQUENT DECLINE.

This, however, could only be a temporary revival of aristocratic ascendency. The democracy was growing in strength, and would not be hampered in its development by any gratitude for past services. The Duke of Wellington had unquestionably earned the gratitude of the English nation by his services in war, but that did not prevent his being pelted by the mob when he set his face against Reform; and the Council of Areopagus, which was not a man, but a changing collection of men, had much less claim to be treated with tenderness. Moreover, a deterioration was taking place in the character of the Council itself. It was composed, as has been said already, of all persons who had held the office of archon. Formerly, when the archons were the chief magistrates of the state, this meant that the Council of Areopagus included all the best ability of the nation, and therefore it had some right to rule. But between the first and the second Persian wars a change had taken place in the position of the archons. In order to give the humblest citizen an equal chance of attaining to the highest office in the state, it was enacted that the archons should be chosen by lot, subject only to an examination as to their antecedents, which allowed a notorious ill-doer to be excluded. The inevitable result of this was that the Archons ceased to be the most important magistrates, a place which was subsequently taken by the board of ten generals, elected annually. But as the Areopagus still continued to be composed of ex-archons, its character, too, deteriorated. Instead of consisting of the best ability of the nation, it included second or third-rate magistrates, elected by the hazard of the lot; and it is not surprising that, as it became less fit to govern, the respect in which it was held by those it governed also became less. It was as though the House of Lords, instead of being recruited from time to time from the men who have done great services to their country, were to be composed in future solely of ex-lord mayors.

THE BRICKS OF THEMISTOCLES.

For some time popular feeling was growing against the Council, which still considered itself the stronghold of the aristocracy; but in the year 462 B.C. matters came to a head. The leader of the popular party, the radicals or reformers of the day, was Ephialtes; and of the older generation of men, the most distinguished was Themistocles. It was Themistocles to whom the glory of planning and fighting the battle of Salamis was due; and he had saved his country from another danger a few years later, when he procured the fortification of the city in the teeth of the scarcely disguised hostility of her most powerful rivals in Greece. No one had done more brilliant services to his country than he had; but he was a man of no principle, and he was now under suspicion of intriguing with the great enemy of his country, the King of Persia. It was this fact that finally occasioned the fall of the Areopagus. The charge of treacherous intercourse with Persia would, in the ordinary course of events, be heard by that body; and Themistocles, anxious to prevent the case from coming on for hearing, determined to precipitate the attack on it which he knew Ephialtes to be meditating. His method of procedure illustrates his character well. He was himself a member of the Council, and accordingly he proceeds to Ephialtes and tells him confidentially that he knows that the Areopagus is intending to arrest him (Ephialtes) on some trumped-up charge. Then he goes back to the Areopagus and tells them, also confidentially, that he has discovered that Ephialtes is plotting their overthrow, and if they like he will lead a deputation of them to the place where the conspirators are now sitting. All this was intended to frighten Ephialtes into action, and it succeeded admirably. The deputation from the Areopagus goes to the house of Ephialtes; the latter sees them, and supposes that this is what Themistocles had warned him of, and accordingly takes to his heels and finds refuge in a temple. A little meditation shows him that his only safety lies in boldness; and he makes his way to where the democratic council (quite a different body from the Areopagus, whose chief duty was to consider and prepare the business which was to be brought before the popular assembly of the whole people) was sitting, and there he denounces the Areopagus to them, and proposes to strip it of all the authority which it possessed under the existing constitution. Themistocles joins him here and, throwing off his mask, supports the proposals of Ephialtes. They are carried enthusiastically, and the measure is at once brought before the popular assembly, and there Ephialtes, the popular leader, is sure of a majority. His motions are passed, and the supremacy of the Areopagus is at an end. It continues to exist only as a court of justice for trying cases of murder, and is no longer an obstacle to the democracy.

THE FINAL TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY.

This was the final victory of the growing democracy. Henceforward, the popular assembly, in which every citizen, from the greatest to the least, had an equal power

of speaking and voting, was unchallenged in its absolute supremacy in the state. It mattered comparatively little that neither of the two chief agents in the victory survived their triumph long. Ephialtes was assassinated at the instigation of some of his political opponents, and the treachery of Themistocles was proved so conclusively that he was forced to escape for his life to Persia. But the democracy had no longer any enemies to contend with outside itself. There was, indeed, a strong aristocratic or Conservative section in the popular assembly; but the voice of the people, whatever direction it might choose to take, was supreme in the State. We may be tempted to find a parallel here between the position of Athens at that time and the position of England now. There was, however, this difference, that the Athenian populace were more able to devote themselves continuously to politics than the bulk of the English people to-day. The manual labour of the country was done by slaves, who had no recognised position in the constitution at all. The free Athenian citizens lived, to a very great extent, in the city itself, and supported themselves by the pay that was given for all sorts of public services, such as many of the magistracies, attendance as jurors in the law-courts, and, ultimately, attendance at the meetings of the popular assembly. It was in this feature that the weakness of the Athenian democratic constitution showed itself; for as the citizens depended for their livelihood on the pay that was given for the performance of public duties, it was also possible for a public man who wished to curry favour with them, to propose that the pay for some particular service should be increased, or that it should be instituted in some department to which the practice had not yet been extended.

A BRIEF BURST OF BRILLIANCE.

Here, then, it is that we see democracy on its trial; and, with all the differences between the ancient and the modern world, the example is instructive still. The special danger of popular government is that it can be bribed; not, indeed, by the vulgar method of slipping sovereigns into the hands of voters, which is an evil less likely to prevail with an extended suffrage than with a limited one, but by the more insidious device of appeals to the material interests of the voters. It is easy to make out a plausible case for almost any change which puts more money into the pockets of the mass of the people; but there is the great and real danger that the voters may be led to forget the more remote important interests of the nation at large. This is, in modern language, the lesson which Aristotle exhibits to us in the history of the Athenian democracy. Up to the time of its final triumph his sympathies appear to have been with its progress, so far as he allows his sympathies to appear at all; but the moment of its triumph was also the moment when it turned towards its decay.

The decline was not, however, immediate, and it was many years before it was apparent. The ten years which follow the overthrow of the Areopagus mark, perhaps, the most brilliant epoch in Athenian history. The maritime policy which had given Athens the fleet which won Salamis, had now given her a maritime empire which embraced most of the islands and coast towns in the neighbourhood of Greece, and at this time the extent of that empire was at its largest. Meanwhile the wealth that was pouring into Athens was being used in beautifying the city, and in executing those buildings and works of art which are still the marvel of the world. And as sculpture and architecture were at their greatest now, so also was literature. The triumphs of Athenian tragedy and comedy, the greatest dramas in the world, save those of Shakespeare, were written in this period. At home and abroad, Athens was rich, famous, prosperous —and envied.

PERICLES AND THE PAYMENT OF JURORS.

The statesman to whom not a little of this glory was due, and who is thoroughly identified with the period of Athens' supreme success, was Pericles. Aristotle does not dwell much on his merits or his characteristics as a politician, because, from a purely constitutional point of view, he contributed little that was of great importance; and such innovations as he did introduce were, in Aristotle's opinion, distinctly of a mischievous tendency. The chief of these was the introduction of pay for service in the law courts. The Athenian juries were very large, from two hundred to five hundred commonly sitting to hear a case, and they combined the function of judge with that of jury, fixing the sentence as well as deciding the guilt. Hence a large proportion of the population could get employment in this way, and the measure had the effect of an extensive bribe to the people. It was, indeed, so intended; for it was devised in order to counteract the influence which the conservative leader of the day, Cimon, a man of great private wealth, was obtaining by magnificent donations and lavish hospitality. Cimon could throw open his gardens and invite all his poorer neighbours to walk in and help themselves; Pericles had no such wealth of his own, and hence he bribed with the public purse by the institution of pay for public services. In this particular instance there was something to be said for it, as he at least secured a widespread public interest in the administration of justice and educated the people in a great department of public life.

THE GREATNESS OF PERICLES.

Unfortunately it was an example which was only too easy of imitation, as appears in the sequel of the history. But for the time, as Aristotle is careful to testify, the personal ascendency of Pericles kept the evil in restraint. The power of popular government is best seen when the masses commit themselves to the leadership of some man of high character and approved statesmanship, who is not afraid to oppose their wishes when he sees that they are wrong, and who is strong enough in his personal ascendency to guide them in accordance with his own judgment and forethought. Such a man was Pericles, a great statesman, with far-reaching views as to the greatness of his country and her position in the world around her, magnificent in the finest sense of the word, and with an uprightness of character which imposed itself on the Athenian people as did no other Athenian public man, with the single exception of Solon.

The latter years of Pericles' life brought Athens into her great struggle with her perpetual rival, Sparta, which ultimately proved her ruin. But even here Pericles had counted the cost. He knew that Athens must one day fight out her quarrel with Sparta, unless she was prepared always to be only the second state in Greece, and that was very far from his idea. He had devised his scheme for resisting the great military preponderance of Sparta, and for letting the naval supremacy of Athens have full play. And while he lived there was a hand at the helm which could steer the country through its difficulties.

BUT AFTER PERICLES—!

It was only when he died that the evil which had secretly grown up under his rule showed itself, with disastrous result both in the internal politics of the country and in the conduct of the war. The latter does not fall within the province of the present treatise of

Aristotle, but the former he brings out clearly, and it is this that has the greatest interest for the students of modern politics. "So long as Pericles was the leader of the people," he says, "all went well in public affairs; but when he was dead there was a great deterioration. Then for the first time did people take for its leader a man of no repute among the better classes; up to that date there were always men of position at the head of the popular party." The successor of Pericles as the favourite of the populace was Cleon, the first of a series of demagogues with no principle and little statesmanlike ability, but with the gift of catching the ear of the people and beguiling them by a specious policy. Of these men Aristotle says (and it must be remembered that he held no brief either for or against democracy) that "the men who obtained the leadership of the people were those who would boast the loudest and who were the most profuse in promises to the populace, with their eyes only on the interests of the moment." It is to be feared that this account is only too true.

CATASTROPHE!

A democracy may be ready enough to follow a leader of transcendent merit and character, even though he does not stoop to pander to the craze of the moment; but if such transcendent merit be wanting it is only too likely to fall into the hands of men whose first object is their own personal aggrandisement, and who, for that end, devote themselves to following, instead of directing, the changing course of popular movements. To this there can be but one result, and that was the result at which Athens arrived. She was engaged in a desperate war with Sparta, and only a far-sighted patience could steer her safely through it. Instead of this the sovereign assembly, led by its favourite orators, embarked rashly on the most dangerous and visionary undertaking of a new war of aggression in Sicily, which ended in complete disaster; and after this calamity, when the thing which the exhausted nation most required was rest, for however short a time, on two separate occasions it was beguiled into refusing the chance of peace which two brilliant victories offered. Fortune could not go on offering such opportunities for ever. At last Athens was defeated in a decisive battle; her whole fleet, on which she depended to save the country from starvation, was captured, and a short blockade put an end to the war. Athens surrendered, her fortifications were dismantled, and her whole empire was stripped from her. The glory was indeed departed.

THE VICTORY OF SPARTA: THE THIRTY TYRANTS.

There were political episodes in the course of the war, which are told by Aristotle in some detail, but they are of no abiding interest. At one time the extreme oligarchical party took advantage of the prostration of their adversaries by the constant drain of men to man the fleet, to effect a revolution in favour of an oligarchical form of government. But this was never the expression of the national will, and it lasted only four months. Another interlude of oligarchical government followed on the end of the war. Sparta, the victor in the war, was itself a state of oligarchical government, and it determined to set up a constitution after its own heart in its conquered rival; but the failure of such an attempt to bolster up a government in direct opposition to the national will was only a matter of time. The Thirty Tyrants, as the board of commissioners appointed by Sparta was named, outraged all public feeling by its cruelty, its rapacity, and its injustice; and within a year a body of exiles was strong enough to march upon Athens, and, after a short period of civil war, to expel the hated administration and re-establish the democracy.

THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRACY.

At this point Aristotle ends his story. No marked constitutional change occurred in the eighty years which separated that event from the date at which he was writing (about 325 B.C.), and it might have been difficult for him to bring his narrative down nearer to his own day. He only remarks that it was a period of steady growth of democratic government. The popular assembly more and more drew everything into its own hands. The officers of the state became more and more its mere machines, executing its commands, not directing its councils. Its policy depended from day to day on the momentary success of this or that orator in winning its ear. There was no stability, no farsightedness, no statesmanship in its course. Aristotle does not, however, tell this tale, and it is, therefore, not fair to put it into his mouth. For this part of the history the student of politics must turn to the speeches of the great orators who flourished in the period of which we are speaking, and see Demosthenes exhorting, urging, begging, imploring the sovereign assembly to make up its mind to a vigorous and consistent policy in the face of the steady aggression of its dangerous northern neighbour, Philip, king of Macedon. And he will see that exhortations and entreaties were in vain, and that where the divided counsels of a popular assembly were pitted against the single-minded and clear-headed policy of a vigorous and able autocrat, the victory was bound to be on the side of the latter, and that, for the second time, the too great liberty of the Athenian people was its ruin.

CONCLUSION.

It would have been interesting, indeed, to have had a narrative, however brief, of this last period of Athenian liberty from the judicial pen of Aristotle, to set beside the necessarily prejudiced and imperfect pictures presented by the orators. It would have been like putting Hallam by the side of the speeches of Pitt and Fox, far less interesting as literature, but far more trustworthy as history. In place of this, Aristotle devotes the last third of his treatise to an enumeration of the various magistrates and public bodies which existed in his own day. This is a work which may be useful to the specialist in Athenian antiquities, but in which the general reader will have but little interest. It is not more generally readable than a catalogue of our various municipal authorities at the present day would be.

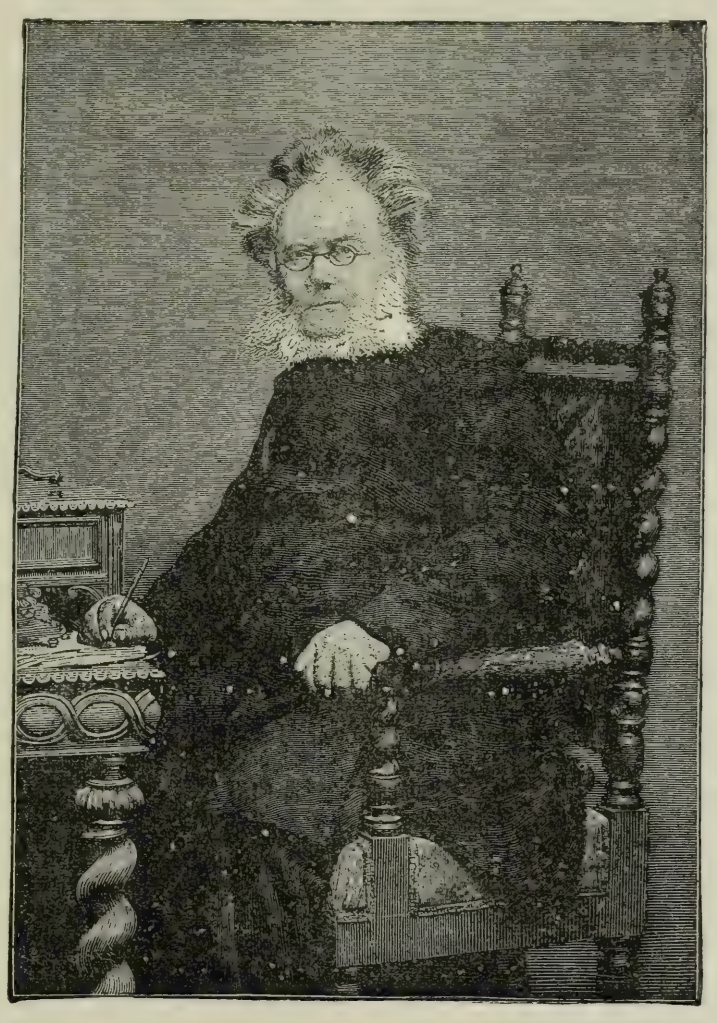
There is nothing in this latter part of the treatise which could make the reappearance of this long-lost work a matter of the smallest interest to the ordinary reader who is not a specialist in ancient history. If there is any value in the little book in which Aristotle summed up the political history of Athens, it lies in the possibility of drawing from it hints and warnings which may be useful at the present day.

Now, the evils which Aristotle indicates in the democracy of Athens are just those which arose from the fact of its irresponsibility and omnipotence. He indicates that its faults lay in its tendency to be beguiled by the prospect of an immediate gain into forgetting the great and broad interests of the nation. The orator who proposed to increase the rate of pay given for attendance at the popular assembly was more sure of a hearing than one who urged them to secure some portion of the empire which was threatened by the advance of an enemy. The democracy could not be got to take a comprehensive and statesmanlike view of the necessities of the nation. It was always following the mob orator who appealed to its immediate comfort and its obvious interests. Who can say that there is not *some* danger of a similar state of things in the near future of English politics? K.

SOME NEW BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

THE Book of the Month this month is not a new one, but an old one, one of the oldest of books, and yet it comes as fresh and as new to the world as if it had only been issued from the press for the first time. The long and intensely interesting account of the rediscovered MSS., which has been written for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by one of the best authorities on the subject in the country, leaves me but very scant space to notice the new books of the month. The discovery suggests many thoughts as to the possibility of fresh finds and the revival of still other ghosts to elbow the puny moderns from the crowded stage.

Mr. Gosse himself, who makes the complaint in the *Forum*, is a victim to these remorseless ancients; but for Aristotle, it was my intention to have made Mr. Gosse's translation of Ibsen's new drama, "Hedda Gabler," the Book of the Month; but Aristotle will not be gainsaid. Rearing his grisly form from an Egyptian sarcophagus, he insists upon elbow room, and the unfortunate modern poets, historians, and philosophers must yield him space. It would have been unjust to the despised moderns, who have at least a right to live, if we did not refer, however briefly, to one or two of their productions. The bulkiest, but by no means the most interesting of the books of the month, are two volumes published by Messrs. Longmans, "The Letters of Cardinal Newman," most of which date back to a period before he became a Catholic. They are interesting for the light they throw upon the working of a singularly lofty and subtle mind, but they are archaic to a degree, and bear much less relation to the questions which are agitating men's minds to-day, than does Aristotle's treatise. Another work, which is palpitating with actuality, and which appeals at every point to the modern man, discussing with intelligent sympathy the questions which are more and more absorbing public attention, is the correspondence which Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne sent to the *Times* during a period of over forty years. These letters are now gathered into two volumes, edited by Mr. Arnold White, and published by Messrs. Griffith, Farran and Co. They constitute a noble monument to the activity of this public-spirited clergyman—a man who, in his way, as a writer for the press, had many traits in common with Lord Shaftesbury, although the Fates did not give him a position which enabled the great lay saint of England to achieve so many beneficent reforms.



Tak for indbydelsen!
München, 22.9.90.
Henrik Ibsen

The last volume of "Princess Lieven's Correspondence with Lord Grey" is another book of the month, to which I have referred in the Character Sketch.

There remains Mr. Gosse's translation of Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler." Ibsen's new drama will be a trial to many of his admirers. The Ibsen cult is, however, so well established amongst us that even this latest project of the Norse poet's genius will find devotees and interpreters, and it must be admitted that it needs both. Mr. Archer and Mr. Gosse have both tried their hands at the task, but both combined will fail to make "Hedda Gabler" popular. Some years since Olive Schreiner, whose "Dreams" is also a notable book of the month, wrote to urge me to read Ibsen, for, said she, "Ibsen and George Meredith are the only men of modern times who understand women." Ibsen has given many portraits of the modern woman, but he has given few so unpleasing as that presented in "Hedda Gabler." There is undoubtedly great force and concentrated vigour in the new drama. Hedda Gabler, although unlovely, is real, and may be accepted as a true type of the woman who has emancipated herself from all duties and responsibilities, whose only object in life is to please herself, and who

makes as complete a mess of everything as her worst enemies could desire. Hedda Gabler is a woman in society, the belle of her district, who, after a disappointment in love over a brilliant rake, marries a man with whom she is not in love. He spends half the time of his honeymoon in rummaging in libraries with a view to complete his work on the "Domestic Industries of the Middle Ages." When they return from their honeymoon to a house taken and furnished in excess of their means on the security of an aunt's income, which the loving old soul has voluntarily pledged on their behalf, the action of the play begins. The human interest of the story turns upon the three women: the aunt, a good old creature, whom Hedda despises; Thea, an unfaithful wife, who leaves her home to follow the brilliant man of genius, whom in his unregenerate days Hedda had loved, but whom Thea had restored and inspired, and Hedda herself. Of the three Hedda is much the unloveliest. A selfish creature, longing for "thrills," utterly unscrupulous in the gratification of her ambition, vain, and ruthless as she is vain, she nevertheless resembles some women whom I have known—and have not loved, although none were quite so detestable as Hedda. Nothing in her life became her so well as the quitting of it. It is a subtle study, and Hedda is a real woman in her petty ambition, her infinite boredom, and her criminal readiness to sacrifice everything to the gratification of a sentiment which it would be flattery to call a passion. There is a good deal both of Nemesis and of woman in the play. But although it will be studied and discussed, it is not likely to become popular. "Hedda Gabler" is like caviare—to enjoy it you must acquire the taste. Mr. Archer has fallen foul of Mr. Gosse for his version, but not even Mr. Archer could make Ibsen's latest creation attractive. Miss Werner, when at Oberammergau for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS last autumn, called upon Ibsen at Munich. Here is the report of her visit:—

On September 22, 1890, I called on Dr. Ibsen, at 32, Maximiliansstrasse. This is one of the finest streets in Munich, running in a straight line from the Max-Josephsplatz (where the Court Theatre stands) to the Isar Bridge which leads to the Maximilianeum,—the lower part of it being a broad boulevard planted with trees. No. 32 is a large, pleasant, airy building let out in flats, and Dr. Ibsen occupies rooms on the first floor. I was ushered by a trim maid-servant into a tiny entrance-hall, and left to study the hat-rack for a few minutes, after which she returned, and, announcing that the Herr Doctor would see me presently, showed me into a pretty drawing-room. It was furnished after the German style, round table planted right in front of the sofa, polished floor, etc. The most noticeable feature was the pictures, with which the walls were nearly covered; they appeared to be either genuine Old Masters or good copies. The books and papers lying on the table were chiefly Norwegian and Danish. A door in the further corner of the room led to Dr. Ibsen's study, whence he presently appeared, bowing with a courteous but somewhat nervous and perplexed air. He is very like his photographs,—is rather below than above the average height, and very carefully dressed. He might easily be taken for a German professor. He spoke to me in German, with which he is very familiar. He seemed bewildered as to the object of my call; but when I explained that I should be glad if he would tell me something about the new play he was writing, he at once declined. He also said that, having already arranged with Mr. Gosse for the appearance of the English edition, he could not sanction the publication of an abstract in the Christmas Number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. I asked whether he would not even tell me the title of the new play, and he replied, with much vivacity, "Oh no; nobody is to know that (das bekommt Niemand zu wissen). My wife even does not know it. My own son does not know it. No, no one is to know that till it is done!" I asked his pardon for having been so indiscreet, adding that, being engaged, though in a much more humble way, in literature, I felt the same dislike to talking of unfinished work, and should have known better than to ask. He seemed pleased at this, and asked me a good many questions about myself. He said that his new play was to be issued simultaneously in Norwegian, English, German, and French. He was not going to attempt an Italian edition. One or two of his works had been produced in Italy, but the Italians did not seem, at the present day, to have much feeling for the drama, or to do much in that line themselves. He then interrupted the conversation and disappeared into his study, where he seemed to be busy for a few minutes. When he came back he brought me his photograph, with "Til Erindring! München, 22/9/90. Henrik Ibsen," written on the back, and handed it to me with a pretty little speech, asking me to send him mine in return, which I promised to do when I reached England. I then took my leave, and he asked me to call again should I be passing through Munich a second time.

I was unexpectedly detained in Munich after my return from Oberammergau, and took the opportunity of repeating my visit to Dr. Ibsen. I had, in the meantime, been reading "Emperor and Galilean," and hoped to get from him some explanation of the attitude towards Christianity taken up in that play, but I was disappointed. He said that he never talked about his works, and recommended me, if I wanted to know anything about him and his ideas, to read the "Life" by Henrik Jaeger, of which the English translation had just reached him. Dr. Ibsen reads English, though not with great ease, and does not profess to speak or write it. The impression he makes on a casual acquaintance is rather that of the dreamy, abstracted student than of the man of the world; he has the kindly, tolerant, half-amused air of one who looks on at life without taking any part in it himself.

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Another book of the month which ought to be mentioned, because it is a guide to the book world in general, is Mr. Frowde's "Guide Book to Books," whose object is thus explained in the preface:—

Year by year the number of books offered to the public upon every subject increases, until the largeness of the choice begets a bewilderment in the mind of the ordinary reader.

The object of this little work is to place at the service of the reader the opinions of those who may be trusted to give sound advice upon the books which are of value in each department of knowledge.

The idea in which the book has originated is precisely opposed to an enumeration of the whole literature upon any subject: its aim is to select as carefully as possible what is essential, and to omit all the remainder.

The general scheme under which the selection of books has been made is—

1. Limitation of number to what is absolutely necessary for the adequate representation of the subject.

2. Exclusion, where possible, of books that are written in a foreign language, or are out of print.

3. Provision for different categories of readers, *e.g.* the beginner, the student, and the "general reader."

4. Addition, where necessary, of a very brief note indicating the special character of the book named.

THE FRENCH AND RUSSIAN REVIEWS.

THE *Nouvelle Revue* maintains its reputation for good technical articles by a study of "The Defence of France," by G. G., which is carried through both the numbers for January. The criticism of the present scheme is searching, and condemns it as inefficient, equally for the period of covering the first concentration of troops, for the period of active operations, and for its utility in case of a reverse. The conclusion to which the arguments are worked out is that the present system of defence offers, on the north-eastern frontier, a defective and dangerous method of protection by fortified places, which would serve no good purpose during operations, and must necessarily fall into the hands of the enemy in case of a reverse, and on the northern frontier a system of defences which give direct protection to a zone in which the enemy would never appear, and in order to give indirect protection to the true zone of invasion would need the help of an army which must be detached from the principal field of operations. Within this first line the inner line of defence, which has never been completed, is badly chosen, and not only forces upon the French armies a mistaken line of retreat but exposes five-sixths of the country to the advance of the enemy. Taken in conjunction with the details given of the respective forces of the two frontier armies, the account of the position is not pleasing for France.

AFRICAN ROMANCE.

One of the consequences of the opening up of Africa, of which we have hardly yet taken count, is the addition that may be expected to the store of legends of which the folk-lore of the known world is composed. When the islands of the Western Pacific were opened to literature, it was curious to find among their local traditions stories which were almost the exact reproduction of our "Jack the Giant Killer" and other nursery tales. From the African desert, however, if the specimen which M. Rabourdin gives in the *Nouvelle Revue* for January 1st be accepted as typical, the stories which come will bring with them the impression of surroundings which are unique in the world. The theme may be paralleled in Greek or Oriental legend; the detail stirs the imagination with a sense of the entirely new. The present legend is of the Kahina, or Priestess Damia, of Berber, who, after a reign of 110 years, fell under the invasion of Haçen ben Nomân, Governor of Egypt, in the year 693 of our era. Three lovers of their princess are sent into the desert to strive for her hand by undergoing a year of perilous adventure. On their return each tells his story. The heroes appear to typify strength, wisdom, and sympathy, and it is hardly necessary to say that it is the last who wins. The trial of the first consists of the temptations of pleasure in an enchanted oasis, where all who yield to them are turned to stone. The second is drawn into a phantom caravan, with which he is compelled to travel and visit, night by night, the scenes of desert tragedies which re-enact themselves in mirage before his eyes. The supreme trial of the third is "infinite solitude in infinite silence." Like the other, he relates his own adventure. "In the tremendous silence I could hear the beat of my own pulses, vibrating and hurried; it was the song of my life breaking the void, the work of my flesh blaspheming the Increate, and then Fear, abject and hideous Fear, seized me in his fangs. Life was escaping from me. From the bottom of my heart I implored God, crying to Him, 'Lord, help me in my distress! Send the bird, or the wind, or the thunderbolt, to break the mortal silence. If not, I fall beneath the terror of the void.'

"And suddenly in the air there was an indefinable sound. I listened anxious. The sound grew, like a rising song. It increased, it drew near. Oh, omnipotence of God, it was a fly, a little common black fly, which was flying, and filled the immense solitude with the buzz and the life of its fragile wings. It approached, it lit upon my arm." He catches the fly, and is able to resume his journey sustained by the buzz of the frail insect. "The sound of its life vanquished the silence and the solitude. I was no longer alone, and I was saved." The elders of the king's council have their opinions upon the story, but the princess rises from her seat and goes down to him saying, "Your story teaches that man is not made for solitude. Here is my hand!"

AFRICAN PROSE.

At the other end of the scale from M. Rabourdin's desert legends is M. de Wailly's article on the "Unyamwezi Natives of the German Sphere." Here the only romance is of the kitchen, for it seems that the wives of the Unyamwezi have a genius for the concoction of appetising dishes out of the most unpromising materials, but there is, on the other hand, some plain and not unpleasant prose. M. de Wailly's contributions to African literature in the *Nouvelle Revue* are almost exclusively studies of native races, of whom he is making what will soon become a very extensive and original collection of character sketches. The Unyamwezi appear, from the description which he gives of them, to have been providentially designed for conquest by the German people. The traits of resemblance, which may presumably develop traits of sympathy, are various and striking. The men are intelligent, good-looking, and addicted to travel and tobacco. They are the slaves of official etiquette, and constant frequenters of the beer-house. This place of meeting in an Unyamwezi town has much the same social importance as the Kaffé of the German provinces. It is no scene of barbarous debauch, but a centre of simple amusements; gossip, domestic occupations, harmless games, accompanied by much bad beer, and enveloped in clouds of smoke, appear to constitute an entertainment of which the local society never tires. Heavy music is not wanting, dancing goes on in the open air, and to complete the embryonic portrait, little boys play at soldiers with a reality and enthusiasm which tolerates no shirking. The women have the reputation of being excellent housewives, faithful, industrious, devoted to the interests of their husbands, clean in their persons, and, as has been noted, ingenious cooks. They are accustomed, in consequence of the travelling propensities of their husbands, to be left for long periods of time in charge of the domestic hearth. They acquit themselves with great steadiness of the trust, and on the return of the husband receive him with ceremonies of welcome and rejoicing, for an account of which the reader must refer to M. de Wailly's more detailed description.

FRANCE IN ASIA.

The reviving popularity of M. Ferry will, probably enough, produce a crop of articles upon Tonquin. The Letter from Annam which appears in the *Nouvelle Revue* for January 15th, while giving an account of the prevalence of piracy in the country, which can hardly be pleasant reading for the responsible authorities, is a plea in favour of strengthening and extending the French position in Indo-China. Between this and the complete evacuation of Annam, Tonquin, and even Cochin China, there is, in the writer's opinion, no alternative. Piracy prevails because no complete system has ever been put in force to suppress it. Such a system would not be difficult to organise. The mandarins at present encourage disorders, and must be counted with as irreconcilable enemies to foreign domination; but the rule of the mandarins has not been immaculate, there are many old scores against them in the country, and the policy of France is placing the people against the mandarins, "making ourselves feared by the one party and beloved, or at least accepted, by the others." The mistake has been to treat the power of China used in the country and the intrigues of the mandarins as a *quantité négligeable*, and to imagine that the time had come for a civil administration, when in reality what is needed is a benevolent but fully affirmed military despotism. In Annam, where the military force was more adequate than in Tonquin to the duties which it had to perform, piracy has been practically extinguished. The geographical position of the province, squeezed between the mountainous frontier of Siam and the sea, has helped forward the result. That all the faults of administration which have been committed in Tonquin are reparable, and that there is urgent need for the reorganisation of the French military force in the colony, are the principal arguments of the Letter

THE FOURTH ESTATE.

To this not very encouraging study, M. de Castillane's article upon the "French Fourth Estate" may be added as a pendant. He begins it with a quotation from Gambetta, to the effect that there is no such thing as a social panacea, and from Bismarck that laws cannot make the workman happy, and proceeds to disprove, from his own point of view, both statements. But the first step towards finding the panacea must be the dethronement from its present position of what we should call the lower middle class. "Socialism in France," M. de Castillane repeats, "is before all and above all the destruction of the bourgeoisie." It is for this reason that the aristocracy and the proletariat are found ready to enter into alliance for this struggle. The lines along which the struggle may be legitimately conducted are, according to M. de Castillane, the same for industry that they have been for the land question in France. Peasant proprietorship and the participation of the cultivator in the profits of cultivation converted the agricultural population from a thriftless, starving, and lawless mob into a frugal, thriving, conservative body. The application of the same principle to the profits of industry may be expected to produce a similar effect in the industrial ranks. International Socialism, as it exists now, is, whatever it may call itself in official conferences, in reality an agency of brutal destruction. To convert it into a beneficial reform by giving the labourer a legal right to share in the results of his labour is, in M. Castellane's opinion, the function of the legislator. The arguments by which he supports his case should, of course, be read in detail; but he does not explain the method of a satisfactory participation.

The *Russian Review*, in its chronicle of contemporary events, makes the following comment on one of Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian speeches:—

From the letter of our London correspondent our readers will already have learned Mr Gladstone's recent pronouncement on Russian internal affairs. Mr Gladstone expresses his "sympathy with the Hebrew race,' and says that "he would be glad if some benefit should arise to them from English influence on the Russian Government." Our London correspondent treats this Midlothian oracle as merely the exuberance of a master of the art of oratory. However this may be, Russian internal affairs would be even worse off than Mr. Gladstone makes out if we had to look to the English papers for our home policy. The fact is, that the words of Mr. Gladstone and the shrieks of the English press have not the smallest influence on even the most trifling detail of our internal administration.

The *Tomsk University News*, in its just issued second number, contains an interesting account of recent archæological discoveries at Lake Issyk Kool, in the Celestial Mountains—400 miles due north of the capital of Kashmir. Issyk Kool is 5,000 ft. above sea level, and was inhabited two centuries B.C. by the Ucuni, a blue-eyed, fair-haired tribe of Central Asia, who founded the city of Chigoo on the north-east shore of the lake. The city was afterwards submerged, and from its former site relics of the old blue-eyed race are dredged up in nets. Burned bricks, pottery, human bones and skulls are found in considerable quantities, and it is believed that, from the frequency of bricks along a certain line, the site of the old city wall can be traced beneath the waves. The specimens recovered were placed in Tomsk Archæological Museum.

The *Russian Messenger* has an interesting account of the celebrated incendiary fires of Simbirsk in 1864. A special commission was appointed at the time to inquire into their cause, but their origin remains a mystery to the present day. The fires raged from August 13th to August 22nd, committing terrible havoc on the streets of wooden houses. The equinoctial breeze fanned the flames, which were only extinguished to burst out afresh—often in a different quarter of the city. A regiment of infantry from Samara was quartered in the city at the time, and it was only the strenuous efforts of the soldiery which prevented the destruction of the whole of Simbirsk. In spite of this, the people persisted in accusing the soldiers of being the original incendiaries.

In the *Messenger of Europe* are continued the interesting "Memoirs of Buslaev," from which we take the following:—

Professor Katchenovski was deaf and almost blind. He could only read by using spectacles of such a short focus that all distant objects were invisible to him. His pupils used to relieve the tedium of his lectures by acting dramas, *tableaux vivants*, etc., during lecture, and by banging the tables and forms on the floor. If by any chance an echo of the uproar reached the Professor's brain, the class had time to become orderly before he succeeded in getting his spectacles removed to seek the cause of the uproar. His class then gravely informed him that the noise was caused by the workmen on the roof.

The *Historical Messenger* concludes this month the account of "Captain Robush's Voyage in the Arctic Ocean." He stopped for several weeks at the Norwegian town of Vardé, which lies on the 70 deg. parallel of north latitude, and is the northernmost city in Europe. The inhabitants of Vardé live almost exclusively on fish; meat is a rare luxury, costing 17 kron the pood (of 40 lb.). Fresh vegetables are quite unknown. Butter is a rarity, and costs 50 kron the pood. Curiously enough, this hungry city is well supplied with telephones. Captain Robush found the smell of burning fat and oil intolerable.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Aus Allen Welttheilen. January. 80 Pf.
To the Far East. (Illus.)
Influence of the Balkan Coast Formation on the Inhabitants of the Peninsula. O. Händler.
Heligoland. J. W. Friedrich.
The Balearic Isles. (Illus.)

Deutscher Hausschatz. 40 Pf.
Heft 4.
Rev. H. F. Müller's Christmas Oratorio. With portrait.
Cremation in Gotha.
The Cuckoo. (Illus.)
Dr. Ernest Lieber, Member of the Centre. With portrait.
Franz Grillparzer. With portrait.
St. Petersburg. II. (Illus.)
German Catholic Journalists. With portraits.
Heft 5.
Trier or Trèves. (Illus.)
Utopias, Old and New. Prof. Freiherr von Hertling.
The late Dr. Franz Alfred Muth, lyric poet, and the late Baron von Vogelsang, publicist. With portraits.
The Society of Jesus. P. W. Kreiten.
The Country of the Source of the Rhine. (Illus.)

Deutsche Revue. January. 1 Mark 50 Pf.
Nervous Women. F. Winckel.
Dr. Koch. F. Cohn.
The Battle with the Enemies of Mankind. I. A. Gottstein.
David F. Strauss. O. Moldenhauer.
The Spread of Astronomical Activity. W. Förster.
The French Revolution and its Significance for the Modern State. IV.
Dr. Koch's Cure. M. Semmola.

Deutsche Rundschau. January. 2 Marks.
Justus von Liebig.
John Henry Newman. I.
Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure." F. Curtius.
Crispi's Writings and Speeches. S. Munz.
Trade of North Africa. I. Dr. G. Nachtigal.
The Development of Modern Medicine and the Cure of Tuberculosis.
Political Correspondence—Italy, the Panic Crisis, etc.

Die Gesellschaft. January. 1 Mark.
Portrait of Alberta von Puttkamer.
Poems by Ottilie Treuenfels and Others.
Lamartine. K. Bleibtreu.
A Bulgarian National Festival.
The Position of Religion in Ancient Greece and Rome.
Ibsen's "Ghosts" at Vienna. J. L. Windholz.

Konservative Monatsschrift. January. 1 Mark.
The Ticino Revolution. Dr. F. Baur,
The Maid of Orleans: New Studies. H. Landwehr.
Events of December—Politics, the Church.
Adolf von Thadden. With portrait.

Kritische Revue aus Oesterreich. Jan. 1.
A Chronic Crisis.
Freiherr von Pretis.

Aus Allen Welttheilen.—Several signs of improvement may be noted with the new editorship; the articles in this number are longer, though fewer in number, than usual, the illustrations are good, and altogether the new volume promises well.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—There are some useful and interesting articles in the number to hand. Among them should be noted the paper on the "Origin and Purpose of the Society of Jesus," by P. W. Kreiten, a member of the Order. Another noteworthy article deals with "Utopias, Old and New." The writer begins with a review of "Looking Backward," but before he has gone very far he allows himself to be tempted into a "look backward" on his own account at the various schemes which have from time to time appeared before Bellamy. Accordingly he takes us back, not so far as Plato, but to the Utopias of Thomas Morus (*sic ?*), Campanella, Vairasse, Cabet, and others, all of which he compares very patiently with that of Bellamy, adding in conclusion, however, that all these ideals owe their existence to the mistaken notion that it is possible to satisfy man's need for happiness in this world, when, in fact, there is nothing that can save society from the evils which threaten it but a return to Christianity.

Deutsche Revue.—A. Gottstein, in his article on the "Enemies of Mankind," approves of this last decade of the century being styled the "Bacteriological Era of Medicinal Research"; but Dr. Semmola is much less enthusiastic about the Koch cure.

Deutsche Rundschau.—The writer of the In Memoriam article on Newman seems to have been inspired with the same spirit as that which the unique picture of the Cardinal's funeral presented, when the voices of two Churches were united in mourning the loss of a beloved member, who had indeed left the one to enter the other, and who, at the end, was, in accordance with his own wish, unostentatiously laid to rest in the quiet churchyard of Rednal. The first instalment discusses very sympathetically the controversy which is associated with the Cardinal's name.

Die Gesellschaft.—On the Bulgarian side of the Danube, opposite the Roumanian village of Kopanitza, there extends a wide and desolate plateau bearing the name of Goslodoi. At this spot thousands of Bulgarians assemble every year on the 19th of May to hold a national festival, that being the anniversary of the decisive step which they took in 1876 to rescue Bulgaria from Turkish dominion. How this was brought about is told in this magazine.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—The best thing in this magazine is the survey of events of the past month, especially of Church matters. The recent revolution in Ticino forms the subject of a long article.

Kritische Revue aus Oesterreich.—This is a bi-monthly which first saw the light only last November. The Chronic Crisis referred to in the first article is the national struggle in Bohemia.

Nord und Süd.—In the January number there is a sketch of Wilhelm Raabe, the humorist and novelist, which should not be missed. Another still more interesting article gives particulars of the deep friendship that existed between Beethoven and the musical poet and dramatist Grillparzer, and it should be read in connection with the articles on the two artists in *Velhagen*.—In the February number, Ola Hansson reviews three recent Scandinavian novels: one by the Dane, Holger Drachmann; another by the Swede, August Strindberg; and the third by the Norwegian, Arne Garborg.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Otto Harnack's study of Tolstoi is interesting; but this latest critic hopes the world will, for the sake of Tolstoi's early works, forget the more instructive productions of his old age.—"Women at Girton and Newnham" are treated at length by Dr. Kreul, partly with a view to removing some of the prejudices which, unhappily, exist in Germany against such institutions.

Schorer.—A symposium on the question of "Sunday Rest in Germany" is the chief item in this number.—An article on the teaching of history may also be mentioned in connection with the Emperor's recent speeches, though it was written some time before the Emperor took up the subject.

Nord und Süd. January. 2 Marks.
Wilhelm Raabe. With portrait. E. Koppel.
Mesmerism, Spiritism, and Hypnotism. R. Katscher.
Goeze before Lessing's Anti-Goezen. E. Schmidt.
Grillparzer and Beethoven. A. C. Kallischer.
Siena. Marie Simon.
February.
Dr. Koch and his Last Scientific Discovery. With portrait. W. Rastede.
The Latest Excavations of the Germans and Modern Greeks in Greece. P. Habel.
Three Books, Three Fates. O. Hansson.
The Comedian. Comedy in one act. G. Esiky.

Preussische Jahrbücher. January 7. 1 Mark 50 Pf.
Tolstoi in Germany. O. Harnack.
The Berlin Théâtre Libre. R. Hessen.
Women's Colleges at Cambridge University. Dr. K. Breul.
Development of the Venetian Constitution. A. V. von Ernsthausen.
The School Conference. P. Cauer.
Relations of Germany to France.
Political Correspondence—The School Conference, King and Minister, Austria, Peace, Russia, Italy, France, England.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach. January.
Undogmatic Christianity. I. T. Granderath.
Wallenstein Literature. B. Duhr.
The Feelers of Insects. E. Wasmann.
Rembrandt as a Teacher. A. Baumgartner.

Schorer's Familienblatt. (Salon-Ausgabe) Part 5 75 Pf.
Sunday Rest.
The New German and French Infantry Weapons, (Illus.)
The Teaching of History.

Ueber Land und Meer. Heft 7. 1 Mark.
National Life in Carniola. (Illus.)
New Year's Customs. R. March.
Friedrich Engels.
The House of Orange. With portrait of the late King of the Netherlands.
A Cruise on the Asiatic Coast. (Illus.)
Prof. Karl Becker. (Illus.)
Dr. E. von Simson. With portrait.
The Ratskeller of Bremen. (Illus.) W. Berger.

Velhagen und Klasing's Neue Monatshefte. January. 1 Mark 25 Pf.
The German Emin Pasha Expedition. With portrait of Dr. Peters, and map. Dr. C. Peters.
Dr. Koch's Cure. With portrait. J. Stinde.
Franz Grillparzer. With portraits. F. Gross.
Wilhelm Gentz. With portrait and other illustrations. I. Gentz.
The *Münchener Bilderbogen*. (Illus.) F. von Ostinia.
The Monument to the Emperor William at the Porta Westfalica. (Illus.) O. Felsing.
Spanish Beauties. (Illus.) Dr. H. Parlow.
The Beethoven House in Bonn. (Illus.) F. Pfohl.
The Photography Congress at Berlin. F. Anders.

Vom Fels zum Meer. 1 Mark.
Heft 4.
Christmas in our Classics. A. Tille.
The Halloren. (Illus.) Dr. B. Pfänner zu Thal.
On the Mental Development of the Child. II. Prof. W. Preyer.
Sinai. (Illus.) H. Brugsch.
New Sketches by Albert Hendschel. (Illus.)
German Superstitions about Ghosts and Spirits. Dr. O. Henne.
Heft 5.
Sleeping Plants. (Illus.) W. Wilhy.
On the Mental Development of the Child. III. Prof. W. Preyer.
Dr. Koch's Cure. (Illus.) C. Falkenhorst.
St. Moritz in Winter. (Illus.) J. Nötzli.
The Poor of New York. (Illus.) W. F. Brand.
The Zone Tariff of Hungary. M. Wirth.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—This is a Catholic magazine which appears every five weeks. The article on "Undogmatic Christianity" is a very lengthy review of a book by Dr. Otto Dreyer of Gotha.—"Rembrandt as a Teacher" is another review of a little book bearing that title, recently published at Leipzig, in which Rembrandt is represented as a teacher not only in the field of art but in every other field—politics, religion, philosophy, and everything connected with private and public life.

Ueber Land und Meer.—A warm temperament, affection for home and country which they have so often to defend, and a deep sense of religion would seem to be the chief characteristics of the people of Carniola.—On November 28, Friedrich Engels, the German Socialist, attained his 70th year in London, and Bebel, Liebknecht, and Singer came over to London to lay the best wishes of the German Social Democrats at the feet of him whom they revere as the embodiment of their ideal, the most international, materialistic, atheist, and democratic of socialists.—Wilhelm Berger writes an interesting sketch of the celebrated Ratskeller, or City Wine Cellar of Bremen.

Velhagen.—This is one of Velhagen's best numbers. Dr. Peters's article is an extract from his diary, and gives his experiences in Uganda.—On Jan. 15, the centenary of the birth of Franz Grillparzer, the famous Austrian dramatist, was celebrated at Vienna in various appropriate ways. Many of the theatres gave performances of his dramas, and an Exhibition, including a large number of personal relics of the poet, was arranged. Several of the Berlin theatres, too, did honour to Austria's representative poet, by having some of his plays performed. The centenary commemoration has called into existence quite a number of interesting sketches of Grillparzer and his work, but the one which will best repay perusal, perhaps, is Ferdinand Gross's article in this magazine. Portraits of the poet and of his friends, the three sisters Fröhlich, add interest to the letterpress.—Prof. Wilhelm Gentz, who died last August, was a painter of Egyptian and Oriental life. In his memory his son Ismael has woven a perennial garland of interesting reminiscences of the artist—as a father, as a teacher, and as a creator. The *Münchener Bilderbogen* is an illustrated paper for children, which has just completed its forty-second annual volume with its 1,000th number. Like much more excellent work purporting to be for children, these *Bilderbogen* of Munich, while serving the cause of art, have the family in mind too; indeed it is their desire to reach all who can enjoy innocent humour. To be serious in jest, to hit, but not to wound, is their position. Among the artists who have contributed some of their best creations to the pages of this paper may be mentioned Adolf Oberländer, Moritz von Schwind, Count Pocci, Wilhelm Diez, Max Haider, and Kaspar Braun.—Another article worthy of special mention is Ferdinand Pfohl's description of the Beethoven House at Bonn with his notes on the personal side of Beethoven as revealed by or associated with the objects of interest treasured there.—A supplement gives five chapters in German of the Australian novel "Uncle Piper," by Tasma.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Dr. Alexander Tille, of Glasgow, has one of his charming and seasonable articles. This time it is "Christmas in German Literature." Since the sixteenth century only, he says, does any mention of the celebration of Christmas occur in German writings; 1571, in fact, is the year, and a sermon the occasion. Two centuries almost have to elapse before it wins a place again, the next allusion to Christmas appearing in some songs by J. J. Pyra and S. G. Lange about 1745. From that date it is not a very far cry to 1765, when Goethe first seems to have seen a Christmas tree at Leipzig, though he does not refer to the custom now universal in Germany till 1774. The Christmas eve of 1796 at Frau von Stein's impressed him deeply. Schiller, on the other hand, has never attempted to depict a Christmas Eve, but he loved the Christmas tree and the celebration nevertheless. After 1805, when J. P. Hebel's poem, "The Mother on Christmas Eve," was published, the German Christmas observances became a subject for literary treatment, and Schleiermacher, Tieck, and others quickly followed with Christmas stories and novels.—Every New Year's Day three Halloren, members of a quaint brotherhood of Halle, antiquely dressed knock at the door of the Imperial Palace to congratulate their ruler by bringing him some Halle sausages, some eggs and some salt, and a New Year's poem. The origin of this strange privilege is unknown. History only says that for centuries past the Halloren have always been most faithful to their ruler in sad and happy times, and that such patriotism well deserves special preferment. In a very interesting article this brotherhood is fully described.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Rassegna Nazionale.
January 1st.

The Boyhood of a Great Captain. X.
The Duchy of Castro (continued). L. Grottanelli.
New Ideas on Electricity. G. Giovannozzi.
The Commentators on the Story of the Creator. A. Stoppani.
The *Osservatore Cattolica* and Monsignor Nicora. G. Grabinski.

January 16th.

Antonio Stoppani.
The Last French Census. G. B. Salvioni.
Parisian Life During the Reign of Terror. G. Grabinski.
Giovanni Lanza (continued). R. Corniani.
Funeral Rites in Ancient Egypt. G. C. C.

Nuova Antologia.
January 1st.

The Great Monarchies of History. F. Gregorius
The First Italian Architectural Exhibition. C. Birto.
A School Drama. Edmondo d'Amicis.
Notes on a Recent Scientific Discovery. P. Giacosa.
Notes on English Literature.

January 16th.

Artistic Publications for 1890 — A Venturi
Scrutin de Liste. R. Bonghi.
Treason under Leo X. (part 1.) D. Gnoli.
A School Drama (cont.) Edmondo d'Amicis.
The Problem of Paper Currency in Italy. M. Ferraris.
Dr. Schliemann. E. Loewy.

The Civilta Cattolica.
January 1st.

The Papal Encyclical on Slavery.
Against Divorce.
Notes on the Universal History. C. Cantu.
A Working-Man Apostle.
Literary Reviews.

January 16th.

The Present and Future of Italy. Judged by an American.
The Pontificate of St. Gregory the Great.
The Migrations of the Hittites.
The System of Physics of St. Thomas Aquinas.

Rivista Internazionale d'Igiene.

A Remedy for Tuberculosis. R. Koch.
The Berlin Medical Congress.
Notes on Bacteriology.
Notes on Sanitary Regulations.

THE *Rassegna Nazionale*.—The New Year number of the *Rassegna* publishes the second of a series of learned articles on "The Commentators of the History of the Creation," from the pen of Antonio Stoppani. In the mid-January number the editor performs the sad task of contributing a eulogistic obituary of the learned Father whose death had occurred in the interval. Father Antonio Stoppani was a standing proof of the fallacy of the theory that theological orthodoxy is incompatible with scientific eminence, for besides being an exemplary priest, he was one of the leading geologists of Italy, the writer of many well-known scientific works, and professor at the University of Padua. His death comes as a special blow to the *Rassegna*, for he was one of their most distinguished contributors, an ardent disciple of Rosmini, and a supporter of the liberal-catholic and anti-clerical views which it is the special function of the *Rassegna* to disseminate. The ceaseless recriminations of the opposing religious factions are carried on in the present month. It appears a quarrel is raging as to the religious views, clerical or otherwise, of Monsignor Nicora, Bishop of Como, who died last December. The *Rassegna* triumphantly settles the question in its own favour by publishing a letter by the Bishop, in which he uncompromisingly condemns the tactics pursued by that most ultra-clerical of organs, the *Osservatore Cattolica*. The same number (January 1st) includes a particularly interesting account of the early years of Don John of Austria, when his Imperial parentage was still a State secret; whilst the mid-January number devotes no less than forty pages to an elaborate statistical study of the last census in France, elucidated by various statistical tables, and bringing out forcibly the almost retrograde condition of the French population.

The *Nuova Antologia*.—Edmondo de Amicis contributes to the two January numbers a two-part study called, "A School Drama." We say "study" advisedly, for though there is no lack of pathetic incident in the story, it is noteworthy for the intimate knowledge displayed by the author of every phase of Italian day-school life, and for the sympathetic touch with which all the children—even the wicked little heroine of the romance—are sketched in. Nevertheless, the story seems to us hardly as successful as most of Sig. de Amicis' contributions.

Senator Bonghi contributes (January 16th) one of his statesmanlike articles on the rival advantages of "scrutin de liste" and of "scrutin d'arrondissement." He declares that "it is to the 'scrutin de liste' that we must attribute in part, if not entirely, that decadence of public life which every one can see both in the Chamber and in the country, and from which all must wish to escape, but into which, as into a bog, the more we struggle the deeper we appear to sink."

In an article on "Contemporary English Literature," E. Nencioni delights over Louis Stevenson, but evidently finds Rudyard Kipling rather a task on his powers of admiration. Amongst other good articles in the *Antologia* is one on the depressing subject of Italian paper currency, and a sympathetically written account of Dr. Schliemann by E. Loevy, dwelling on his enthusiastic lifelong devotion to Homer.

In the *Civilta Cattolica* the Jesuits have an energetic article against divorce, *apropos* of its proposed introduction into Italy, written from the orthodox standpoint. The mid-January number, by way of giving an impartial outside opinion of Italy, relates a conversation carried on by the writer with an American traveller, who laments the decadence of Italy during the last twenty years, and brings out forcibly the undoubted economic and social distress of the peasantry at the present day. A series of articles on "Gregory the Great," and another on the labours of a working-man apostle are running through the *Civilta* at present.

The *Revista d'Igiene*.—This scientific publication has increased in size; the last number has secured an original article by Dr. Koch on his great discovery, which contains, however, little beyond what has already been made public.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Nordisk Tidksrift.

Published by the Letterstedt Society, Stockholm. Yearly subscription 10 kr.

Some Notes on the Institute of Geological Research in Sweden. II. A. G. Nathorst.

"Uncle Adam's Father," Press Prosecution in the Reign of Gustaf IV. Adolf. Gudmund Frumek.

Classic Archæology as an Educational Study. J. L. Ussing.

The Contradictions in the Homerian Epics. Hugo Bergstedt.

"Forsworn." By Holger Drachmann. Niels Möller. A review.

The Calmar Wars. A contribution to the history of the Scandinavian Wars. Axel Larsen. Reviewed by P. Sondén.

Werner Holmgren. A review by B. Salin.

Ur Dagens Krönika.

Stockholm. Yearly subscription 10 kr.

The Import of Dr. Koch's latest Discovery. Curt Wallis.

Released! Sketch by Elin Ameen.

The Year 1890. A political review by Otto Sjögren.

Literary Review. A. Haraldson.

The Achilles-heel of Journalism. Hjalmar Branting.

Over the Baltic. Poem by G. V. Geijerstam.

A Book on Socialism. X.

Shilling Magazin.

Illustrated Weekly. January 3rd, 10th, and 17th. Christiania.

Dr. Koch. With portrait.

The Foundation of the German Empire. Sybel. (*Quarterly Review.*)

Within Four Walls. A short story.

Notes from Home and Abroad.

Literature.

Hans Christian Christensen. With portrait.

The Foundation of the German Empire. Sybel. (Continued.)

Within Four Walls. (Continued.)

Notes from Home and Abroad.

Kapten L. M. Hille. With portrait.

Notes on the Indian Outbreak in Arizona,

The Capitol of Washington.

Ur Dagens Krönika contains a terrible and powerfully written story—physiological and psychological—by Elin Ameen, entitled "Released!" The heroine—Emma Ohlsson—is a schoolmaster's daughter, a handsome, well-educated. singularly gifted girl who, despite the fine clothes and white hands and skilful tongues of other admirers, falls in love with a young labourer and marries him. He is the strongest man she has ever seen—a horseshoe is like wax between his fingers—yet so gentle, so true. He is so gay—so full of life and health that wherever he goes a fresh breeze seems to follow. We see her standing at the gate of their simple cottage waiting for him. The dinner is getting cold. A frown of disappointment darkens her brow. "Isn't Hans coming soon?" she asks a passing workman. "He'll be in presently. There's a machine won't work at the factory, and they've asked Hans to put it right," is the reply. She goes in to look after the fire. She hears nothing of the uproar that, a moment later, fills the air. Quietly and happily she sits sewing and dreaming. But presently her impatience returns—she goes to the door. Up the roadway come four men with a bier, on which lies *something* covered with canvas. A second later, and she knows all. The "something" is her healthy, spirited young workman—all his life crushed out, every limb and every feature torn out of recognition! She turns her piteous gaze upon the bearers, and falls in a dead faint to the ground. Seven months later her child is born. She had looked forward to its birth with reviving hope. Of course, it is to be a boy—like Hans—and it is to be a workman too, like him. She plans out its life. She sees this boy smile and laugh, and grow big and strong, and bring home some sweet, fair girl-wife, and—and then some day some other little boy will laugh and smile and call her "granny," and she will tell them in the firelight the story of Hans—how beautiful he was, how strong! So the time flits on and the day comes. But alas for the dreams! It is a boy—it is like Hans—it is beautiful. But crippled, miserable, helpless for life! One arm, no legs. In a short review it is impossible to do justice to the story. Pathetic beyond description, and terrible, are the unhappy mother's dreams now of the future. While he is a child he has her arm to protect him, her knee to rest upon. But *after!* She watches him with burning eyes as he snuggles contentedly to her bosom. Is there no God that this should be? If God still lives and sees, He knows all the pangs of hopeless ambition and insatiable longings that must fill this newly-awakened life from dawn till gloomy night. Why, then, does He not take it—release the soul from its maddening prison, lift it to everlasting day? Then comes another thought. If God will not do this, why should not she? Yes, yes, to-night! She sees the terrible future of that crippled child—she hears his reproachful cry: "Mother! why did you *let* me live?" Yes—yes, to-night! We see her lay the sleeping child in his cradle; we see her gaze upon him with tearful tenderness—she lights six candles, for *his* boy must be baptised, must meet her Hans in heaven—*she* will never meet him now unless—unless God is merciful, and *this* does not look like it. Then she takes her Bible and, full of the awful solemnity of her self-appointed mission, opens it and lays it on the table, fetches a bowl of water and—the child. "I baptise thee Hans, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost!" She sprinkles a few drops over his head. "Thou hast no godfather, no godmother, little Hans, and but one gift can I give thee—release from life!" She kisses him tenderly, breathes softly "Our Father who art in heaven," lays him gently back in his cradle, takes the pillow and presses it over his face. He sleeps. "Thou dost not want to live, little Hans?" she whispers anxiously and listens with bated breath as for reply. Only a contented smacking of the little full ripe lips. A few moments, and all is over. "No more tears for Hans!" she says. Later we see her in the convict cell, pining away her life, with no hope in this world, and—since the priest has told her she must repent and she *cannot*—none in the next. "But I released my boy!"

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

R. A. ABNTZENIUS contributes to *De Gids* for January a solid article on Bryce's "American Commonwealth," in the course of which he characterises Mr. Andrew Carnegie as "a Scot naturalised in America, who has worked his way up to the position of a millionaire, and values himself higher than all the kings of Europe put together," and makes merry over the expression "most distinguished," used by Mr. Carnegie in "Triumphant Democracy," as follows :—

The author could not say "the first," or the "highest in rank." All men are equal! The word "distinguished" was a very happy discovery.

J. E. Sachse has an article on the second series of the *Journal des Goncourt*, of which the first volume has recently seen the light. Dr. Gerard Slothonever contributes a paper on "Dutch Literature in the Sixteenth Century," and there is a poem addressed to the young Queen of Holland, under the title "The Loo, December 1st, 1890," by Nicolaas Beets. The short stories which appear now and then in *De Gids* are usually excellent; the one this month, "Miserere," by J. H. Horijer, opens with a cleverly-sketched picture of life in a Lucerne hotel. English readers will be amused by the way a couple of our compatriots are introduced to us :—

Lord Ruttonmore is walking up and down, with his hands clasped behind his back. Lady Ruttonmore, a tall, rigid, majestic dame, accompanies her husband. Lord Ruttonmore is dressed in black, with grey trousers. His snow-white, shining hair lies in a heavy curl on his forehead. His lordship stands a head taller than any one present; he has a frank, jovial face, and, though he never speaks to any one, his behaviour gives offence to none. This lady is High Church from tip to toe. She rushes past as quickly as she can, and starts and turns away her head in horror when the band plays on a Sunday. His lordship, less orthodox (in the original the word is *Bible-fast*—an inheritance from Puritan times), follows her, hesitatingly but politely, in the way to heaven.

Evidently, the writer has failed to grasp the distinctive characteristics of High and Low Church in England.

Of the two articles in *Vragen des Tijds*, the first is by M. M. W. F. Treub, and deals with the "Law of Testamentary Disposition." The author begins by quoting with approval Bluntschli's dictum that the "regular circulation of wealth is as necessary to the wellbeing of the State, as the regular circulation of the blood is to that of the body." He is of opinion that the property of the deceased should, with certain limitations, revert to the State, and be used for the benefit of the community. He combats the social-democratic position taken up by Menzer, who thinks such property should "fall to the share of the working classes, out of the profits of whose labour it was accumulated." For such a one-sided disposition Mr. Treub maintains there is no reason whatever. At the same time he asserts pretty strongly that it is the business of the State to look after the interests of its weaker and less happily circumstanced (though not necessarily less worthy) members, and not continue indefinitely its present custom of "giving to him who hath." The abrogation of the right of testamentary disposition would put into its hands resources which might be utilised for the purpose of widening the balance of property and securing a juster distribution of wealth, while it would prevent the excessive accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few, which at present prevails. But it is unnecessary, he thinks, to establish special funds and institutions for this purpose.

The remaining article (by R. A. Van Sandick) deals with the "Coal Seams of the Padang Highlands," on the west coast of Sumatra. They were discovered in 1868 by a Dutch mining engineer, De Greve, and, though very valuable, have not yet been worked for want of transport to the coast. The Ombilien River—in exploring a tributary of which De Greve was drowned in 1871—is not navigable, being full of rapids and falls, and a railway will be necessary.

When the relative positions of Sumatra, Singapore, and Hong Kong are remembered, the importance of these coalfields to English navigation will be at once apparent.

PORTUGUESE MAGAZINES.

THE most important article in the November number of the *Revista de Portugal* is "A Lesson in History," by Izabel Leite, which traces the history of the German struggle for national independence in the days of the first Napoleon, and establishing a parallel between the positions of Germany then and Portugal now, proceeds to draw the moral which might be expected. 1870, says the author, was the Year of Terror for France—1890 might be called the Year of Disgrace for Portugal. England is denounced in no measured terms.

January brought us Lord Salisbury's ultimatum—an insolent attempt to solve by force a question of law; in August, our diplomats, not knowing what they did, or intimidated by superior force, accepted a treaty not less offensive to us than the ultimatum, but more hypocritical, because disguising the insult to our pride with a semblance of reconciliation and honourable agreement, and pretending to compensate the injury to our interests by the extension of the Portuguese sphere of influence to territories of small value to us, who have not the resources for exploring them at our disposal. The indignant protest of the nation has already dictated to the Cortes their duty; but time passes and they have not yet been called on to fulfil it. The Year of Disgrace is approaching its end, and we have no warrant that it will not expire without being purged from the insults heaped upon it by our traitorous ally during the whole course of this humiliating quarrel which is called the English question.

The author goes on to say that England would not have been so peremptory but for the weakness of Portugal; that had she foreseen the slightest probability of a war—unless, indeed, there were ninety-nine chances out of a hundred in her favour—she would have employed a little more "unctuous diplomacy" to gain her end. The insolence of this conduct is aggravated by the fact that it proceeds from "an empire agitated socially by the problems of modern industry—shaken politically by the Separatist aspirations fermenting in Australia, in India, in Canada—by the Home Rule currents already active in Ireland, and threatening to gain strength in Scotland and Wales—the object of antipathy in Europe, of hatred in America, and of powerful rivalries in Africa, from the Cape to Egypt, from the east coast to the west—incapable of sending a large army to the Continent, and having strong commercial interests in our country!" Turning from this terrible picture of England's decline, Senhora Leite bewails the apathy and inactivity of the Portuguese. "However," she goes on (and this is where the example of Germany in 1813 comes in), "it would be rash to conclude from this experience that Portugal has no elements of independent existence, and is condemned to a life without manhood, and to be in the end assimilated by another and robuster national organisation. It seems to us that if the novels of Eça de Quevez, for instance, present anything like a truthful picture of Portuguese life, the causes of national decadence are not far to seek, and the chances of a "national movement" very remote indeed.

SOME FOREIGN MILITARY PERIODICALS.

FRENCH.

Journal des Sciences Militaires.

Napoleon from Dresden to Leipzig: A Strategical Study. With Map. General Pierron.
The Manœuvres of the 2nd Army Corps in 1890.
Letters on Smokeless Powder and the Methods of War. General Clément.
The Campaign of 1814: The Cavalry of the Allied Armies during the Campaign of 1814 (continued). Captain Weil.
Notes on the Service of Exploration.
Tactics of the Three Arms (continued). With map and figures. Lieut.-Colonel H. de Périni.
The French Army in 1690. Commandant Belhomme.

Le Spectateur Militaire.

Dahomey Warfare. Louis Savinhiac.
The Recruiting of the Commissariat.
The Manœuvres of the 1st and 2nd Army Corps in 1890.
The Annuaries of the French Army, 1819-1890.
The Gendarmerie. Captain H. Choppin.
Side Lights of the Manœuvres.
The Balance Sheet of 1890. The Editor.

Revue Maritime et Coloniale.

Naval Controversies: *à propos* of the English Naval Manœuvres in 1889.
Elementary Explanation of the Influence of Terrestrial Rotation on the Fleurais Gyroscope.
Soudan Tactics—Attack and Defence of Fortified Villages (concluded).
The Maritime Fisheries of Algeria and Tunis (concluded). (Illus.) Report by the Inspector-General of Fisheries and by the Secretary-General of National Acclimitisation.
The War Navies of Antiquity and of the Middle Ages. Admiral Serre.
Biographical Notice of Rear-Admiral Count Baste, 1768-1814.

La Marine Française.

Naval Reforms: The Complement of Naval Officers. Reserve of Officers in Foreign Navies.
Cherbourg.
The late Admiral Aube. With portrait.
Details of the Armoured Coast Defence Ship, *Bouvines*. 6,600 tons, 7,500 h.p.
The Mercantile Marine.

GERMAN.

Internationale Revue über die gesammten Armeen und Flotten.

Germany—The Krupp Gunnery Experiments at Meppen. Siege and Fortress Guns.
The Fight at Langensalza, 27th June, 1866, and the operations of the Prussians and Hanoverians prior thereto (concluded).
Austria—The Conduct of Modern Naval Warfare.
Cavalry in future Wars (continued). Colonel W. Von Walthoffen.
Italy—Correspondence by Pellegrino.
Russia—The Russian People and Army (continued). Otto Wachs.
England—Eng and's Military Forces.
North America—Europe and North America.

FRENCH.

In the *Journal des Sciences Militaires* General Clément—in "Letters on Smokeless Powder"—after entering a most energetic protest against the false and fatal theory which pretends that the result of the first encounters will determine the issue of the next great war, proceeds to discuss the counter-offensive properties of the frontier zones and the important *rôle* which cavalry is destined to play in the strategical movements of the campaign. He refuses to admit that, by the possession of Metz and Strasburg and the line of the Vosges, the Germans necessarily hold all the trumps, and that any offensive movement on the part of the French armies will be rendered absolutely impossible. Admitting, however, that the new frontier gives Germany considerable advantages for the prosecution of an offensive campaign, he asserts that all her efforts have been directed towards the attack, and but little preparation has been made for the defence. The increase of territory obtained under the Treaty of Frankfort, by extending the frontier beyond its natural geographical limits, has in no way bettered its defensive value. Germany's defensive power being consequently inferior to her offensive power, every consideration points to its being to the interests of France to act in the next war on the offensive, and not to rely upon a defensive-offensive attitude. The assumption of the defensive-offensive would be attended with inextricable difficulties—would prevent the possibility of enveloping movements, and would finally condemn her to act on the pure defensive. General Clément considers that to attack in open order will no longer be feasible, and that in order to obtain sufficient rifle fire to subdue that of the defence the attack will have to be carried out by successive lines in close order, with suitable intervals between each line, in such a manner that when the first line is checked by the enemy's fire it shall be doubled and carried forward by the next line, and so on in succession whenever a check occurs. In the majority of the earlier battles fought during the Franco-German War the German attacks in flank developed themselves almost spontaneously, in consequence of the assailing line overlapping by their numbers the defended front. Similar tactics, however, against troops provided with modern weapons and smokeless powder will no longer be possible, since the development of flank attacks on the battle-field would necessitate traversing a wide and dangerous prepared zone, swept by cross-fires, with the possibility of the defence assuming the counter-defensive. In future the assailant will have to advance to the attack from different directions, and must converge his forces on the battle-field by separate lines of march. Thus the turning of a flank will no longer be a question of tactics, but one of strategy: that is to say, it will arise from two separate attacks, and not from impromptu movements, as in 1870. Marches like those of Blücher at Waterloo, MacMahon at Magenta, and the Crown Prince of Prussia at Sadowa, will decide the issues of those great days which seal the fate of an army and of a country. The important *rôle* intrusted to the cavalry will be to prevent these enveloping attacks by the enemy, and to facilitate those of its own army by maintaining touch between the different army corps and divisions, so as to direct them to the important points, and converge all their efforts towards the theatre of action. The introduction of smokeless powder will make it a matter of some delicacy for the cavalry to gain and keep in touch with the enemy; for the side which first allows itself to be seen and on which fire is opened will *ipso facto* be placed in a position of inferiority. Being forced to receive, without returning, the effects of an invisible fire, it will, if not entirely demoralised, be easily forced to lateral digressions, and expose itself more and more to the enemy without being able to discover him.

The *Revue Maritime et Coloniale* begins with an article by M. Maurice, naval constructor, in which he concurs with Mr. White's deductions from the experiences of the English naval manœuvres in 1889, and shows that they coincide in many respects with those deducible from the French experiences. He, however, thinks it a matter of regret that no special pains were taken to solve the disputed question as to the best position for the

BELGIAN.

Revue de l'Armée Belge.

The Actual Position of the Question of Fortifications—Ideas and Tendencies of the New School—Reply of General Brialmont to his Critics.

History of the Siege of Ostend, 1601-1604. General Henrard.

Notes on the Modifications in Present Tactics.

The Mangin Projector Actuated at a Distance by Electricity.

The Passage of Streams and Rivers.

The New Swiss Rifle.

The Manœuvres in Flanders.

Lieutenant de Castres' Field-Observation Ladder. (Illus.)

The Repeating Rifles of the Principal European Powers. (Table of Details.)

AUSTRIAN.

Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete des Seewesens.

The English and French Naval Manœuvres, 1890. F. Attlmayr.

On the Requirements of Steam Ships, especially in regard to Engines.

The Armour-plate Trials in America. (Illus.)

The Victoria Torpedo. (Illus.)

The Japanese Coast-Defence Ship *Itsukusima*. (Illus.)

ITALIAN.

Rivista di Artiglieria e Genio.

The Supply of Ammunition to Field Artillery (5 figs.).

Some Particulars on Cavalry Stables (8 plates). Captain M. Borgatti.

Firing with Time-fuses.

Battery with Circulating Fluid.

The New French Instructions on the Supply of Ammunition in War.

Russian Ideas and Proposals on the Actual Condition of Fortification (3 plates).

Rivista Marittima.

Modern Naval Tactics. IV.—The Duel (2 plates). Lieut. Ronca.

The German Mercantile Marine (continued). Salvatore Raineri.

Electro-technique. Lieut. Pouchain.

Round About Africa. II. Lieut. Bravetta.

On the Origin of Observations and of Meteorological Instruments (1 plate). Dr. Kellman.

The New Engines of the *Sirio*, *Orione*, and *Perseo*.

Regulations for the Promotion of French Naval Officers.

The French Auxiliary Cruisers.

SPANISH.

Revista General de Marina.

On the Expediency of Converting the "Zaragoza" into a practical School of Gunnery and Torpedo.

Armoured Ships.

Oceanography (14 figs.)

Distinguishing Flags and Pendants. Suggested by the officers of the *Infanta Isabel*. (Illus.)

Parliamentary Documents, Speech by Admiral Morin in the Italian Parliament.

Official Correspondence on the Submarine Boat *Peral* (continued), pp. 135.

electric lighting of ships for attack and defence. The concluding article on "Soudan Tactics" contains interesting details of the attack and defence of fortified villages in the French Soudan. The writer considers that both the English and Italians, in carrying out their campaigns, committed great faults in not having taken measures to enlist some of the native tribes, who are naturally brave to excess and inured to withstand the special hardships of the Soudan climate. If native allies had been well armed and led they would have formed incomparable fighting material, and would have been superior for the special purpose to European soldiers. It is with such material that the French have been able to extend their influence and authority in the Soudan 1,500 kilomètres from the coast, and with which they hope, at no distant date, to reach Timbuctoo and Lake Tchad. The long and valuable report to the Minister of Marine, drawn up by Messrs. Bouchon-Brandely and A. Berthoule on "The Maritime Fisheries of Algeria and Tunis," is concluded in the present number.

GERMAN.

IN "The Russian People and Army," the second instalment of which appears in the *Internationale Revue über die gesammten Armeen und Flotten*, Otto Wachs deals very fully with the officers' corps and with the strength of the Russian army on a peace and war footing. We have all heard of the colossal totals of the Russian army; but it will be news to many to know that the establishment of horses on a peace footing is set down at 152,386, and at no less than 830,037 when the army is on a war footing. No doubt, however, exists as to the raw supply of men and horses—of which there are 20,000,000 in the Russian Empire—being practically inexhaustible; the moot point is whether they could be effectively mobilised. In the last war the maximum number of troops in the Balkan Peninsular did not exceed 464,500 men, out of a total of 1,550,000; and although under the new organisation of the army it may be expected that better results will be forthcoming in any future contest, yet it must not be overlooked that the army is wanting in homogeneity, and that the honesty of the Russian commissariat is not as unimpeachable as the bravery of the soldiers. The sanitary service is also lamentably defective, no less than 118,000 having died and 31,000 having been invalided during the war in 1877-8.

BELGIAN.

THE *Revue de l'Armée Belge*, formerly the *Revue Militaire Belge*, opens with a long article by General Brialmont, in which he replies to the criticisms directed against his recent work, "*Les Régions fortifiées.*" In "The Mangin Projector, Actuated at a Distance by Electricity," details are given of the arrangements by which electric-light projectors can be manipulated at a distance, thereby adding considerably to their utility for naval and military purposes. It is also incidentally mentioned that, from official trials made at Antwerp, it was found that, with the same power of light, the intensity of the lighted field when a $37\frac{3}{4}$ in. Schuckert parabolic mirror was used was less than when a $29\frac{1}{2}$ in. Mangin mirror was employed, in spite of the fact that, theoretically, the former was much the more powerful; the extent of the lighted field, however, was greater with Schuckert's mirror.

ITALIAN.

IN the *Rivista di Artiglieria e Genio* the question of the supply of ammunition on the battlefield is dealt with very fully in the opening article, and in the summary of "The New French Instructions on the Supply of Ammunition in War." Captain Borgatti contributes an excellent and profusely illustrated article on "Cavalry Stables," and Signor Fiorina gives a description of a novel form of bichromate of potassium battery, with circulating fluid, invented by himself for positions where the use of an ordinary dynamo would be impracticable. The cells forming the battery are superposed in a convenient manner: twelve cells are sufficient to light up continuously for four hours four lamps of sixteen candles at $2\frac{1}{2}$ ampères each, with a tension of twenty volts and a smaller number of lamps at the expiration of that period, the amount of liquid required to percolate through the cells being twenty litres. "Russian Ideas and Proposals on the actual Condition of Fortification," gives a summary of an important work, "Examination of Modern Means for the Attack and Defence of Fortresses," recently published by Colonel Welitschko, of the Russian engineers, which expresses views diametrically opposed to those of General Brialmont as to iron cupola forts. The summary is illustrated with a large number of plates and cuts, and well merits consideration.

THE MUSICAL MAGAZINES.

Musical Herald.

Dr. S. McBurney. With portrait.
Mr. John Kinross. With portrait.
The Fawcetts of Eccleshill. J. S. Curwen.
The Future of Tonic Sol Fa.

Orchestral Times and Bandsman.

The Violoncello. C. Hoby.
Our Seaside Bands and Orchestras.
Chinese Music.
A Chat about Violin-Playing.
Mr. Hamilton Clarke. With portrait.
History of the Scots Guards' Band.

Monthly Musical Record.

Niels W. Gade. Herr Niecks.
Organ Works of Bach.
The Pianoforte Teacher. Herr Pauer.
Music—Romance for 'Cello and Pianoforte. G. Goltermann.

Nonconformist Musical Journal.

Music at Sutton (Surrey) Congregational Church.
Luther as Hymn-writer and Musician. J. C. Hadden.
Jealous Nonconformity. George H. Ely, B.A.
Music in the Scottish Churches.

Magazine of Music.

German Conservatoires and their Work. H. A. Thomson.
Miss Janotha. With portrait.
Practical Hints to Singers.
Bülow's Reading of Beethoven.
Scale Playing,

Musical Age.

Musical Education. R. Machardy.
A Musical Exhibition. Oliver Cooper.
Practical Hints on Education.
Haydn and Mendelssohn. Arthur Pearson.
Art and Emotion. Wallis A. Wallis.

Musical Times.

The "Places of Entertainment" Bill.
More Schumann Letters.
The Great Composers. Wagner. Joseph Bennett.
Mendelssohn's "Hear my Prayer." F. G. Edwards.
Music—Easter Anthem, "Wake up, my Glory." J. Barnby.

MUSIC IN FOREIGN MAGAZINES.

Velhagen und Klasing's Neue Monatshefte. Jan.

The Beethoven Haus at Bonn. (Illus.) F. Pfohl.

Nord und Süd. Jan.

Grillparzer and Beethoven. A. C. Kalischer.

In the *Musical Herald* an interesting sketch, with portrait, is given of the career of Mr. S. McBurney, the newest Doctor of Music from the sol-fa ranks. In preparing for degrees, Dr. McBurney strongly recommends some system of mnemonics—Stokes or Appleby, or both. The most helpful book he knows is Bacon's "Complete Guide to Memory." The views of several prominent teachers are given in a "Symposium" on the Future of Tonic Sol-fa. It would seem that on the whole the case for the New Notation, as an independent system, is not so hopeful as it was some years ago. We note a curious printer's error in a Cape Town advertisement, where the Cathedral choir was announced to sing Psalm 46—"*Gold* is our refuge and strength."

The career of Mr. Hamilton Clarke, as sketched in the *Orchestral Times*, is interesting as an illustration of the force of genius. Mr. Clarke was Mr. Irving's first musical director at the Lyceum, and in this capacity he composed some excellent music to "Hamlet" and other works produced at the theatre during his stay. He is now under a two years' engagement as conductor of the Victorian Orchestra, Melbourne, which, although financially a failure, has artistically been a great success. The writer of the article on Sea-side Bands is seriously disappointed both with the quality and quantity of these organisations. He declines to call them orchestras: they are not much more than quadrille bands, of small number and of poor performance.

There is no article of outstanding interest in the *Monthly Musical Record*. The one which will probably command most attention is that on Niels W. Gade, the Danish composer, recently deceased. The reviewer of Mr. Lunn's new pamphlet on "Singing" says there is nothing more depressing than the reading of a work of its class, "for death is no less sure than one's meeting with the solemn asseveration that all methods, except that of the writer, are the ruin of voices trained in accordance with them." The *Record*, on the whole, would be all the better for a little more of the English spirit in its pages. There is rather much of the foreign idiom, and a pushing forward of Continental composers which is unfair to home musicians.

In the *Nonconformist Musical Journal*, this month, Mr. George H. Ely has a sensible article on the brightening up of the Church service. Nonconformists, he says with some truth, need a more generous education in æsthetics. The *Journal* prints a Minister's "Don't" for setting against the *Methodist Recorder's* recent Organist and Choir's "Don't."

Musical students who contemplate going abroad for their education will receive some practical help from the article on "German Conservatoire" in the *Magazine of Music*. The writer advises all intending pupils before leaving home to write for, say, half-a-dozen prospectuses and not to ignore those institutions which have no prospectus in English. The fees vary greatly, the lowest being at the Berlin High School, where the student can have piano and organ lessons, with complete theory and history of music, for about £12 per annum. Giving some practical hints to singers, a writer has his say on the much-debated question of what a vocalist should eat and drink. His advice is to "Keep the body in as good a condition as possible, and to eat and drink what experience tells you agrees with you."

The *Musical Age*, dealing with the everlasting question, Are we a musical nation?—for the revival of which the *Standard* is to blame—advocates the establishment in London of a Musical Exhibition on a grand scale in order to advertise the art, to make it the "rage." "How is a sale and a demand for a patent medicine created? By advertisement. Then even so is it necessary to advertise music among the people in order to make the subject their common talk."

The *Musical Times*, discussing the proposed Places of Entertainment Bill, enters a strong protest against the provision that a copy of every song intended to be sung publicly for hire at any place of entertainment shall be sent to an official appointed by the County Council, and in case this official shall disallow it, such performance shall be illegal. Mr. F. G. Edwards's article on Mendelssohn's "Hear my Prayer," in which a comparison of the original MS. with the published score is made, will be interesting, not only to professional musicians, but to all lovers of this beautiful and popular work. No composer seems to have been more exactingly careful in revising his compositions than Mendelssohn.

THE NEW BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

NOTICE.—*For the convenience of such of our readers as may live at a distance from any bookseller, any Book they may require, whether or not it is mentioned in the following List, will be forwarded post free to any part of the United Kingdom, from the Office of the* REVIEW OF REVIEWS, *on receipt of Postal Order for the published price of the Book ordered.*

ART.

HUISH, MARCUS B. (Editor). **The Year's Art, 1891.** (Virtue and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 386. Price 3s. 6d.

This well-known volume is described as "a concise epitome of all matters relating to the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture which have occurred during the year 1890, together with information respecting the events of the year 1891." It is indispensable to the artist, the art-critic, and the connoisseur. Among its most useful features are the list of engravings published during the past year, and the directory of artists. There are also numerous portraits, as well as reproductions of the more noteworthy pictures exhibited in 1890.

MARSH, JOHN B. **Cameo-Cutting.** (Wells Gardner, Darton and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 60. Illustrations. Price 1s. 6d.

This is one of Darton's "Manuals for Home Work." The general idea kept in view by the editor of the series is an excellent one, though it may be doubted if cameo-cutting is of all occupations the most profitable in which a person with spare time can engage. The instructions, which are for the most part clear and practical, are elucidated by some useful diagrams.

RHEAD, G. WOOLISCROFT. **Etching.** (Wells Gardner, Darton and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 78. Illustrations. Price 1s. 6d.

This is another volume in the same series. In this, again, the instructions are of a practical character, but it must be remembered that to etch well requires such knowledge of drawing and technical skill as few amateurs possess.

BIOGRAPHY.

CHURCH, WILLIAM CONANT. **The Life of John Ericsson.** (Sampson Low, Marston AND Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Two Volumes. Price 24s.

A very full biography of the famous Swedish engineer, with portraits and illustrations.

CORBETT, JULIAN. **Sir Francis Drake.** (Macmillan and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 210. Portrait. Price 2s. 6d.

The latest volume in the "English Men of Action" series.

DOBSON, AUSTIN. **Horace Walpole: a Memoir.** (Osgood, McIlvaine and Co.) 4to. Boards. Pp. 370. Illustrations. Price not stated.

So far as Mr. Dobson's share in this volume is concerned, we can pronounce the work to be excellent; but the illustrations are poor and unworthy of the book. It is a great pity that so valuable a piece of biography should make its appearance in so inaccessible a form. A very few copies of the limited edition have reached this country.

LOWE, ROBERT W. **Thomas Betterton.** (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co.) 8vo. Boards. Pp. vi. 196. Price 2s. 6d.

This is the second volume in Mr. William Archer's "Great Actors" series. Naturally Mr. Lowe has found some difficulty in filling the two hundred pages allotted to him, since for all practical purposes everything that is worth knowing about Betterton has been related by Mr. Joseph Knight in the six pages of the fourth volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography." The padding, however, is exceedingly interesting, and, unlike much of the picturesque writing which finds favour nowadays, is on the whole correct. To students of our Restoration drama the book will, of course, be indispensable.

NEWMAN, F. W. **Contributions Chiefly to the Early History of the late Cardinal Newman** (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.). 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 192.

Several reminiscences of the late Cardinal's youth, mingled with matters of a controversial nature. The book is not on the whole particularly pleasant reading.

STEPHEN, LESLIE, AND SIDNEY LEE (Editors). **Dictionary of National Biography.** (Smith, Elder and Co.) Large 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 458. Price 15s.

The twenty-fifth volume of this great undertaking extends from "Harris" to "Henry I." Among the more important articles are "Harvey" (Norman Moore, M.D.), "Warren Hastings" (H. G. Keene), "Sir John Hawkins" (Professor Laughton), "Hazlitt" (Leslie Stephen), "Henrietta Maria" (S. R. Gardiner), and "Henry I." (William Hunt).

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

BROWNE, T. B. (Editor). **The Advertisers' A.B.C. of Official Scales, and Advertisement Directory. 1891.** (T. B. Browne, 163, Queen Victoria Street.) Large 8vo Cloth. Pp. 1,196. Price 10s. 6d.

This is by far the most complete repository of information concerning the cost of advertisements extant. Besides this it contains several interesting and "informing" articles on such subjects as "The Press in Parliament," "London Correspondents," "Light-hearted Literature," "A Year's Changes," etc. etc.

FARMER, JOHN S. **Slang and its Analogues, Past and Present.** (Printed for Subscribers only). 4to. Parchment. Pp. 406. Price not stated.

This is the second volume of Mr. Farmer's interesting publication, and extends from "C" to "Fizz." He describes it as "a dictionary, historical and comparative, of the heterodox speech of all classes of society for more than three hundred years, with synonyms in English, French, German, etc." The book is one which students of philology, as well as anthropologists, will find of great value. Of course it can hardly be expected that Mr. Farmer should include every slang term which is or has been in vogue; but the collection is, in the main, an important and remarkably comprehensive one.

HOWE, W. F. (Editor.) **Sixteenth Annual Edition of the Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities for 1891.** (Longmans, Green and Co.) 8vo. Paper covers. Pp. 162. Price 1s.

A seasonable publication, giving full information of above a thousand metropolitan charitable institutions—all the religious, medical, educational, reformatory, preventive, relief, and other charities being grouped or classed under their respective headings—together with an appendix containing a list of similar institutions in England and Wales.

JOHNSON, EDWARD (Editor). **The Educational Annual. 1891.** (George Philip and Son.) 8vo. Boards. Pp. 348, Price 2s. 6d.

Consists of a calendar and other memoranda likely to prove of use to those engaged in the work of education; together with an educational review of 1890, and numerous articles on elementary, intermediate, and university education.

Sell's Dictionary of the World's Press and Advertiser's Reference Book, 1891. (Sell's Advertising Agency.) 8vo. Cloth. Price 2s.

This, we should imagine, is one of the cheapest books ever issued from the press. Besides lists of all the principal newspapers of the world, the dictionary contains numerous articles, by well-known writers, on matters more or less intimately connected with journalism. Of these, Dr. Blake Odgers's article on "Libel," Mr. Sala's "Reminiscences," and Mr. Bernard Bussy's paper on the "Press in Parliament," are especially interesting.

ESSAYS, CRITICISMS, AND BELLES LETTRES.

CROMBIE, J. W. **Some Poets of the People in Foreign Lands.** (Elliot Stock.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 170.

This interesting little collection of essays (which has run into a second edition) deals with the "Folk Poetry of Spain," "A Royal Moorish Poet," "Federi Mistral," "Klaus Groth," etc.

MARTIN, BENJAMIN ELLIS. **In the Footprints of Charles Lamb.** (Richard Bentley and Son.) Sm. 4to. Cloth. Pp. 194. Illustrations. Price 3s. 6d.

Lovers of the gentle Elia—and who that has read him loves him not?—will welcome this interesting volume, with its illustrations by Herbert Railton and John Fullylove, and its chatty letterpress. Among the localities referred to are the Temple Gardens, the East India House, the Feathers Tavern, Edmonton Church, etc. etc, Mr. E. D. North contributes a useful bibliography.

MASSON, DAVID (Editor). **The Collected Writings of Thomas de Quincey: New and Enlarged Edition.** (Edinburgh and London: A. and C. Black.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. vi. 448. Price 3s. 6d.

This, the fourteenth volume, brings Professor Masson's edition of De Quincey's works to a close. As a library edition it is without a rival, and is not likely to be superseded for many years to come. Of course, review and magazine articles by De Quincey will no doubt from time to time be unearthed; but the general reader and the literary student (apart from the specialist) will find Professor Masson's edition everything that can be desired. Editor and publisher alike deserve our congratulations.

MORLEY, JOHN. **Studies in Literature.** (Macmillan and Co.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 348. Price 5s.

A reprint of recent review articles and addresses. The contents of the volume include papers on "Wordsworth," "Aphorisms," "Maine," "The Study of Literature," "The Ring and the Book," and the "Valedictory" published in the *Fortnightly Review* some eight years ago.

MOON, G. WASHINGTON. **Learned Men's English; the Revisers. A Series of Criticisms on the English of the Revised Version of the Scriptures.** (George Routledge and Sons.) Half Cloth. Pp. xvi. 168 and xx. 214.

Mr. Moon's criticisms are worth reading—as the public would seem to have thought, judging from the fact that his two books are now in a third edition. He unquestionably "scores off" the revisers in respect of their grammar and style, and on the whole makes out a formidable indictment. Some criticisms of Dean Trench are to follow.

MORE, SIR THOMAS. **Utopia.** (Cassell and Co.) 12mo Cloth. Pp. 192. Price 6d.

The second volume in the weekly reissue of Cassell's "National Library"—a handy reprint edited by Professor Henry Morley.

FICTION.

The following list contains most of the works of fiction published during the past month. Two and three volume novels are generally obtained from the circulating library, so that the size and price of one-volume novels only are here given:—

THREE-VOLUME NOVELS.

ARNOLD, EDWIN LESTER. **The Wonderful Adventures of Phra the Phœnician.** (Chatto and Windus.)

A preface is contributed to this story by the writer's father, Sir Edwin Arnold.

AUTHOR OF "OUR OWN POMPEII." **George: A Story in Drab and Scarlet.** (David Stott.)

CASTLE, EGERTON. **Consequences.** (Bentley and Son.)

KEVILL-DAVIES, ALBERT. **An American Widow.** (Trischler and Co.)

KNOWLES, R. B. SHERIDAN. **Glencoonoge.** (Blackwood and Sons.)

"LUCAS MALET." **The Wages of Sin.** (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.)

BELGRAVE, DALRYMPLE. **Jack Warleigh: A Tale of the Turf and the Law.** (Chapman and Hall.)

"NOMAD." **Holly.** (Trischler and Co.)

YONGE, CHARLOTTE M. **Two Penniless Princes.** (Macmillan and Co.)

NOVELS IN ONE VOLUME.

ANON. **The Christ that is to be: a Latter-Day Romance.** (Chapman and Hall.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 280. Price 6s.

BYNNER, EDWIN LANDSEER. **The Begum's Daughter.** (Sampson Low, Marston & Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 474. Illustrations by F. T. Merrill.

DICKENS, CHARLES. **The Haunted Man and the Ghost's Bargain.** (Cassell and Co.) 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 192. Price 6d.

The first volume of a reissue of Cassell's "National Library" in superio binding. Professor Henry Morley contributes a short introduction.

EVELYN, J. **A Baffled Vengeance: A Tale of the West Indies.** (Eden, Remington and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 192. Illustrations. Price 3s. 6d.

HAGGARD, H. RIDER. **Cleopatra.** (Longmans, Green and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 336. Illustrations. Price 3s. 6d.

A new edition in Messrs. Longmans popular "Silver Library."

HUTCHINSON, HORACE G. **That Fiddler Fellow: A Story of Hypnotism.** (Edward Arnold.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. x. 204. Price 6s.

SERAO, MATILDE. **Fantasy: A Novel.** (Heinemann.) 8vo. Paper covers. Pp. 280. Price 2s. 6d.

This, the lastest volume in the International Library, has been translated from the Italian by Messrs. Henry Harland and Paul Sylvester. Mr. Edmund Gosse supplies an introduction, from which we learn that Signora Serao commenced life as a telegraph clerk, after which she took to journalism as the most convenient stepping-stone to a literary career. The story before us is realistic, but realistic in the better sense of the word.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

BACON'S **New Map of Africa.** (Bacon & Co.) Cloth case. Price 1s.

The fact that there is always something new coming out of Africa makes it necessary that our maps of the Dark Continent should be periodically revised. The one now lying before us professes to show all the latest discoveries, new boundaries, protectorates, "spheres of influence," and the rest. It is convenient in size—about 24 in. by 20 in.—and not too highly coloured.

FINCK, HENRY T. **The Pacific Coast Scenic Tour.** (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. xvi. 910. Map and illustrations.

The tour taken by Mr. Finck is a favourite one among well-to-do Americans, and affords opportunities of seeing some of the grandest scenery which the continent can show. The journey in question was from South California to Alaska, the Canadian Pacific Railway, Yellowstone Park, and the Grand Cañon. Mr. Finck's impressions are interesting and well described.

FOTHERINGHAM, L. MONTEITH. **Adventures in Nyassaland.** (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 304. Portraits.

This book is written by an agent of the African Lakes Company and gives an account of a two years' struggle with Arab slave-dealers in Central Africa.

GRESWELL, THE REV. WILLIAM PARR. **Geography of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.** (Oxford: At the Clarendon Press.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. xii. 154. Ten maps. Price 6s.

This work has been prepared in furtherance of the excellent scheme of the Royal Colonial Institute to supply schools with the latest and most trustworthy information concerning the Greater Britain beyond the seas. It is uniform with and supplementary to the short history of these countries recently issued by the Clarendon Press.

WALLACE, ALFRED RUSSEL. **The Malay Archipelago, the Land of the Orang-Utan and the Bird of Paradise: A Narrative of Travel. With Studies of Man and Nature.** (Macmillan and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 516.

This work, which was first published in 1869, is too well known to need more than a passing reference here. The new edition is tasteful and cheap.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

AUSTIN, ALFRED. **Savonarola: a Tragedy.** (Macmillan and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 306. Price 5s.

The second volume in the new collected edition of Mr. Alfred Austin's poetical works. The first volume—"The Tower of Babel"—appeared about a month ago.

"CYFAILL" (Translation.) **Selections from the Canzoniere of Francesco Petrarca.** (Eden, Remington and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 128. Price 3s. 6d.

These selections appear on the whole to be well rendered, and may be recommended as an introduction to the poetry of

> . . . "Petrarch pale,
> From whose brain-lighted heart were thrown
> A thousand thoughts beneath the sun,
> Each lucid with the name of One."

EDGAR, JOHN, B.A. **The Homeric Hymns, Translated into English Prose.** (Edinburgh: James Thin.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 124. Price, 3s. 6d.

The thirty-four translated pieces are preceded by an introduction, in which Mr. Edgar learnedly discusses the dates and origins of the hymns.

IBSEN, HENRIK. **Hedda Gabler: a Drama in Four Acts.** (William Heinemann). 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 236. Portrait of Ibsen. Price 5s.

A translation from the Norwegian by Mr. Edmund Gosse. As regards the play itself the reader will form his own opinion from the summary published elsewhere. As regards the merit of Mr. Gosse's translation, he may with advantage consult an article by Mr. William Archer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of January 23rd. It ill becomes any man who is not an expert to express an opinion on the matter.

MACAULAY'S **Lays of Ancient Rome. With Ivry and the Armada.** (Cassell & Co.) 12m. Cloth. Pp. 192. Price 6d.

The third volume in the weekly reissue of Cassell's "National Library," Professor Henry Morley, as usual, contributes a brief introductory note.

ROSSETTI, WILLIAM M. (Editor). **The Poetical Works of Dante Gabriel Rossetti.** (Ellis and Elvey.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 380. Price 6s.

In regard to this volume we cannot do better than repeat what we said last month with respect to the one-volume Arnold, namely, "that every lover of English poetry will welcome this cheap and excellent edition." The poet's brother, Mr. William Rossetti, contributes a preface.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

BADHAM, F. P., B.A. **The Formation of the Gospels.** (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 100. Price 3s. 6d.

This is—to adopt the author's language—an attempt to solve the Synoptic problem by methods similar to those employed in the orthodox solution of the Hexateuch—by allowing weight to the doublets, repetitions, and inconsistencies, from which none of the Synoptic Gospels are free.

FOUARD, THE ABBE CONSTANT. **The Christ, the Son of God: A Life of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.** (Longmans, Green and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. 2 vols. Maps. Price 14s.

This Life of Christ was written primarily for Roman Catholics. The English version now put before the public has been made from the fifth French edition, with the author's sanction, by Mr. George F. X. Griffith. Cardinal Manning, who contributes an introduction, describes it as "a singularly able and excellent work."

LIDDON, H. P., D.D. (The late). **Advent in St. Paul's: Sermons bearing chiefly on the Two Comings of Our Lord.** (Longmans, Green and Co.) 8vo. Blue cloth. Pp. xx. 614. Price 5s.

The second volume of a new and uniform edition of the late Canon Liddon's works.

MCCOSH, JAMES, LL.D. **The Prevailing Types of Philosophy: Can they Teach Reality?** (Macmillan and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. iv. 66.

Dr McCosh is dissatisfied with "the prevailing types of philosophy" in that they do not even take reality for granted. Reality, he contends, is a truth to be assumed, and no attempt need or should be made to establish it by mediate proof.

MONK, WILLIAM HENRY (Musical Editor). **The Book of Common Prayer.** (Clowes and Son.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 374. Price 5s.

This reprint of the Liturgy is edited with plain song and appropriate music, and contains all that is necessary for the proper and complete performance of the Chora Service. Dr. Monk was engaged upon the work almost up to the time of his death.

NEWMAN, JOHN HENRY, Cardinal (the late). **An Essay in Aid of a Grammar of Assent.** (Longmans, Green and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 502. Price 3s. 6d.

One of the most recent additions to the "Silver Library."

NEWMAN, J. H. **Discussions and Arguments on Various Subjects.** (Longmans, Green and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 404. Price 3s. 6d.

Another recent addition to the same library.

NEWMAN, J. H. **Parochial and Plain Sermons.** (Longmans, Green and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Eight volumes. Price 3s. 6d. each.

Eight more volumes in the same excellent series.

SANDAY, W., M.A. **The Oracles of God.** (Longmans, Green and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. xii. 148. Price 4s.

This is a collection of nine University lectures on the nature and extent of Biblical inspiration, and on the special significance of the Old Testament Scriptures at the present time. Two erudite appendices are added.

SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.

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An English Wintering Place: Bournemouth. Harry Furniss.

Great Thoughts. February. 6d.
W. T. Stead on the "Church of the Future," with replies by Dr. Clifford, Canon Scott Holland, Dr. Thain Davidson, Bishop of Bedford, Rev. R. F. Horton, Earl of Meath, Col. J. T. Griffin, Prof. J. Stuart Blackie, and Dr. John Pulsford.
Labour Colonies in Germany. Countess of Meath.
Life and its Varieties. First of a series of Scientific Articles. Grant Allen.

Groombridge's Magazine. February. 6d.
Distinguished Conduct in the Field. An Incident in the Crimean War. Archibald Forbes.

Harper's Magazine. February. 1s.
Sargent's Portrait of Edwin Booth. A Poem. Thomas Bailey Aldrich.
Finland. 1st Part. General View of the Country and People. (Illustrated.) Henry Lansdell.
English Writers in India. (Illustrated.) Rev. John F. Hurst.
The Faith of President Lincoln. L. E. Chittenden.
The Heart of the Desert. The Road to the Grand Canon of the Colorado. Charles Dudley Warner.
"Personal Intelligence" Fifty Years Ago. A New York Society Newspaper of 1839. Ellen Mackay Hutchison.

Help. February. 1d.
The Reunion of Christendom. Union of the Churches for Social Reform.
The Feeding of Starving Scholars.
The Mission of the Magic Lantern.
The Humanising of the Workhouse.

Home Chimes. February. 4d.
Strange Things in the West Country. Alice King.

Hygiene. January. 6d.
Ought Hospital Patients to Pay? Jabez Hogg.
Food for the Destitute Poor. M.P.
Hygiene in Bread making. W. Jago, F.C.S.
The Causes of Poverty. Dr. C. Drysdale.

Illustrated Carpenter and Builder. February. 6d.
Architectural Style. Irving K. Pond.

Irish Ecclesiastical Record. February. 1s. 6d.
Irish Parliaments. Very Rev. John Canon O'Hanlon.

Irish Monthly. February. 6d.
Art as a Profession and as a Branch of Education. Denny Lane.

Jenness Miller Magazine. January.
Psychical Culture. Julian Hawthorne.
The Women of Yesterday and To-day. Mary A. Livermore.
Tapestry. IV. Marie A. Belloc.
A Girl-Student's Year in Paris. Charlotte Warton.
The Philosopher of Driftwood. Annie Jenness Miller.

Journal of Education. February. 6d.
The Imagination of Children. Miss C. E. Carpenter.

Ladder. February. 6d.
Leaders of the People: Gambetta. Thomas Raleigh.
The Secret of the Salvation Army. D. Balsillie.
Modern Poets (II.): Matthew Arnold. F. F. Roget.

Lamp. February. 6d.
The Fountain of Gunigamp. (Story.) Bessie Rayner Parkes.
The Bambino of the Ara Cœli.
History of a Holy Relic.

Le Correspondant. January. 2 francs 50 cents.
Talleyrand's Memoirs.—The Meeting at Erfurt.
The Origin of the Theatre of To-day. Rene Doumic.
State Socialism in France and in Europe. Claudio Jannet.

Leisure Hour. February. 6d.
Architecture and Pottery in Palestine. (Illus.) W. Flinders-Petrie.
Statesmen of Europe—Italy: II. Nicotera, Magliani, Bonghi, Bonfadihi, Cavallotti.
Winter Rambles in Search of Microscopic Life. Marvels in Mud. (Illus.) W. H. Shrubsole.
Some Women's Manners and Ways. Mrs. Mayo.
Household Dogs and How to Choose and Train them. Gordon Stables.

Lippincott's Magazine. February. 1s.
The Mountain Mirage Joaquin Miller.
An American Kew. Julian Hawthorne.
A New Theory of the Universe. Charles Morris.

Little Folks. February. 6d.
How Four Busy B's Spent Six Wet Afternoons.

Longman's Magazine. 6d.
The Heart of London. Grant Allen.
The Double Alibi. W. Laidlaw Peel.
Wild Beasts and their Ways. C. T. Buckland.
The Fairies and Giants of Polynesia. E. Tregear.

Lucifer. January. 1s. 6d.
The Babel of Modern Thought.
Mrs Donne's Astral Body.
Theosophy and its Evidences. Annie Besant.
India and Her Yogis. A. Brahmin.
Roman Catholicism and Theosophy.
Theosophical Ideas in the Works of Cardinal Newman. E. Kisl ngbury.

Lyceum. February. 4d.
Tsar and Nihilist.

Macmillan's Magazine. February. 1s.
Mr. Lecky on Pitt. Goldwin Smith.
Free Schools. T. J. Macnamara.
The Reformer of French Catholicism. W. F. Stockley. Lectures of M. Loyson (Pere Hyacinthe).
Sir Herbert Edwardes at Peshawur. F. Dixon. The Negotiator of the Afghan Treaties and his work in the Punjaub.

Methodist New Connexion Magazine. February. 6d.
The Mission of Methodism. Lecture at the Wesleyan Conference, Bristol. R. F. Broomfield.
The Missionary Hero of the New Hebrides. II.—H. T. Marshall.

Month. February. 2s.
Unnatural History: The Defects of Science Teaching illustrated by some authors' views on the colours of flowers. Rev. John Gerard.
A Socialist's Dream. Part II. Criticism of Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward." Michael Maher.
The Story of the Vatican Council. Robert Beauclerk.
The Abolition of Serfdom in Europe. I. France. Very Rev. Canon Brownlow.

Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore. February. 6d.
Men of Mark 'Twixt Tyne and Tweed.
George Fox in the North.

Monthly Packet. February. 1s.
Greek Forerunners of Christ. No. 1 Socrates. Rev. Peter Lilly.
Planetary Nebulæ. J. E. Gore.

Murray's Magazine. February. 1s.
General Booth's Scheme. H. Clarence Bourne.
Maxims for Novel Writers: Humorous Suggestions. Egomet.
Social Bath in the Last Century. Mrs. A. Philips.
A Turkish Brigand Romance. Vincent Caillard.
Public Opinion and Strikes. J. Hall Richardson.
Great Steamship Lines—II. Steamships of the Mersey. Morley Roberts.

Newbery House Magazine. February. 1s.
The Attitude of Catholics toward Biblical Criticism. Rev. F. F. Irving.
The Church House. (Illus). Rev. R. M. Blakiston.
Sea Water. Agnes Giberne. The Salt in the Sea. Its Origin and its Effect on the Water.
Some Notes on the History of Books for Children. 1800–1850 (concluded). Favourite Books of Eminent Men and Women in Childhood. Charles Welsh.
A German Industrial Colony. Bethel: A Labour Colony for Epileptics. Edith Sellers.

Onward and Upward. 1d. February.
Through Canada with a Kodak. The Countess of Aberdeen.

Outing. February. 6d.
A Cycling Tour in the Azores.
Undergraduate Life at Oxford. (Illus.) Chase Mellen, B.A.
The Active Militia of Canada. (Illus.) Capt. Thos. Blackwell.

Phrenological Magazine. February. 6d.
Dr. Richardson. With portrait. A Few Thoughts on the Development of the Brain. II.

Physique. February. 6d.
Overcrowding in Towns and its Remedies. C. Roberts, F.R.C.S.
Physical Sports of the Ancient World. R. J. Mackenzie, M.A.
A French View of English Athletics and Games. Pierre de Coubertin.

Primitive Methodist Magazine. February. 6d.
Premiers of the Victorian Age: Lord Beaconsfield. (Illus.) Ralph Shields.
Systematic and Proportionate Giving. II. J. Stephenson.

Quiver. February. 6d.
The Wings of the Morning. (Illus.) Rev. H. Macmillan.
The Ringing of the Curfew. (Illus.) J. Cuthbert Hadden.
By-Path Meadow; or, the Pitfalls of Life. The author of "How to be Happy though Married."

Religious Review of Reviews. 6d.
The Persecution of the Jews in Russia. Rev. Dr. Adler; the Editor.
Our Reception.
The Religious World in Action. With five portraits.
Some Missionary Reviews.
Recent Religious Works.

Scots Magazine. February, 6d.
A. K. H. B. and his Earliest Homes: The Rev. A. K. Hutchinson Boyd: Author of "Recreations of a Country Parson." Monica.
Home Rule for Scotland. Harry Gow.
Woman in the Works of Richard Jefferies. Caroline A. Foley, M.A.

Scribner's Magazine. February. 1s.
Mount Washington in Winter. With many illustrations. Edward L. Wilson.
A Box of Autographs. With Reproductions of Autographs in the Author's Collection. Richard Henry Stoddard.
Neapolitan Art—Michetti. Illustrations by Kenyon Cox and the Author, from Original Paintings and Bronzes. A. F. Jacassy.

Sunday at Home. February. 6d.
Sunday.—I. A Christian Festival. II. A Family Delight. III. A Day of Leisure. Rev. S. G. Green.
Social Life Among the Assyrians and Babylonians.—V. The Market, the Money Lender, and the Tenant. Prof. Sayce.

Sunday Magazine. February. 6d.
Across the Folgefond: A Norwegian Snow-field. (Illustrated.) Rev. John Beveridge.
The Sanctity of the Body. The Bishop of Ripon.
The Poetry of the Sea: The Wonders of the Deep. Edward Step.
Our Juvenile Labour Office. Rev. Canon Talbot.
Westminster Abbey. Archdeacon Farrar.
General Booth. W. T. Stead.
St. Paul and His Lady-Helps. Mrs. James Martin.

Sun Magazine. February. 6d.
A Friendly Caution to Literary Aspirants. J. R. Clifford.
The First Baron Houghton. G. Barnett Smith.
Curiosities of Human Stature. Alfred J. H. Crespi.
On Environment. Annie S. Swan.

Sword and Trowel. Febuary. 3d.
The Witness and his Position. C. H. Spurgeon.
A Welsh Apostle. Thomas Rees Davies.
Drives at Menton. C. H. Spurgeon.

Temple Bar. February. 1s.
Voltaire and his First Exile.
Recollections of an Octogenarian Civil Servant. Chapter V.-VIII. H. W. Chisholm.
Dostoiefski. The Russian Novelist and his Works.
Life in the London Slums. Extracts from the Diary of a District Nurse.

Theatre. February, 1s.
A Bull in a China Shop. Dispute between Clement Scott and Sydney Grundy. Clement Scott.
Dead in the Driving Seat. Poem.

Time. February. 1s.
A Socialist's Notes on Practical Ethics. E. Belfort Bax.
The Private School System: Its Defects. Arthur Wood.
Notes from the Diary of a Griffin. "A Mounted Infantryman."

Tinsley's Magazine. February. 6d.
How Count Rumford Abolished Beggary.
The German Gymnasium. (Illustrated.)
John Henniker Heaton, M.P.
Food for the Fat. Dr. A. J. H. Crespi.

United Presbyterian Magazine. February, 4d.
General Booth's Scheme of Social Salvation. Rev. D. Woodside.
The Railway Strike: Its Lessons. Professor Calderwood.

Wesleyan Methodist Magazine. February. 6d.
Ireland: Old and New. II.—The Pre-Patrick Age, The Round Towers, etc. Rev. George R. Wedgwood.
Japan as it Is. Rev. Henry Smith.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine. January 17. 30 cents.

Work. February. 6d.
Hints on Repairing Furniture. F. Pooley.

Young England. February.
Before History was Written: Totemism. A. C. Bickley and George Hughes. (Illus.)
The Survivals of Curious Beliefs of our Ancestors in Curious Customs.

Young Australia. December.
Union and Home Rule: The Necessity of Imperial Representation for the Colonies and Local Self-Government for the United Kingdom. W. C. Macpherson.

Young Man. February. 3d.
The Curse of Betting and Gambling: How Can We Overthrow it? By the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Wakefield, Rev. J. E. C. Welldon, Rev. Canon Barker, etc.
Leaders in Thought and Action. II. Mr. W. T. Stead. Edwin Stout.
Well Begun. Business from a Preacher's Point of View. Dr. Parker.

AMERICAN.

Andover Review. January. 35 cents.
Dr. Martineau's Criticism of the Gospels. Prof. Hincks.
The Question of Disestablishment from an American Point of View. A. Taylor Innes.
The Relief of the "Submerged Tenth." The Editor.
Life from a Berlin Point of View. Prof. Rufus B. Richardson.

Arena. January. 50 cents.
Are there Objective Apparitions? Alfred Russell Wallace.
Grover Cleveland. Wilbur Larremore.
A New Declaration of Rights. Hamlin Garland.
Henry George's "Single Tax."
Was Christ a Buddhist? Felix L. Oswald.

Cosmopolitan. January. 25 cents.
The People's Palace in London. (Illus.) Elizabeth Bisland.
The Literary Development of California. (Illus.) Gertrude Franklin Atherton.
The Language of Form. (Illus.) Charles W. Larned.
The Transatlantic Trip. (Illus.) William H. Rideing.

Homiletic Review. January. 1s.
Cardinal Newman. William C. Wilkinson.
To What Extent Can the Scriptures be Used? Charles Knox.
The Perfect Law and Its Doers. Alexander Maclaren.
The Scarlet Harlot. Howard Crosby.

Magazine of American History. January. 50 cents.
John Ericsson, the builder of the *Monitor*, 1803-1889. Mrs. Martha Lamb. (Illus.)
The Bladensburg Duelling Ground. (Illus.) Milton T. Adkins.
Dr. Lyman Hall, Governor of Georgia, 1783. Col. Charles C. Jones, Jr.
The French Army in the Revolutionary War. Count de Fersen's Private Letters to his Father. From the French, Miss Georgine Holmes.

Missionary Review. January. 25 cents.
Livingstone and Stanley. Editor.
New Efforts in Belgium. Rev. Henry E. Dosker.
Helpers and Hinderers of Missions in Japan. Ernest B. Gordon.
Modern Missions and Prayer. Rev. Jno. Rutherford.
The Missionary Outlook. I. Rev. J. Murray Mellitch.

Nationalist. January. 20 cents.
The Relations of Pity and Sympathy. Rev. W. G. Todd.
How many Hours per Day shall we Labour? Rev. H. B. Brown.
A Redistribution of the System of Labour.
Nationalism and the Children. Otis Kendall Stuart.
Equality of Opportunities for Children a Necessity.

New England Magazine January. 25 cents.
Bells. E. H. Goss.
An American Landseer. Frank T. Robinson.
Alexander Pope and his Works.
The History of Historical Writing in America. The Four Historians of the First Colonial Period and their Works. J. F. Jameson.
The Future of the New England Country. Four Views on the Future of the Population, Industries, and Intellectual Development of New England. John D. Long. George B. Loring. Rev. Samuel Dike. Rev. George A. Jackson.

Poet-Lore. January. 25 cents.
Some Characteristics of Persian Poetry. James Buckham.
Characteristic Features of Persian Poetry as shown by the writings of its four great representative modern poets.
Literary Factors in Tennyson's "St. Agnes's Eve." Prof. Albert S. Cook. Analytical Study of Tennyson's Poem.
The Battle of Brunanburgh: An Old English Chronicle. Trans. Anna Robertson Brown.
Romeo and Juliet in French. Charles Seymour.
Modern Scandinavian Authors: Kieland, Garberg Strindberg, Ola Hanseen. C. Sadakichi Hartmann.

Shakespeareana. January. 50 cents.
The Guild Chapel at Stratford on-Avon.
The Guild of the Holy Cross in Shakespeare's Time.

ARMENIAN.

Pazmaveb. Venice. December.
Nimrod and the Tower of Babylon.
Where was the Earthly Paradise?
To the Rock (poetry.) T. Tersian.
The Coffin Maker,
Meteorites.
The Discovery of the Great Cure by Dr. Koch.

January.
Armeno-Venice.
Where was the Earthly Paradise? (Concluded.)
Childhood.
The Distribution of Nations.
A Venetian Historical Novel from the Sixteenth Century.
Scientific Progress from the Year 1822 to 1890.

Hantess. Vienna. December.
Historical Value of Agathangelus. (Concluded.)
A Linguistic Treatise.
History of the Turkish Empire.
Prof. Koch and his Cure for Tuberculosis. With portrait.
Difficulties for the Progress of Arts in Turkey.
Political Review.

Hantess. Vienna. January.
Comparison between Constantinople and Tiflis. G. Durian.
Study of the Life of Alexandre. Pseudo-Callisthenes.
Armenian Manuscripts in the Royal Library of Vienna.
Winter (poetry). A. Anopian.

Ardzagang. Tiflis. December.
Koch's Discovery.
Jenner, the Discoverer of Vaccination.
The Duty of a Public Worker.
The Object of the Study of Natural History. Lord.

Dzaghig. Constantinople. December 13.
Life in the Provinces.
Biblical Exposition. Rev. V. D. Minapian.
Life or Death (novel). Norhad.
Michal the Assyrian. G. H. Basmadjian.
The Art of Photography. M. A. Arabian.

Puragn. Constantinople. January 13.
Some Practical Advices on the Occasion of the New Year.
Will Mountains be Ever Levelled?
Meditations on Entering the Year 1891. Kout Bey.
The Difficulties of Life.
The Nativity (poetry). A. G. Gulbenkian.
The Beginning and the Course of Evangelism amongst the Armenians.
The Hebrew Race. Translated from Lord Beaconsfield.
"Come Unto Me" (poetry). Anne Tamzariantz.

INDEX.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

All W.	All the World
A.R.	Andover Review
A.A.	Anglo-Austria
A.A.P.S.	Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science
Ant.	Antiquary
A.	Arena
Arg.	Argosy
Art J.	Art Journal
A.L.	Art and Literature
As.	Asclepiad
A.Q.	Asiatic Quarterly
Astrol. M.	Astrologer's Magazine.
Ata.	Atalanta
A.M.	Atlantic Monthly
Au.	Author
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine
B.T.J.	Board of Trade Journal
Bk-wm.	Bookworm
B.O.P.	Boy's Own Paper
C.F.M.	Cassell's Family Magazine
C.S.J.	Cassell's Saturday Journal
C.M.	Century Magazine
C.J.	Chambers's Journal
Chaut.	Chautauquan
Chman.	Churchman
Ch.Mis.I.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record
Ch. M.	Church Monthly
Ch. Q.	Church Quarterly Review
Ch. R.	Church Reformer
Cl. R.	Classical Review
Clgy.	Clergyman's Magazine
Com.	Commonwealth
C.D.	Coming Day.
Cong. R.	Congregational Review
C.P.	Contemporary Pulpit
C.R.	Contemporary Review
C.	Cornhill
Cos.	Cosmopolitan
Crit. R.	Critical Review
Down. R.	Downside Review
D.R.	Dublin Review
Econ. R.	Economic Review
E.R.	Edinburgh Review
Ed.	Education
E.H.	English Historical Review
E.I.	English Illustrated Magazine
Ex.	Expositor
Ex. T.	Expository Times
Fi.	Fireside
F.R.	Fortnightly Review
F.	Forum
G.M.	Gentleman's Magazine
G.O.P.	Girl's Own Paper
G.W.	Good Words
G.T.	Great Thoughts
Groom.	Groombridge's Magazine
Harp.	Harper's Magazine
High M.	Highland Monthly
H.C.	Home Chimes
H.F.	Home Friend
Hom. R.	Homiletic Review
H.	Housewife
Hy.	Hygiene
Ig.	Igdrasil
I.N.M.	Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine
I.J.E.	International Journal of Ethics
Ir. E.R.	Irish Ecclesiastical Record
Ir. M.	Irish Monthly
Jew. Q.	Jewish Quarterly
J.E.	Journal of Education
J. Micro.	Journal of Microscopy and Natural Science
J.R.A.S.	Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society
J.R.C.I.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute
J.R.S.S.	Journal of the Royal Statistical Society
Jur. R.	Juridical Review
Kg.	Kindergarten
K.O.	King's Own
K.	Knowledge
Lad.	Ladder
L.T.	Ladies' Treasury
Law M.	Law Magazine and Review
Law Q.	Law Quarterly Review
L.H.	Leisure Hour
L.W.	Life and Work
Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly
L.F.	Little Folks
L. Q.	London Quarterly Review
Long.	Longman's Magazine
Luc.	Lucifer
Ly.	Lyceum
Mac.,	Macmillan's Magazine
M.A.H.	Magazine of American History
M. Art	Magazine of Art
Man. Q.	Manchester Quarterly
M.E.	Merry England
M.N.C.	Methodist New Connexion Magazine
Mind,	Mind
Mis. R.,	Missionary Review of the World
Mon.	Monist
M.	Month
M.C.	Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend.
M. P.	Monthly Packet
Mur.	Murray's Magazine
Mus. T.	Musical Times
Nat.	Nationalist
Nat. R.	National Review
N.N.	Nature Notes
N.H.	Newbery House Magazine
N.E.M.	New England Magazine
New R.	New Review
N.C.	Nineteenth Century
N.Mus.J.	Nonconformist Musical Journal
N.A.R.	North American Review
O.D.	Our Day
O.	Outing
Pac. Q.	Pacific Quarterly
P.E.F.	Palestine Exploration Fund
Pater.	Paternoster Review
Path	Path
P.F.	People's Friend
Photo. Q.	Photographic Quarterly
Photo. R.	Photographic Reporter
Phren. J.	Phrenological Journal
Phren. M.	Phrenological Magazine
Pion.	Pioneer
P.L.	Poet Lore
P.	Portfolio
P.R.R.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review
P.M.M.	Primitive Methodist Magazine
P.M.Q.	Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review
P.R.G.S.	Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society
Psy. R.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research
Psy.	Psyche
Q.R.	Quarterly Review
Q.	Quiver
Scots	Scots Magazine
Scot G.M.	Scottish Geographical Magazine
Scot. R.	Scottish Review
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine
Shake.	Shakespeariana.
Soc. R.	Social Review
State.	Statesman
Str.	Strand
S.D.	Subjects of the Day
S.	Sun
Sun. H.	Sunday at Home
Sun M.	Sunday Magazine
Sun. R.	Sunday Review
S.T.	Sword and Trowel
T.B.	Temple Bar
Th.	Theatre
Theol.M.	Theological Monthly
T.	Time
Tim.	Timehri
Tin.	Tinsley's Magazine
U.S M.	United Service Magazine
U. South	University of the South Magazine
W.R.	Westminster Review
W.Photo. M.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine
W M.	Workers' Monthly
Y.E.	Young England
Y.M.	Young Man

It has been found necessary to restrict this index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading Reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.

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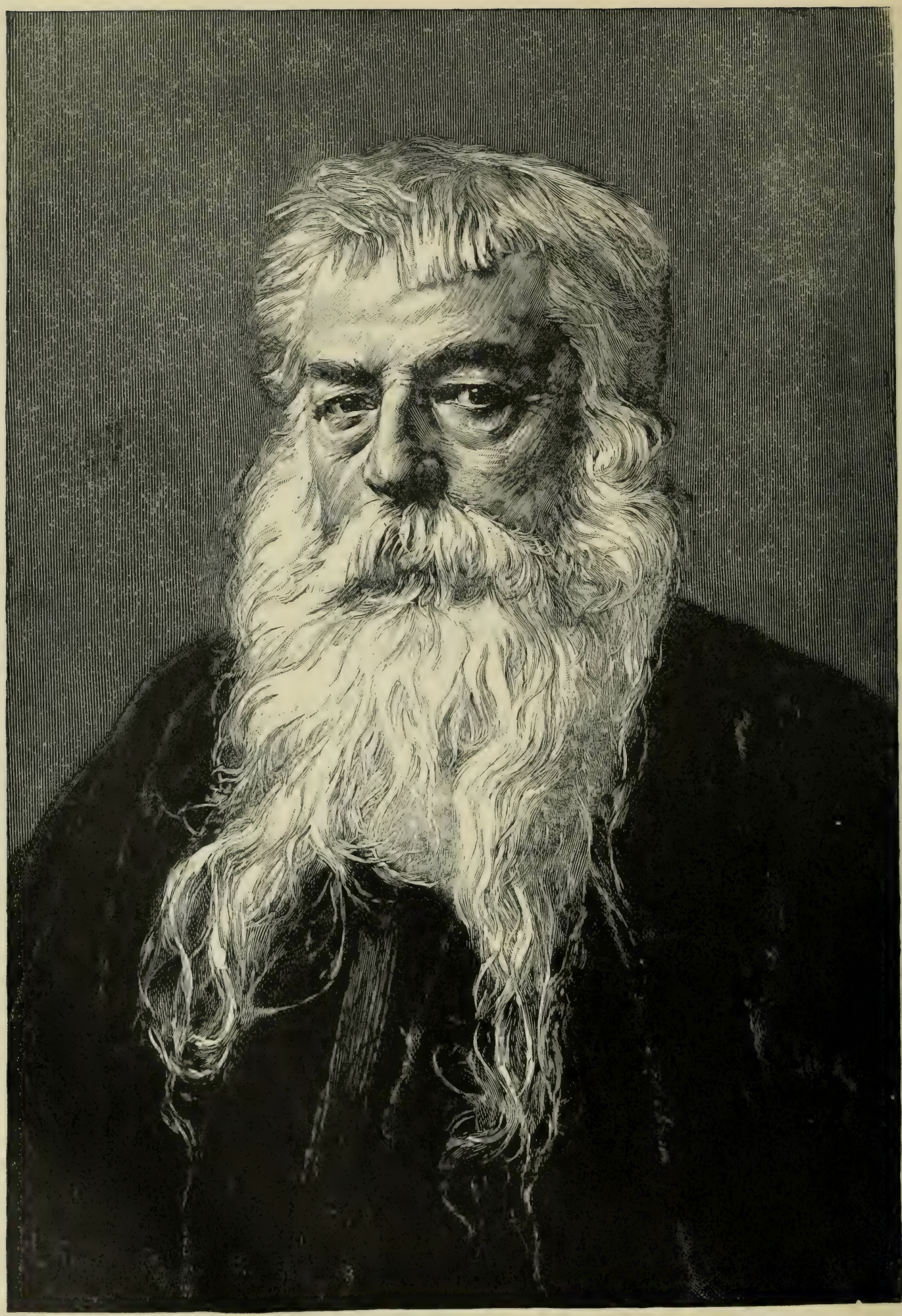
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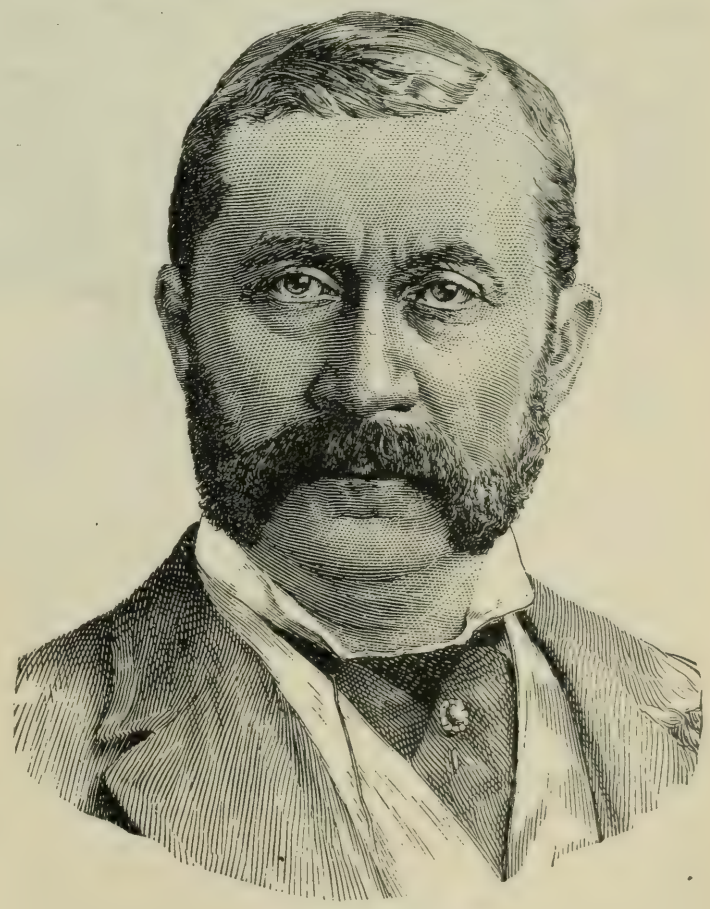
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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

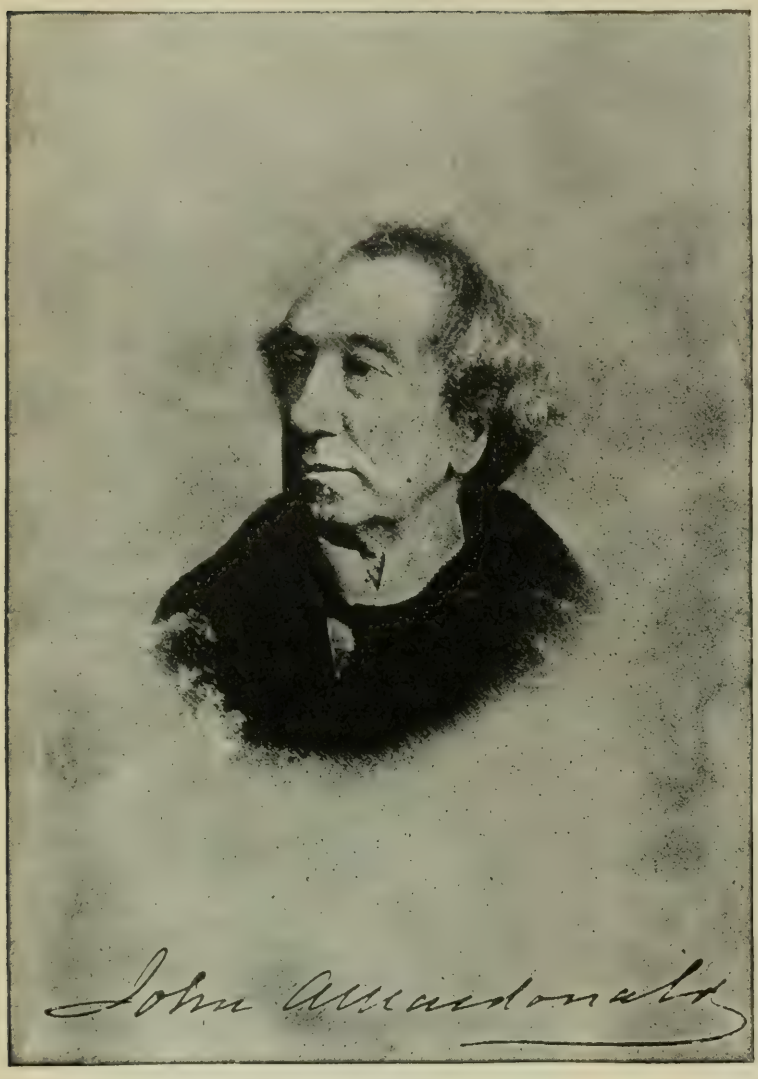
The Canadian Elections.

The Canadian elections, which occurred March 5th, have attracted the keenest attention of the thinking men who speak English, in all parts of the world. They have brought into clear relief the fact that the exterior relations of the English-speaking countries to each other are beginning more and more to dominate questions of internal politics. The elections in the Dominion have turned upon no other question save this alone: Upon what terms shall Canada be toward the British Empire and toward the American Republic? Sir John MacDonald, the veteran premier, with his *fidus achates*, Sir Charles Tupper, Commissioner of the Dominion and heir-presumptive to the premiership, appealed to the Canadians for a majority in favor of the maintenance of the Imperial connection, while they have endeavored by every means in their power to make each elector feel that in voting for their opponents he was voting in favor of the annexation of the Dominion to the United States. This may have been clever electioneering; and, indeed, it has been crowned with some measure of immediate success. But from the point of view of the maintenance of the Imperial fabric, Sir John MacDonald's tactics are far more menacing than Sir Richard Cartwright's aspirations for free trade with the United States.

No doubt it was very tempting to attach the stigma of treason to the opposition, but it is the last resort; and the temporary advantage which it brings to a party is dearly bought at a price which the State must pay. He does a poor service to his country who, for the sake of defeating his adversary, contrives to convince the larger half of his fellow-subjects that the smaller half are disloyal. Let it be admitted that there are men in Canada who avow boldly their belief that a political union with the United States would be advantageous to their country. Such expressions are manifestly in the nature of legitimate political discussion; and to stigmatize them as "treason" is both ridiculous and contemptible. The Government of Canada cannot too quickly, for its own good, abandon its rumored intention to prosecute faithful and reputable citizens for high crimes and misdemeanors because they hold that Canada's manifest destiny is absorption into a North American federation. There are no plots on either side of the boundary line, no treasonable conspiracies anywhere forming, and no possibility of political union between Canada and the United States except as the result of a peaceful and gradual evolution. Such union is only contemplated speculatively, as men forecast the long future. Nobody is making any preparation for it as a probable event in the lifetime of this generation.



ERASTUS WIMAN.



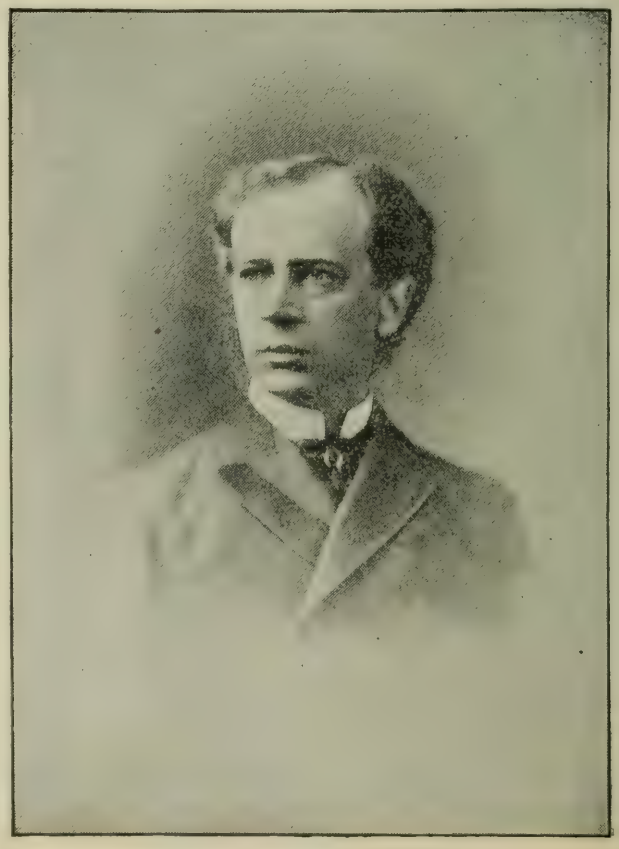
The Paramount Issue.

Inside the tariff barriers of the United States there exists the vastest experiment in absolutely free trade that the world has ever seen. The federal constitution of 1789, whose authority has been extended at different times until it now covers the continent from ocean to ocean, provided against the erection of any artificial trade walls between the constituent States. Geographically, Canada is more extensive than the United States. But actually and commercially, Canada is a narrow fringe along the transcontinental boundary line of the Republic. One has only to consider carefully the distribution of population and production to perceive that it is more essential for Canada to have intimate trade relations with the United States than it is for some existing members of the Union itself. Yet the actually settled Canada, averaging only two or three hundred miles wide and stretching more than three thousand miles from Halifax to Vancouver, is excluded from participation in the benefits of the unrestricted trade which 65,000,000 of the 70,000,000 English-speaking North Americans now enjoy among themselves. The five millions are shut off from the sixty-five millions by a barrier which puts them at a terrible and a hopeless disadvantage. Sir John MacDonald and his party have aggravated the evils of the situation by a policy of reciprocal exclusion, intended to develop Canada by a system of protectionism into a self-sufficient industrial community.

But all the facts and all the logic of the situation have foredoomed the so-called national policy. Nothing can avail to change the fact that Canada is commercially an outer fringe upon a great industrial community, of which it should normally be an integral portion; and that there can be no large development or prosperity for the Dominion until there is gained an indiscriminate flow of trade across the political boundary. And the whole issue of the late election is involved in this fact. Sir John MacDonald had learned that there could be no further successful maintenance of his old policy. The so-called "reciprocity" idea was in the air. He espoused a scheme of limited reciprocal trade concessions between the two countries, and having begun negotiations at Washington, he dissolved the Dominion Parliament early in February, in order that in a sharp month's campaign the people might give their verdict for or against his position. The Liberals, now as for some years past, stood squarely upon the ground of full reciprocity—*i.e.*, of free trade with the United States. Incidentally the question of annexation was considered, but the real issue was the tariff.

Some of the Results.

Sir John has won a victory that is a moral defeat. He retains control of the Parliament, but his former majority of 51 is reduced by a half. Just what working Parliamentary strength he can muster will



HON. WILLIAM J AURIER.

hardly be known precisely until he convenes the body late in April, as he is expected to do. Meanwhile it is supposed that the negotiations at Washington will be continued. It would have been better if Sir John had completed a definite scheme or draft-treaty of reciprocity before appealing to the constituencies. An analysis of the election figures seem to show that about half the electors, if not an actual majority, voted for Liberal candidates; and it is highly significant that the two great provinces, Ontario and Quebec, have given very heavy Liberal gains. The farming communities have also as a rule been strong against the Government. The maritime provinces of the east, and the new provinces of the far west, support Sir John; but the whole feeling of elation and strength is in the Liberal camp. The campaign has been one of extraordinary educational value. It has done more than any other event of recent years except the Pan-American Congress, to make apparent the trend of the commercial and industrial expansion of the western hemisphere.



SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

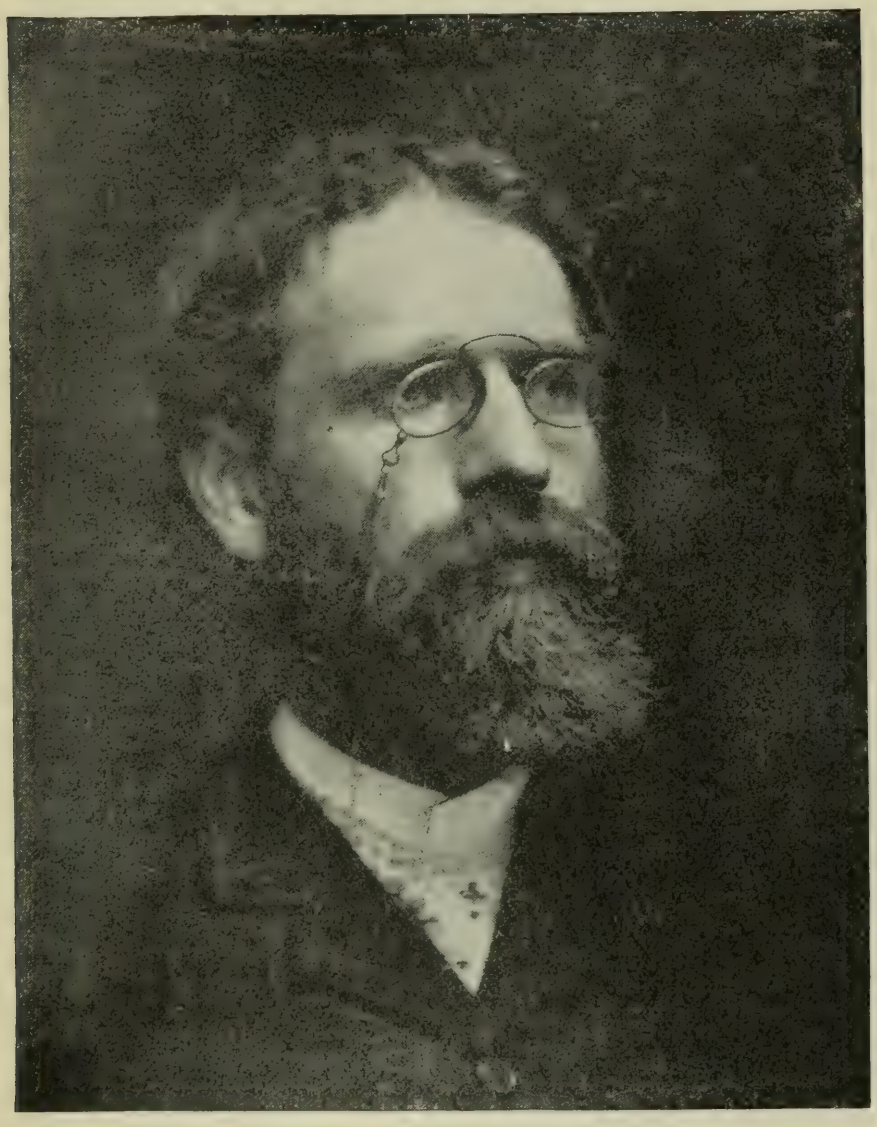
As for the bugbear of annexation, this campaign has done much to clarify opinion. It is absurd to call the Liberals annexationists, and it is no part of the practical business of the day to deal with the possible continental federations of the dim future. The plain fact is that the Liberals of Canada want free trade with the United States, and do not want to withdraw from the British Empire. Mr. Farrar holds otherwise; and Mr. Edward Blake's recent remarkable review of the situation seemed to look towards annexation. But Mr. Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, and all other prominent Canadian Liberals are ardent advocates of the perpetuation of the British sway. The same thing is true of Mr. Erastus Wiman, the most representative of the Canadians in the United States, and the most indefatigable and influential exponent of the advantages of commercial union. He has always maintained that the presence of Great Britain on the continent of North America is a pledge of peace between the great English-speaking communities, and therefore to be favored heartily from every point of view. His formula as regards annexation is terseness itself, and it is in these words: "Annexation is unnecessary, undesirable and impossible." He also holds, with reason, that a limited reciprocity, such as Sir John MacDonald proposes, and which would not admit our American manufactures to Canada, is not sufficiently feasible to be considered.

Reciprocity in General.

American business men have observed the Canadian movement with more interest and intelligence than American politicians. This country has manifestly reached the period when in many lines its manufacturing capacity is considerably greater than the demands of the home market. Mr. Blaine's reciprocity ideas, embodied in the tariff legislation of the late Congress, have met with the widest sympathy and approval of business men in all parties. Our factories have capacity, it is said, to make boots and shoes for 100,000,000 people, and we have less than 65,000,000 to wear them. American watch factories could probably supply the demand of the entire world. For a hundred such products of skill and capital new markets within reasonable distance are desired; and Canada, as well as Mexico, Brazil and the other Latin-American States, is viewed as a field for trade expansion. And in turn, New England and the other border States desire Canadian raw materials and food products, not less than they desire free sugar and other southern products in exchange for North American manufactures sent to Spanish and Portuguese America. It is already demonstrated that the reciprocity plan will work out in practice. Following Mr. Blaine's successful negotiations with Brazil, various other States are completing commercial treaties of reciprocity with our government, and we are upon the threshold of a new era of immense commercial and social influence for the United States in Mexico, the West Indies, and the Central and South American Republics. The political influence that this country exerted sixty years ago, in the days of Monroe and John Quincy Adams, is now to be paralleled by a dominating commercial influence under the magic of "reciprocity." The advantages of this policy will be inter-continental.

International Copyright.

In their intercourse with Americans the Europeans are wont to declare that they find the men of the New World singularly disposed towards justice and towards generosity. It has therefore long puzzled the literary and public personages of other countries that the United States should of all the nations be the one to refuse copyright protection to foreign authors. Such protection has at last been granted. On the 4th day of March—the closing day of the session and the expiring day of the Fifty-first Congress—the national legislature enacted a law which makes it possible for the citizens of all other countries to secure precisely the same privileges of copyright protection in this country that our own citizens may claim. Thus ends with victory and honor a campaign that has been pushed more or less intermittently for nearly sixty years. If transatlantic critics had been thoroughly familiar with the history of this movement, they would have been less disposed to regard the absence of general copyright in America as evidence of popular moral obliquity. The fact is that there has never been a time when the people of the United States have not been quite as ready to recognize broadly that modern species of conventional right called "literary property" as any other people. Copyright has not been delayed thus long because piracy is a peculiarly congenial American pursuit, but simply because of the variety of interests concerned and the practical difficulties involved in arranging the terms and details of a measure that would be fairly agreeable to American readers, authors, publishers and printers, while also sufficiently acceptable to foreign authors, publishers and governments to secure reciprocal privileges for American authors. Very near the heart of these difficulties have lain the radically different methods of publishing books in England and America. The United States is the land of cheap books, where almost every household buys now and then a new volume. It has been deemed necessary to guard this custom of making cheap editions, by declining to give English publishers a right to monopolize the American market for books by English authors. It has long been claimed that copyright should only be granted upon condition of the manufacture of copyrighted works in this country. Probably the apprehension that simple, unconditional copyright would tend to increase the cost in America of copyrighted books, is and has for some years been a fallacy, for the plain reason that the whole world knows that highpriced books are not adapted to the commercial requirements of the American market. But it has been evident that no copyright law could be enacted which should fail to provide for the manufacture of the copyrighted article in this country. The measure at length becomes a law because authors, publishers and working printers find a basis of agreement and unite in demanding legislation.



ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

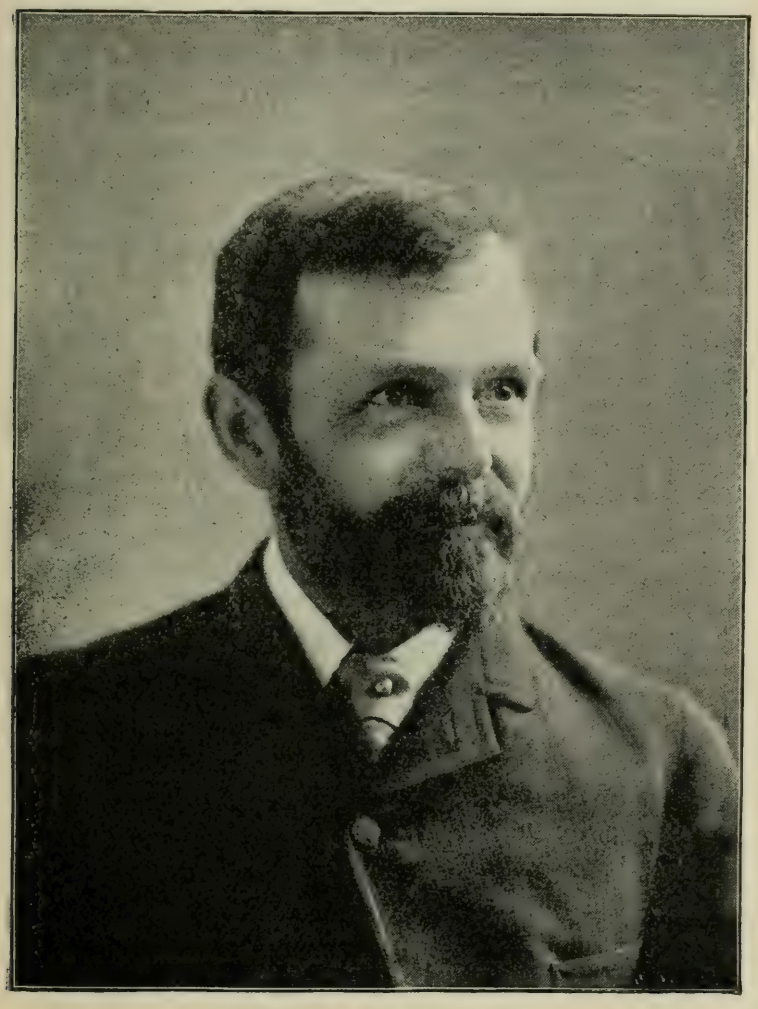
How the Law will Work.

The best result of the law will be its tendency to promote international good feeling. It can but accomplish much for the unity and pervasiveness of English literature, while at the same time stimulating national development in letters. American literature, which has suffered at home from the submerging floods of pi-

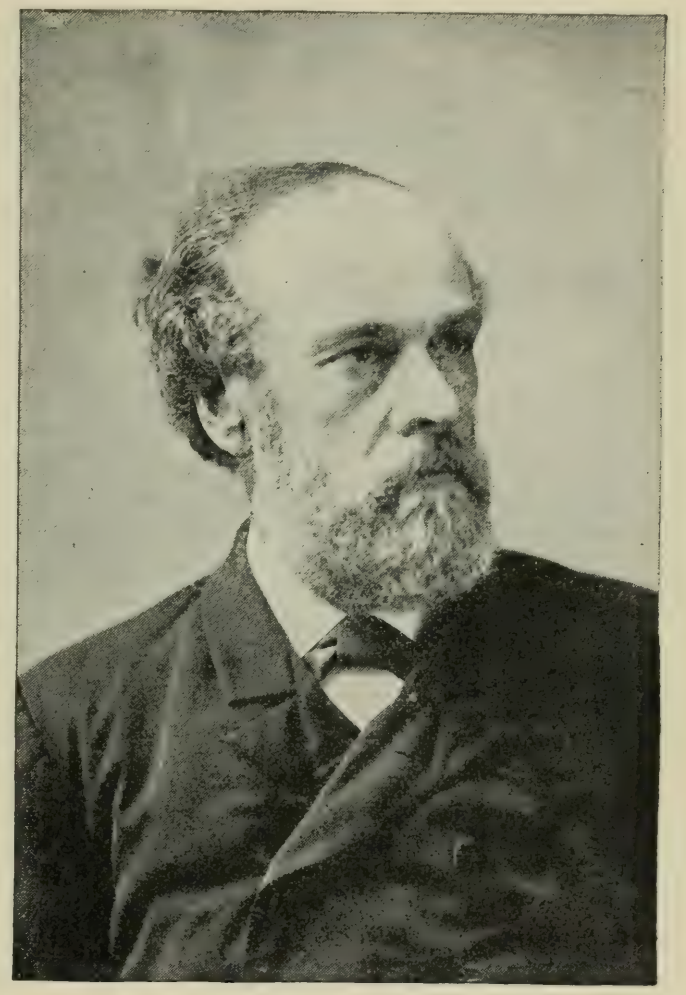


J. L. KENNEDY.

rated foreign books, while it has in turn been ruthlessly pirated abroad, will henceforth have a fair chance. Meanwhile, there is not the slightest danger that the reading public will suffer from a return to high-priced books. The assurance of protection throughout the markets of the English-reading world will enable an author or a publisher to issue larger editions and therefore to make lower prices. American publishers do not expect this new law, which will go into effect next July, to cause any wonderful revolutions in their business. Possibly for a time it may transfer to America a portion of the business of printing books for the English market; for in spite of the demand of English typographers, it is scarcely likely that their government will in its turn establish the condition that books obtaining English copyright must be manufactured in Great Britain. It should be noted that the new American law will not permit the copyright privilege to be granted to American authors unless the type is set and the books are printed in the United States; so that foreign authors are not discriminated against in any particular. The new copyright protection is extended to foreign maps, charts, musical compositions, engravings, lithographs, cuts, prints, photographs, drawings, paintings and works of art, as well as to books. There must be simultaneous publication here, however; otherwise the protection is forfeited. The original intention of the bill to prohibit absolutely the importation of foreign copies of books copyrighted in America was fortunately modified, in the interest of individuals, by a permission to bring in at any time, subject to the ordinary duty on books, one or two copies, for personal use and not for sale, of any foreign edition. It would seem to the ordinary observer that the regular customs duty of twenty-five per cent on books ought to suffice for the protection of American publishers and printers, and that manufacture here should not be made a condition of copyright. But the law exactly as it stands is perfectly honorable and fair, and is susceptible of strong defence. Its achievement is a matter in which all right-minded and judicious men should find satisfaction. In the long history of the agitation many men in Congress, in the publishers' ranks, among the authors and among the practical printers, have rendered themselves worthy of honorable mention. Mr. Platt in the Senate and Mr. Simonds in the House had the honor to have charge of the measure in the recent Congress. Of all men, Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson, of the Century Magazine, deserves most credit for the fact that the measure was actually passed. As Secretary of the American Copyright League (of authors) and as Secretary of the Joint Committee of the various organizations of publishers, printers and writers which supported the bill, Mr. Johnson bestowed an enormous amount of effective work; and the bill became a law because of



GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.



SENATOR PLATT, OF CONNECTICUT.

his energy and persistence. Among the publishers, the house of the Putnams has been most prominently identified with the copyright movement, the late G. P. Putnam being its recognized leader fifty years ago, while his son George Haven Putnam, the present head of the house, has for years been especially active in advocacy of the cause. Mr. Kennedy, of the District of Columbia Typographical Union, as the representative of the practical printers of America, aided most effectively in the work at Washington. English authors who have thought that American copyright would bring them sudden affluence, will doubtless experience some disappointment; but the material gains of the measure will not be inconsiderable, and the moral gains will be immense.

The Open Sore of France.

In Europe there is an open sore that refuses to heal. It is the wound which was inflicted upon France twenty years ago, when, as security against a repetition of the crime of 1870, Germany crushed the French armies, captured their capital, and dictated a peace in the Palace of Versailles which converted Alsace and Lorraine into Elsass-Lothringen. France deserved her punishment. If her territory had been left intact she could have resented none the less bitterly her overthrow and humiliation; but the loss of her frontier provinces has furnished her with one plausible pretext for meditating that War of Revenge which, under any circumstances, she would have waged when the first opportunity offered. It was hoped, however, that the French, with the lapse of years, would have obtained sufficient mastery over their emotions to have consented to be civil to their conquerors—at least until the day of the declaration of war. The events of the past few weeks have dissipated that hope. The outburst of animosity on the part of the Parisian newspapers, on the occasion of the visit of the Empress Frederick to Paris, is a painful reminder that after the lapse of twenty years the open sore of France is still inflamed, and that it is not safe for a German to touch it even with the softest of cold cream. French statesmen, diplomatists, and journalists are much given to ridiculing M. Déroulède in ordinary times. He is a madman, a poet, *un fou furieux*, etc., etc., whom no one would treat seriously; besides, he stands quite alone, is quite insignificant, and not worthy of notice—a mere pimple on the surface of the nation, so they have been wont to declare. That all this is the veriest nonsense is apparent enough to-day, when the angry hot spot of France has succeeded in communicating its inflammation to so much of the nation as to bring Europe once more within measurable distance of war. Henceforth none of these solemn wiseacres can pretend that M. Déroulède is *une quantité négligeable*. He may be mad, but his is a madness with which France is bitten, and Europe will do well to reckon in future that whenever the crisis comes the real France speaks through M. Déroulède, and not through M. Ribot, or whatever respectable mediocrity may occupy the Foreign Office on the Quai d'Orsay.

Empress Frederick at Paris.

The occasion which has enabled M. Déroulède to demonstrate his power was one which his friends might wish had been more in accordance with the chivalry of his quixotic nature. It is indeed an evil fate which compels patriots to insult a lady, and to help in chevying a guest from the hospitality of France. The incident of the Empress Frederick is one which will not soon be forgotten. The Queen's daughter and the Kaiser's mother chivalrously essayed to make the somewhat perilous experiment in her own person of testing how far the flood of bitterness left by the war had been assuaged. Alas! she has not returned from France with the olive branch, but rather with the melancholy experiences of the dove on its first excursion. In the whole waste of waters there was no resting-place, for all the high hills that were under the heaven were submerged. The incident briefly told is as follows: When Meissonier died, the German Emperor wrote a letter in which he paid cordial tribute to the great battle-painter of contemporary art. It was a recognition shown by the commander of the greatest army in the world to the fame of the greatest painter laureate of Mars. The French were pleased, and hopes were entertained that on the neutral field of Art the victors and vanquished might meet as friends. To this the French, who were as much superior to the Germans on canvas as they were proved to be inferior in the field, might naturally have been expected to make no objection. At the forthcoming International Exhibition at Berlin the French artists could, in the artistic arena, avenge Sedan and be crowned as victors in the capital of the German Empire. So M. Detaille and other French artists consented to exhibit, and on the strength of this encouraging response, the Empress Frederick, who is an artist before she is an empress, set off to Paris to make the round of the studios, to inspect the museum, and to make purchases for the furnishing of her new chateau in the Taunus. At first all went well. The French were somewhat flattered by the Imperial homage, and the only inconvenience Her Majesty endured was in the excessive curiosity of the reporters, who followed her everywhere in platoons. But after a day or two M. Déroulède became uneasy. To him the presence of "the widow of a German general in the late wars" in Paris was painful, and the thought that French artists would exhibit in Berlin oppressed him like a nightmare. So he began to protest in the name of Alsace. At first it seemed as if he would only be as the voice of one crying in the wilderness, but after a time first one paper and then another followed suit. An unfortunate visit paid by the Empress to the museum and picture galleries of Versailles, and the removal of a tricolor wreath by a too courteous attendant from a bust of Henri Reynault during her visit to one of the museums, irritated the national susceptibility, and in a moment it became evident that the open sore of France was almost as angry and as inflamed as it has been any time these twenty years. The situation grew critical as well as painful.

Cursed are Mischief Makers.

The newspapers of Paris gave tongue. The mob, it is true, showed itself to be better-mannered than the journalists. In the streets nothing was done that dishonored the reputation of France. But in the press it was far otherwise. One journal after another began to say unkind things, until it seemed as if the Empress was about to be driven out of Paris by a journalistic charivari. She was shown to the door more or less rudely, and the natural consequence followed. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, whose editor, a German ambassador once confidentially admitted, ought to be hanged in the interest of the peace of Europe, responded to the ill-mannered and churlish articles in the French press by a violent and brutal rejoinder, in which he called M. Déroulède and his friends "the scum of human society," and declared that every German had been insulted in the person of the Empress. For a moment it really seemed as if a very slight unpleasantness in the streets of Paris might precipitate a war at which civilization would stand aghast; but fortunately the Empress left Paris, without having been molested, on the morning of February 27th, and she is now in England. The incident is at an end, but its consequences remain. Europe now knows where France stands, and that when any crisis comes it is M. Déroulède, and not the Foreign Minister, who has to be reckoned with as the mouthpiece of France. The immediate result is that the French artists are not going to exhibit at Berlin, and, *per contra*, the German Government, instead of relaxing the irksome passport regulations which it was about to modify in Elsass-Lothringen, issued the following decree:

From eight a. m. on Tuesday, the 3d inst., the Order of the 22d May, 1888, concerning passports, is to be carried out in all points, and especially all facilities for travelling with through tickets are to cease.

The newspapers, as usual, have once more led decent peaceful people to cry, "cursed are mischief-makers, for they are the children of the devil."

The Kaiser his own Von Moltke.

The German Emperor is evidently determined to go his own way. Count Waldersee, successor of Count Moltke as the Staff-General, has been replaced by Gen. von Schieffen, formerly Quartermaster-General. Count Waldersee is appointed to the command of the 9th Army Corps of Schleswig-Holstein, and he has been promised the command of one of the three armies Germany would have to mobilize in case of war. The incident is notable as indicating the young Emperor's determination to be his own commander-in-chief. Count Waldersee wanted to be Count Moltke *secundus*. That post William II. reserves for himself. Report adds that Count Waldersee has been removed because he insisted on impracticably expensive schemes for strengthening the army.

The Bismarck Crater.

The past month has been full of rumors about Prince Bismarck. That illustrious personage is in a state of irascible unrest. The volcano is not in full eruption, but there are the premonitory symptoms of an outburst. The fallen Chancellor chafes openly against his evil fate. He has secured two organs—one in Hamburg, the other in Munich—which keep up more or less well-sustained attacks upon General Caprivi's policy, asserting that Caprivi has given in too much to England in Africa, and had violated the usages of office in publishing Prince Bismarck's private memorandum that England was worth more to Germany than Zanzibar, or —indeed—the whole of Africa. The Prince told a deputation from the Aix la Chapelle Reading Club that "he did not find real satisfaction in the retired life which he was now leading. It could not be expected of any one who had been engaged in



EMPRESS FREDERICK OF GERMANY.

politics for forty years that he should be indifferent to the course of events. There was, therefore, no reason why he should abstain from expressing his views on public affairs, especially since he saw that attempts were already beginning to be made to disintegrate the firm edifice of the empire on different sides."

This kind of remark naturally does not commend itself to the Emperor, who, on February 20, addressed a significant speech to the Diet of Brandenburg. "The spirit of disobedience," said the young autocrat, "is creeping through the land. It is trying to confuse the minds of my people and of the men devoted to me. It makes use of an ocean of printer's ink to hide the ways which must be clear to anybody who knows me and my principles." Lest they should

be under any misapprehension on that score, William II. told them, "You know that I regard my whole position and my task as given out by Heaven, that I am called in the name of a higher Being, to whom I must one day give account." He then added, "Brandenburgers, your Margrave is speaking to you! Follow him through thick and thin, wherever he shall lead you." To follow the Emperor through thick and thin is, however, anything but Prince Bismarck's mood at present, and the world waits with interested curiosity to see what will be the fallen Chancellor's next move.

Death of Windthorst.

The death of Herr Windthorst removes another of the great figures that pertained to the era of German reconstruction. Through a long life he has been conspicuous as the leader of the Catholic party, first in Hanoverian, then in Prussian and at length in German-Imperial politics. The Reichstag, with Bismarck absent and with Windthorst dead, has lost its two most pronounced and individually powerful leaders. Dr. Windthorst had held his party together through long years and had at length made such strategic combinations as enabled him to dictate terms to his life-long antagonist the Chancellor. He had secured the almost total abrogation of the "May Laws" against the Catholic Church; and as the result of last year's elections he had seen his party of the "Centre" become the largest distinct group in the Reichstag. He was with Bismarck in his advocacy of protectionism and in general economic policy. As a man, Dr. Windthorst possessed the respect and esteem of his contemporaries, and as a statesman he deserves to rank among



COUNT WALDERSEE.

the leading Europeans of a great period. His passage off the scene breaks another of the links between the recent order of things in Germany and the new order of things that the young Emperor has introduced.

Crispi and Rudini.

In Italy there has been a sudden transformation. At the General Election, Signor Crispi carried all before him; but on the last day of January the Chamber threw him out of office by a majority of 186 to 123. The immediate cause of this sudden transformation was the contemptuous reference made by Crispi in the tribune to the Minghetti Ministry. It was as if Lord Salisbury had attacked the memory of the Gladstone Ministry of 1880–85. Minghetti's former colleagues, who had hitherto supported Crispi, turned against him, and the objection of the Chamber to the proposed increase of taxation brought about his downfall. But yesterday Signor Crispi's Administration seemed destined to stand against the world. To-day it is already of the past. The Marquis of Rudini, who has succeeded him with a moderate programme—no increase of taxation, reduction of expenditure, *status quo* as to foreign politics and the triple alliance—is to Crispi what Lord Hartington is to Lord Salisbury. His group is no larger than that of the Liberal Unionists, but it will probably serve as a nucleus for a majority with which the King's Government can be carried on. Note that Count Herbert Bismarck is said to have delivered to Signor Crispi a letter from his father, expressing a desire that he should remain for many years at the head of Italian politics. Two hours after the delivery of this letter the vote of the Chamber dismissed him.



DR. WINDTHORST.

The Decadent Latins.

The Latin races have not been distinguishing themselves this year. On January 31st there was an abortive attempt at a military insurrection in Oporto in favor of a republic. Two mutinous regiments seized the town hall, and, with the aid of some insurgents, proceeded to elect a Provisional Administration. About one hundred men had to be killed and wounded before the authority of the Government was restored. The *emeute* cleared the air, and enabled the Portuguese Government to feel a little steadier on its feet. The Portuguese abortive insurrection was, however, but child's play compared to the horrors that are being perpetrated by the Spanish Americans in Chili. There the insurgents control the fleet, while the President commands the army. The sea-coast is patrolled by hostile iron-clads, and Iquique has been the scene of bloody fighting. The town was fired by incendiaries, while the fleet kept up an incessant bombardment, from which it is stated two hundred women and children perished. The fighting lasted

from the 15th to the 20th, the town being surrendered to the fleet, recaptured and again surrendered in the course of a week. According to an English captain who was boarded by a Chilian man-of-war, the country is under a perfect reign of terror. Husbands and fathers saw their wives and daughters whipped in the public squares by drunken soldiers, while the



M. ANTONIO STARABBA DI RUDINI,
Italian Premier.

officers were in a state of intoxication and paid no attention to the conduct of their men. On March 6th the insurgents again defeated the Government in a bloody battle at Pozo Almonte. They proclaim their intention of marching upon the capital and executing President Balmaceda and the heads of the Government. Some one certainly seems to stand in urgent need of being hanged.

Meanwhile the situation on the opposite coast is little better. On February 17th there was discovered a conspiracy to murder the principal members of the Argentine Government at Buenos Ayres. On March 2d the city was in a state of siege, business was at a standstill, and the Government was trying vainly to force the bankers to make it a large loan for defence purposes. In Uruguay the Ministry resigned on March 4th, while on March 2d Fonseca was installed as President of Brazil. The whole continent of South America is in a state of revolutionary ferment.

From the British Standpoint.

While the expansion of the American trade zone is progressing, and visions of a Western-Hemisphere *zollverein* are freely indulged, the zealous imperialists of the other half of the English-speaking world are doing all that they can to discover a means for cementing together in the bonds of mutual commercial interests the diverse parts of Her Majesty's realms. While the United States practise absolute free trade among themselves, the Australian as well as the North American colonies of Great Britain are strongly protectionist even against the mother country. It seems well-nigh hopeless to indulge the idea of an imperial federation upon the basis of interior free trade. Thus the Australians are just now in session at Sydney, considering the best way to federate the several Australian colonies; and the convention is overwhelmingly protectionist, the free-traders being outnumbered two to one. Since imperial free trade is out of the question, how can the colonies be bound to the mother country by ties having more than a sentimental value? The sea is the highway of imperial communication as well as of trade; the British navy rules the sea; the navy might be made so strong and so obviously protective of all colonial interests as to count for much in keeping the parts loyal to the whole. Mr. Cecil Rhodes—the brilliant young premier of Capetown, and the head of the South African Chartered Company that is winning a vast new domain for Great Britain—has just been spending some weeks in London, vigorously pushing a campaign in favor of the establishment of a fiscal system by which, even at some expense of the advantages of free trade, the component parts of the British Empire might be more freely welded into one whole. This, it is held, could be effected with the least smashing of diplomatic and economic crockery, if the various communities which constitute the British Empire were to agree to levy Navy dues of

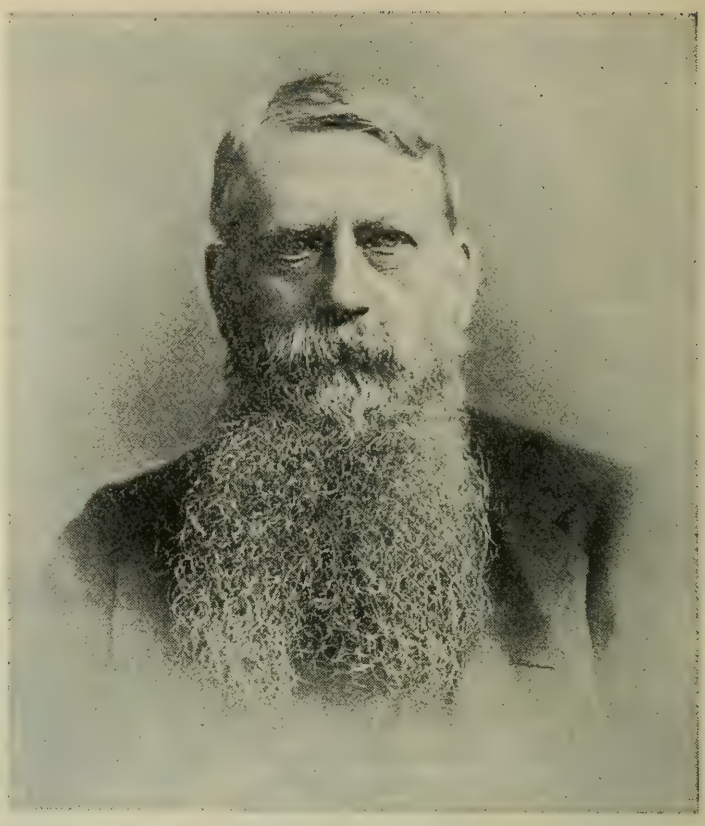
some 2 per cent. upon all goods entering their ports from outside the Empire, the funds thus formed to be devoted to the maintenance of the Imperial Navy. This small differential duty might easily be levied for the specific purpose named, without seriously deranging the ordinary fiscal policies of the colonies or the Home Country. It is even conceivable that Canada might enter into free-trade relations with the United States, and yet manage to pay to the Imperial Navy fund a sum equal to a duty of 2 per cent. upon non-British imports. The existence of such a fiscal arrangement, and the joint imperial management of a navy thus supported, might do much to add greater coherence to the widely scattered Empire, the integrity of which requires that Britannia should continue to "rule the waves."

The Empire Trade League.

While this subject has preoccupied Colonial statesmen in Canada and South Africa, its importance is gradually being recognized in England. The debate in the House of Commons raised by Mr. Howard Vincent's resolution in favor of differential duties between goods transported within the Empire and those coming into it from abroad, enabled Mr. Goschen to make a speech which was more sympathetic to the Imperial heretics than has hitherto been heard from a responsible Minister of the Crown. Sir Lyon Playfair, of course, took up his parable and discoursed against the resolution from the standpoint of the Free Trader pure and simple, which roused the blood of Sir Gordon Sprigg and made him long to descend from the Stranger's Gallery to the floor of the House, where he might have had an opportunity of telling the Imperial legislators a bit of the colonial mind. Mr. Lowther, who has at least the courage of his opinions, unfurled the old flag of protectionism, and thereby gave the enemy occasion to blaspheme; but on the whole the debate was a significant sign of the quickened sense of the importance of the colonial empire. As a means of developing the process of political education which is now going on in England, Mr. Howard Vincent, and those who are working with him, are engaged in founding an association which they call the "United Empire Trade League," the object of which is explained in the following circular:



CECIL RHODES,
Premier of Capetown and Pres't of South African Company.



SIR H. B. LOCH,
Chief Commissioner at the Cape.

The importance of developing by all possible means the commercial relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies, and between the Colonies themselves, has now become paramount.

It has, therefore, been determined to establish a strong Association having this grand aim in view, and uniting on a broad, popular, and patriotic foundation all societies and persons in the United Kingdom and throughout the Empire, interested in the extension of British trade, the security of British capital, and the prosperity of British labor—whether in the factory or on the land, whether on shore or at sea, whether as employers or employed, and whether as capitalists or wage earners.

The objects for which the United Empire Trade League will strive, independently of party considerations, are:

(*a*) The furtherance of advantageous trading relations between all who share allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen.

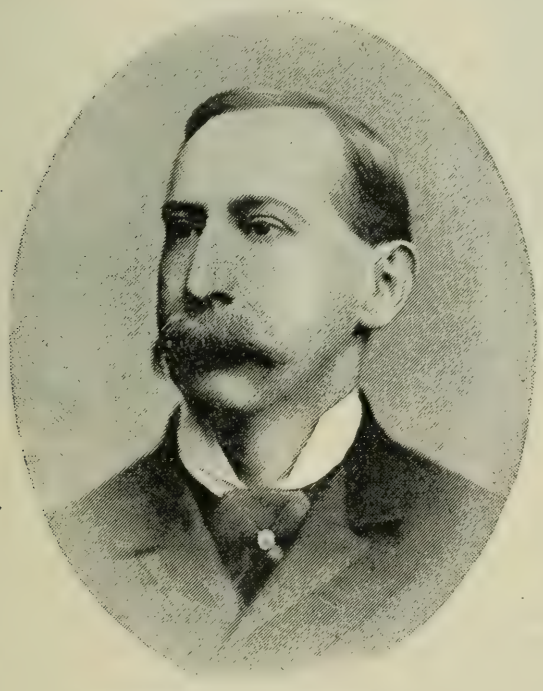
(*b*) The advancement of the interests of British commerce throughout the world.

The Association will be controlled by a General Council, representing Home and Colonial Industries.

Sir Gordon Sprigg and Sir Alexander Galt and many other well-known Colonial Statesmen have intimated their intention of joining the council.

Englishing the Orient.

The task of establishing the English peace —why should we not substitute this for the old phrase, the Roman peace?—over the Eastern world progresses steadily. February has been marked by two military achievements, and one diplomatic and judicial. In Burmah there has been some fighting. The Tsawbwa of Wuntho, "for committing a series of unprovoked attacks on our posts and villages in Burmah"—so runs the proclamation—has been deposed, his palace has been burned, and a British force 600 strong, 200 of whom are white, has occupied Wuntho—not without somewhat stiff stockade-fighting. In the Soudan there has been more serious work. Tokar has been reoccupied by the Egyptian force under English command, after a battle in which 1,000 of the Dervishes, under Osman Digna, were killed. Tokar and Handoub are likely to be occupied permanently. It is the first step on the road to Berber, the key of the Upper Nile. A not less remarkable forward step was taken in Cairo in the middle of February, when the Khedive appointed Mr. Justice Scott, with an Italian assistant, as president of a committee for superintending native tribunals. The French, or such few of them as are interested in the worn-out tradition of French interest in the Nile Valley, are furious. But the English have found a mission in Egypt, where they are undoubtedly securing great reforms in administration, and are in many ways contributing to the welfare and security of the population of the Nile Valley.



MR. HOWARD VINCENT, M. P.

Cheating at Cards

The social world in England has been scandalized by an incident which, however insignificant in itself, is not a very pleasant symptom of modern manners and modern morals in high places. To the ordinary honest man who never gambles, the line between cheating and gaming, though clear, seems so thin that the offence imputed on this occasion does not appear so frightfully heinous. It is otherwise with that exclusive and peculiar section of mankind that is known as Society. Perhaps for the very reason that the boundary line between gambling and cheating is so easy to cross, the gaming classes have agreed to regard cheating at cards as an unpardonable offence. In their social ethics it corresponds to that mysterious sin of which it is written in the Gospel, "All manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto men," but that particular blasphemy shall not be forgiven unto men, neither in this world, neither in the world to come. Recent social history in England seems to teach that a man may ruin his friend's only daughter; he may corrupt his neighbor's wife, and destroy his neighbor's home; and Society indignantly denounces all who object to him as if they were Pharisees and persecutors. But if in the dealing out bits of colored pasteboard he should take an unfair advantage, so as to cheat his neighbor out of a £5 note, away with him! away with him! it is not fit for such a man to live—at least not in the social circle which he has hitherto graced with his presence. And the gravity of the alleged offence is, that it is a violation of the only ethical code to which Society attaches supreme importance. As this violation was said to have been committed in the very presence of the Heir Apparent, the supreme pontiff of the social hierarchy, it is as if a heretic had denounced Transubstantiation at the footstool of the Pope.



RT. HON. JAMES LOWTHER, M. P.



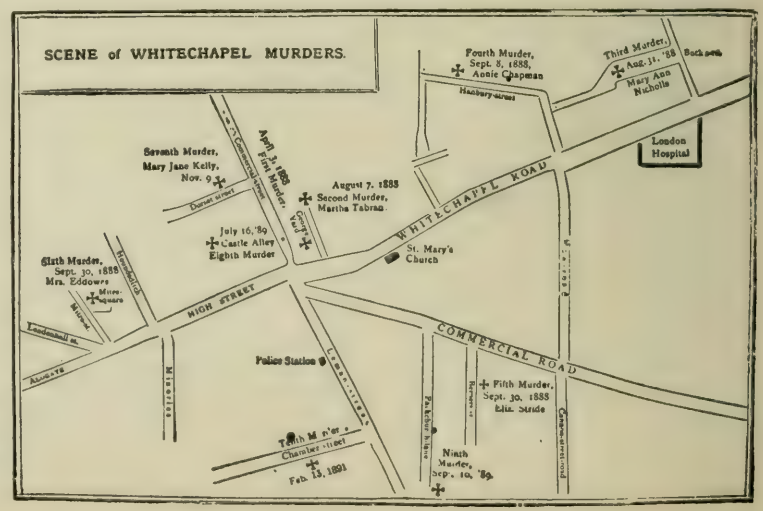
WHAT IS GAMBLING? (*From St. Stephen's Review.*)

Thuggee at Whitechapel.

When uppercrust Society was fluttered by the scandal of Tranby Crofts, another Whitechapel murder, on February 13th, once more called attention to the conditions of life in the East of London. It was known six months ago that the woman in question was marked for destruction. The gang of Thugs who ply their trade in Whitechapel have still another victim to make away with before their tale is complete. Such at least is the statement of those who six months ago declared that "Carrotty Nell" was doomed to die; and as they were right in her case, it is probable that they may be right in the other. Thuggee is a form of crime familiar enough in India. It is somewhat startling to find that in the capital of the world, under the very eyes of the ubiquitous police and the still more ubiquitous reporter, it is enabled to preserve as impenetrable a secrecy as if it were in the midst of an Indian jungle.

Politics and Morals.

While Thuggee is unchecked in Whitechapel, and gambling, with or without cheating, is the amusement of Royalty, it is not, perhaps, to be wondered at that the moral sense of many Irishmen should be so far dulled as to lead them to subordinate their religion and their morality to their devotion to Mr. Parnell, or that the Liberal caucus of the Forest of Dean should have asked Sir Charles Dilke to stand as a candidate before he had cleared his character by law. In the midst of this general deliquescence of public morality, the Catholic Church stands firm on one side, and the English Noncomformists on the other. The Irish Bishops and Archbishops have practically put the National League outside the pale of Catholic sympathies. The Archbishop of Dublin has publicly rebuked the *Freeman's Journal*, and the Irish Bishops have officially called upon their clergy to warn their flocks against having anything to do with Mr. Parnell. Dr. Walsh has repaired to Rome, where he was



to open the College of St. Patrick on the 17th inst He will be able to assure the Pope that in this grave crisis his representatives have done their duty. As for Sir Charles Dilke, the Nonconformists who forced the Irish to repudiate Mr. Parnell are loudly declaring that they cannot allow a man found guilty, after full and open trial, of charges immeasurably more heinous than those against the Irish leader, to return to public life until he has either cleansed his character, or pleaded guilty and repented of his crime.

Commission on Labor.

In English politics the great event of the month has been the sudden and unexpected decision of the Government in favor of appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the questions in dispute between employers and employed. It is one among many signs that statesmen everywhere are recognizing more and more the fact that the centre of political power lies in the hands of the wage-earning class. The credit of this new departure—for new departure it is, of a very striking kind—belongs to Sir John Gorst. Sir John is the ablest member of the Administration outside the Cabinet. He was sent to Berlin to represent the empire at the Labor Congress convened by the German Emperor, and came back determined to press for a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole question of the condition of the British workman. Unfortunately, being only an Under-Secretary for India, and having no power behind him, he preached to deaf ears. Ministers wished to let sleeping dogs lie. At one time it seemed probable that they would accede to his request. They, however, speedily repented themselves of their inclinations in that direction, and six weeks ago there seemed to be no more prospect of obtaining a Royal Commission than there was of abolishing the London fog. Sir John went down to make his moan before his constituents, and unfolded before them his idea of the Social Programme which a wise Administration would undertake to carry out. This speech, like his other representations, seemed in danger of falling flat; but in a fortunate hour he consented to be interviewed, and accentuated and emphasized his protest against the policy of his colleague. After that interview Mr. Morley, who would have been supported by the whole of the Liberal party, undertook to move for a Royal Commission to inquire into the hours and conditions of labor, a motion which was certain to receive the support of Sir John Gorst, Lord Randolph Churchill, and a large contingent of the Liberal Unionists and Tory Democrats.

The knowledge of this arrangement was brought before ministers within an hour of the Cabinet meeting on Saturday, the 21st. They found themselves confronted with this position. If they refused to appoint a Commission, Mr. Morley, put in motion by their own colleague, Sir John Gorst, British representative at the Berlin Congress, would move a resolution which would unquestionably command the support of the majority of the House of Commons. The choice was left to them whether they would give way at once and monopolize the credit for their bold and independent initiative, or whether they would wait to have their hands forced by a debate which would enable their opponents to obtain all the credit of the new departure. The Cabinet showed a praiseworthy alacrity in recognizing its own interests. Within two hours after the information had been brought before the Cabinet, the decision was taken which raises the whole labor question before a quasi-judicial Commission. Much, of course, will depend upon the constitution of the committee, but Ministers have everything to gain by making it as strong and representative as possible, and no mistakes in its constitution can seriously diminish the importance of its appointment. The issue of the Royal Commission is a declaration, on the part of the Government, that the existing conditions of labor are unsatisfactory, and that it is the duty of the State to put in motion all the machinery at its disposal for the purpose of ascertaining in what way its conditions can best be improved.

The Politics of the Future.

Elsewhere is given the full text of the interview with Sir John Gorst, which may be regarded as the *causa causans* of the Commission, from which will be seen how clearly the more intelligent Conservatives understand that the social question will constitute the politics of the future. The same conviction is felt no less strongly on the Liberal side, and we may now expect to see both parties bidding against each other as to which will go the farthest and prove the wisest in its suggestions for improving the condition of laboring men and laboring women. The Liberals have not yet formulated their social programme, but it is probable that it will not differ very materially from that of Sir John Gorst, with the exception of certain additions, the discussion of which will at least be a welcome change from the wearisome banalities which for so long have occupied the attention of our public speakers. The extent to which the State can interfere in restricting child labor and in regulating the hours of adults, the demand for a graduated income tax, and the possibility of dealing practically with the Land Question—these matters are now coming to the front with a rush and thereby forcing into the background the question of Home Rule. The British public, it is said, can only think of one thing at a time. Hitherto Ireland has occupied its attention, but signs are not wanting that Ireland is about to take a back seat.

The Eclipse of Home Rule.

If for the next two years there should be less exclusive attention given in British politics to the subject of Home Rule for Ireland, probably no time would be lost, in the long run, for that great cause. It is becoming increasingly evident that, unless a sudden and salutary change comes over the minds of Mr. Parnell and his supporters, Home Rule will be for some time to come entirely out of the range of practical politics. This

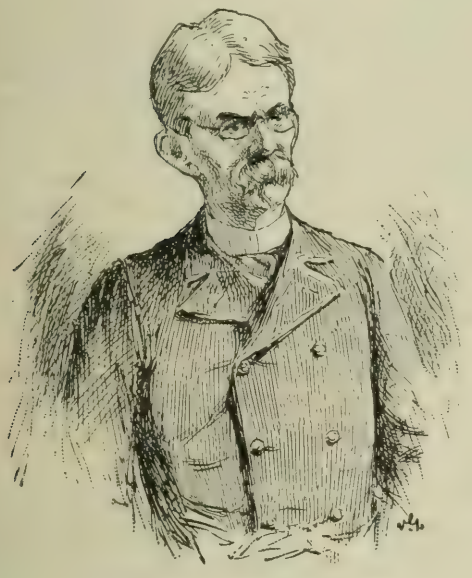
is not because the majority of the British electorate has changed its mind as to the abstract right of Home Rule; it is only because Mr. Parnell, by the conduct he is pursuing in appealing to the Irish mob against the representatives of the Irish constituencies, and in forcing his appeal by the argument of the blackthorn, is rendering it quite impossible to carry Home Rule. If Mr. Parnell insists upon converting Ireland into Donnybrook Fair, then Ireland will continue to be treated as Donnybrook Fair, for some time to come. He has it in his own hands, and if he persists, Home Rule will be laid on the shelf. It is absurd to say that this decision has been arrived at from any lukewarmness towards Home Rule on the part of Liberals; it is simply a recognition of plain and unmistakable facts. When the Baltic is closed to navigation by the ice of winter, no mariner in his senses ventures to make the voyage from London to St. Petersburg. It is not because he does not want to get there, it is simply because he cannot drive his ship through the ice floes which block the Baltic. He will go as soon as the ice melts, but until then he will go elsewhere. Just so it is with the Liberal party; Mr. Parnell is practically congealing the Irish Baltic, and until that ice is out of the way the Liberal politicians are compelled to choose other channels for doing their business.

Mr. Parnell has not the support of the more substantial men either in America or in Australia. He has, however, the support of Mr. William O'Brien, who in the abortive Boulogne negotiations clearly did all in his power to rehabilitate Mr. Parnell: Mr. John Dillon was as pronounced an opponent of Mr. Parnell. When the negotiations failed, the two patriots, agreeing on nothing else, agreed to surrender themselves to Mr. Balfour's gaolers; and they are now in prison serving out their six months. Herein, alas! may we not see foreshadowed the result of Mr. Parnell's rebellion on the fate of his country. Irishmen will not agree, and so Ireland remains under coercion.

The Fifty-first Congress.

Whatever else may be said of the first Congress of the second century of legislation under the Constitution, its activity has been unparalleled. THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS intends always to construe men and measures in the most favorable rather than the least favorable light that the facts will permit, and it has therefore no sweeping condemnation to pass upon the record of the Fifty-first Congress. It must be remembered that no preceding Congress for a dozen years had legislated with both houses and the executive in the control of one party, and that a decade of discussion had made many measures ripe for action. The Republicans themselves had, in former Congresses, made use of various practices invented to obstruct the orderly conduct of business, that were clearly inexpedient. Whether the Speaker, Mr. Reed, has or has not been unduly autocratic in his conduct of business under the revised rules, it is not unlikely that the experience of the Fifty-second Congress will justify the principles of the arrangements that have been adopted to facilitate business and crush obstruction. The late Congress acted upon several subjects of great social concern. It definitely concluded, after final arguments in a discussion that has continued many years, that the support of elementary education should be left to the States and local authorities, and that the plan of distributing federal money to aid common school instruction in the States in the proportion of illiteracy, should not be adopted. The question will not arise again. It was determined, however, to distribute to the States, for the better support and endowment of State colleges of agricultural and mechanical arts within the coming decade, some $10,000,000—an educational measure of the highest wisdom and importance. The anti-trust legislation is noteworthy as an attempt to stem strong and dangerous tendencies; the anti-lottery law is an effective measure in the interest of public morals; the land-grant forfeiture act is a tardy concession to the popular judgment that subsidied railway corporations should have been held to their agreements; the immigration law will considerably improve the inspection of new-comers and the sifting out of the disqualified; the army legislation greatly ameliorates the position of enlisted men. The new pension laws introduce a broad new principle. They place upon the rolls all men who served in the late war, regardless of any injuries then incurred, who have since become incapacitated for self-support. This measure greatly increases the already heavy charge of the pension bureau upon the Treasury; but the country has apparently entered with full deliberation upon the policy of caring for every man who served in the Union armies whenever he lacks the means or strength to support himself. The new silver law repeals the act of 1878, which made the monthly coinage of $2,000,000 worth of silver obligatory; and it requires the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month, and the issue, in payment, of Treasury notes redeemable in coin. The subsequent attempt to pass a free-silver coinage bill was frustrated. The actual law may at least be pronounced safer and better than its predecessor. Unquestionably the great majority of the American people favor international bimetallism, and apparently a popular majority now desire the unconditional experiment of a free national coinage of both metals. Under the circumstances of popular pressure the late Congress could hardly have been expected to do anything more conservative than it did actually do with silver. The McKinley tariff law stands, and must be judged at a later day in the light of its results. It is not impossible that this measure, through its very stringency, will have the effect to hasten full reciprocity with Canada; and its provisions for free sugar upon the basis of reciprocal trade relations with the central and southern republics of the western world, are already opening new markets for American manufacturers. May not the McKinley bill prove the final effort in the tariff-stimulated development of American industries, and force manufacturers

to the position where further development will be clearly hampered rather than assisted by a high tariff? This Congress has taken marked means to promote our new maritime progress, having ordered heavy naval outlays and having provided a system of subsidies for American mail-carrying steamships. In the West it will be remembered that the long-threatened repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture land laws was indeed accomplished by the Fifty-first Congress; and it will also be noted that memorable reforms in the Indian system were inaugurated. The judicial measure that grants the Supreme Court the relief it has needed ever since the war, is worth mention among the good deeds. The bill providing for the inspection and partial regulation of federal elections by federal officers, was staved off. Abstractly the measure would seem irreproachable. Concretely it has met with intense and most passionate opposition. The United States is now obviously destined for many years to come to leave the control of election machinery, in the choice of Congressmen and presidential electors, entirely in the hands of local election authorities in all parts of the country. At least, it is safe under all circumstances to praise this Congress for granting international copyright.



EX-SENATOR INGALLS.



SENATOR PEFFER.



MRS. MARY LEASE.

"This Woman Beat Ingalls."

Of all the speakers in the remarkable series of women's conventions recently held in Washington, it is probably within the truth to say that none made so marked an impression as Mrs. Mary E. Lease, of Kansas; for, as one of the New York papers declared in its largest head-line, "This Woman Beat Ingalls." If any man would know the manner of woman reformer who hails from "the broad prairies of Temperance and Humanity—loving, sunny Kansas," let him read Mrs. Lease's speech at Washington in defence of the Farmers' Alliance movement. If the reader is not thrilled by the throbbing eloquence and rhetorical beauty as well as by the moral intensity of that address, he may never hope to be moved by noble speech. Mr. Ingalls is eloquent, too; but his is the eloquence of telling and felicitous phrases and of polished wit. It was no match for the prophetic enthusiasm of Mrs. Lease, who is the Jeanne d'Arc of the farmers and workingmen of Kansas, and who has an army of Kansas women of like spirit at her back. For the Farmers' Alliance admits women on equal terms with men, and it already includes half a million women in its membership. The Republican majority in Kansas was thought invincible; and yet the Farmers' Alliance last November elected five farmer Congressmen out of seven, secured the State Legislature, and replaced the world-famed United States Senator Ingalls by the obscure farmer Mr. Peffer. Mrs Lease and the women of Kansas are in a large measure responsible for the success of the agitation.

The Farmers' Movement.

The fact is that the farmers, who are to-day as they have always been the most thoroughly typical and representative element of American citizenship, are tired of old-time party politics. Like the common folk of England—as is so remarkably shown on another page of this REVIEW in an interview with Sir John Gorst—what is wanted is a new programme of social politics for the people. The Farmers' Alliance simply breathes the spirit that is in the air. The Western farmers know that things are somehow wrong. They have been trying to solve the puzzle. Doubtless their diagnosis of society's diseases, and still more their remedial formulas, are at some points absurd. But they are honest and earnest, and in many of their views they are clear-headed and right. They have at least made one grand discovery; namely, that they have been delegating the business of government to politicians and lawyers, and that if the interests of the masses are indeed jeopardized by the syndicates and monopolies and growingly dominant corporations, it is high time for the people to cease electing to legislative and executive posts the classes of men most amenable to the influences of corporate wealth and power.

The Western farmers believe that the "money pow-

er" has been robbing them through an actual or relative contraction of the circulating medium; and they believe in free silver, if not in limitless issues of irredeemable paper. Far from wishing dishonestly to scale down the mortgages on their farms, they desire only that money should have a normal purchasing power. It is so easy to criticise the extravagance of the accusations that these reformers often make, and to point out fallacies and heresies in their economic creeds, that there is danger lest the East may forget to note the advantage to the country that can but accrue from the aroused mental political and social activity of the Western farmers.

Mrs. Lease's confidence in the Farmers' Alliance as a piece of permanent machinery may be wholly misplaced; but it is the spirit of awakening and of energetic action behind the organization that is significant.

The New Orleans Incident.

The massacre of eleven Italians in the Parish Prison at New Orleans on Saturday, March 14th, by a great mob of citizens under prominent and responsible leaders, is an occurrence that calls for the profoundest regret. But nothing is more likely to cause a revulsion of American feeling than a too insistent and arrogant tone upon the part of the Italian government. That government has for years been dumping its bandits, assassins, and paupers upon Western shores, to the disturbance of labor markets and the demoralization of cities. New Orleans in particular is a western Mecca for Sicilian and southern Italians of the most undesirable character. These people become, by their residence here, whether naturalized or not, an integral part of our social system. Like everybody else in this country, they must take the chance of being robbed or murdered or otherwise outraged. As a matter of fact, they are not in this country as subjects of his majesty King Humbert, sojourning in enjoyment of international courtesies, but they are here as immigrants, and as men who have practically abandoned their old allegiance, whether they have taken out American naturalization papers or not. The great majority of the accused Italians in New Orleans were American citizens by adoption, in whom the Italian government can therefore have no possible official interest. As for the others, they were of the same group and not morally distinguishable. The utterances of the Italian-American newspapers and of the numerous Italian mass-meetings in various cities, that have loudly and boastfully appealed to the government at Rome to demand satisfaction from the government at Washington, are utterances made by men who, under our generous laws, have been given American citizenship, and who have therefore no appeal to Rome. The American answer to the Italian government should be the strictest possible enforcement of the new immigration law. There has been no insult offered to the Italian flag, and the New Orleans tragedy is in no proper sense an international incident or a subject for diplomatic correspondence.

Some of its Lessons

Lynching, in an organized community, is always a greater evil than the evil it aims to strike down. Let this be conceded by all. But the real moral of the situation is quite apart from the question of lynching or not lynching, and has to do with the problems of immigration and citizenship. Most of the score or more of New Orleans Italians who are believed to have been implicated in the murder of Police Superintendent Hennessey are citizens of this country, in full enjoyment of the political franchise; and the same is true of the hundreds who belong to the secret Italian societies that have for several years been the terror of New Orleans. And yet a large proportion of them cannot speak English at all, and only a few of them can read the Constitution of the United States. Chicago—as to some extent, Milwaukee and other Western cities—has great numbers of Slovaks, Ruthenians, Polaks, Bohemians, and men of the diverse nationalities that speak the strange dialects of Hungary and the Austrian Empire; and these people, from the lowest and most ignorant classes of all Europe, are voting at the dictation of ward bosses. They enjoy every political privilege, while they are barely able to speak a word of English, and know nothing of our institutions. Our laws are lax and liberal; but the greatest trouble is with the administration of the laws. Thousands of undesirable immigrants are admitted who would be refused if the existing laws were strictly executed. A still greater evil is the farce that is made of naturalization. The laws leave much discretion to the judges; and each applicant should be examined carefully. No immigrant should be allowed to act as an American citizen until he can pass an examination that will show conclusively that he has sufficient intelligence and information, and that his record is free from criminal blemish. So obvious a proposition needs no defence.

Meanwhile, the crying need of the hour is for citizenship schools. Patriotic men and women should gather these new-comers into evening classes and clubs, teach them the English language, and drill them in the fundamental facts and ideas that belong to the exercise of American citizenship. There is a dangerous tendency towards the perpetuation of foreign groups and clans in our cities. There are mature men in Milwaukee, and probably also in St. Louis and Cincinnati, who were born in this country and yet are as German as Bavarian peasants, neither speaking nor reading the language of the people and of the government and law courts of this country. The school system can do much, but not all, to alter this tendency. There must be a voluntary but general and aggressive movement in all our towns and cities for the propagation of Americanism among the non-English-speaking immigrants. This policy will destroy the hateful Mafia more surely than lynch law.

SOME RECENT CARICATURES.



"One heart, one soul, one stomach, but with altogether different inclinations."

THE WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED BOY IN THE EUROPEAN PANTOMIME.

From "Ulk," Berlin.



TRYING IT ON.

Miss Newfoundland.—HOW SHOULD I LOOK IN STARS AND STRIPES?

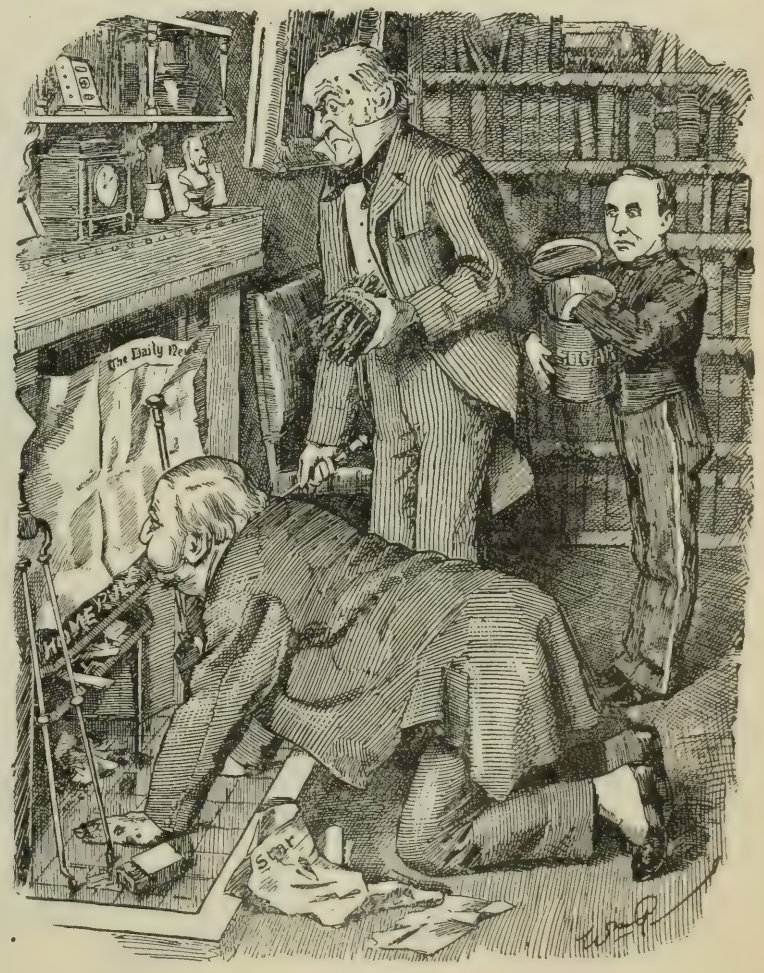
From "Judy," Jan. 21, 1891.



THE GREAT CARD SCANDAL.

THE QUEEN OF HEARTS GIVES THE JACK OF CLUBS "WHAT FOR."

From "Fun," Feb. 22, 1891.



NEARLY OUT THIS TIME!

From "Judy," Feb. 4, 1891.



'HARK! HARK! THE DOGS DO BARK, THE BEGGARS ARE COMING TO TOWN!"

From "Grip," Toronto.





THE LADY FORBIDS THE BANS.

PRESTER JIM.—Wilt thou, Kate, have this man Samuel, for better, for worse, in free trade and protection, till death do you part?

MISTRESS KATE.—I thought you said Reciprocity. For better, for worse? Not this year!—*From "America,"* March 12, 1891.



RECIPROCITY—BIG AND LITTLE.

The High Priest of Protection building the pedestal for his own statue.

From "Puck," March 4, 1891.



JOCKEY CLEVELAND.—"I'm dreadful anxious to ride for you, boys, but I can't win on that beast, nor can any other jockey!"

From "Judge," March 14, 1891.



ACTIVITY IN LITERARY CIRCLES.

Caused by the Passage of the International Copyright Law.

From "Life," March 16, 1891.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

February 2.—Funeral of Secretary Windom....The Spanish elections result in a large Conservative majority....Marquis di Rudini is summoned by King Humbert to form a Cabinet.

February 3.—Charles Bradlaugh buried at Woking Cemetery....Funeral of Meissonier at Paris....Dissolution of the Canadian Parliament....A great blizzard in the Northwest.

February 4.—Strike of shoemakers at Vienna....Gladstone's motion for the second reading of the bill removing religious disabilities defeated....Rev. Chas. F. Thwing installed President of Adelbert College, Cleveland....Eighteen miners drowned in a Pennsylvania coal mine.

February 5.—Canon Gregory installed Dean of St. Paul's.... At Barcelona the soldiery attack a public gathering, and several persons are wounded....President Harrison proclaims reciprocity with Brazil....Strike at the Bute Docks, Cardiff.

February 6.—King Humbert accepts Signor Crispi's resignation, and directs Marquis di Rudini to form a Cabinet....The



HON. WILLIAM WINDOM.

Chilian port of Iquique is threatened with bombardment by the insurgents....Russian anti-Semitic measures are suspended.

February 7.—Sir John Macdonald issues manifesto to the electors of Canada....The U. S. Senate recommits the Eight-Hour Labor bill by a vote of 27 to 24....Baron Hirsch authorizes the trustees of the Baron Hirsch Fund to apply $2,500,000 of it to the relief of Hebrew immigrants in America.

February 8.—The steamer Chiswick strikes bar off the Scilly Islands and the captain and ten seamen are drowned....Chicago workingmen pass resolutions against the employment of non-union labor on the World's Fair.

February 9.—Marquis di Rudini announces the new Italian Cabinet, and the members are sworn in by King Humbert.... King Leopold of Belgium declares himself in favor of universal suffrage....General von Schlieffen succeeds General von Waldersee as chief of the general staff....The Czar returns the letter and memorial of the London Guildhall meeting.

February 10.—Mr. Balfour receives degree of LL.D. at Trinity College, Dublin....M. Victor Mace, a Paris banker, disappears, owing creditors 20,000,000 francs....Three hundred men on the Pittsburg & Western Railroad strike.

February 11.—Mr. Parnell writes Mr. O'Brien breaking off negotiations for a peaceful settlement of differences....Emperor William orders the formation of an arbitration committee to settle labor disputes....The Naval Appropriation bill passes the Senate....George J. Gibson, Secretary of the Whiskey Trust, is arrested, charged with conspiring to blow up an anti-Trust distillery at Chicago.

February 12.—Arrest of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien at Folkestone....Mr. Mansfield is elected to the seat in Parliament made vacant by the death of Charles Bradlaugh.

February 13.—The Newfoundland House of Assembly pass resolutions urging England to ratify the reciprocity convention between that colony and the United States....Dillon and O'Brien are taken to Clonmel Jail....The Khédive accepts the resignation of the Egyptian Ministry....Mr. Laurier issues an address to Canadian electors in answer to Sir John Macdonald's manifesto....The tenth Whitechapel murder occurs.

February 14.—The French Government accepts invitation of the United States to take part in the World's Fair.

February 15.—A meeting addressed by Michael Davitt is broken up by Parnell's supporters.

February 16.—The Senate passes a bill providing for the establishment of telegraphic communication with Hawaii....Senator Quay explicitly denies the charges of corruption made against him....Gibson, of the Whiskey Trust, is indicted by the Grand Jury at Chicago.

February 17.—A conspiracy to murder the principal members of the Government is discovered at Buenos Ayres....Two hundred Chinese perish by the burning of a steamer at Wuhu.

February 18.—The Government decree is issued on all Austrian railways that all foreigners be removed within a year and only Austrians and Hungarians employed....Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper charge Annexationists with treason and conspiracy....The Copyright bill passes the Senate....The House passes the Indian Appropriation bill.

February 19.—Dr. H. W. Rogers is installed as President of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.

February 20.—Battle in the Soudan. Defeat of the Dervishes and occupation of Tokar. Flight of Osman Digna....Disestablishment in Wales is rejected by the House of Commons....The Servian Cabinet resigns.

February 21.—One hundred and seventeen miners lose their lives by an explosion at the Spring Hill Colliery in Nova Scotia ....Charles Foster, of Ohio, is nominated by the President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Secretary of the Treasury Windom.

February 23.—Prince Bismarck declines a nomination to the Reichstag....The Norwegian Cabinet resigns....Prince Karageorgevitch issues a manifesto, urging the Servians to revolt.

February 25.—General da Fonseca is elected President of the United States of Brazil....The police have a hot fight with evicted coal miners near Durham, England....The Boulangists hold an indignation meeting to protest against the visit of the Empress Frederick to Versailles.

February 26.—Two hundred women and children perish at Iquique in the ruins of buildings wrecked by the insurgents.... Fonseca takes the oath of office as President of Brazil.

February 27.—Dock laborers go on a strike at Hull and Aberdeen....Senator Blair is nominated Minister to China....The House passes the Postal Subsidy bill by a vote of 140 to 120.... Floods destroy the town of Yuma, Arizona....Nominations for the general election in Canada are made.

February 28.—Strikers attempt to board a Federation steamer at the Albert Docks, London, and some are shot and others thrown overboard....The steamship Iowa is wrecked and abandoned at sea.

March 1.—Parnell speaks at Drogheda and refers to Mr. Gladstone as the "Grand Old Spider"....During a severe storm in Massachusetts many buildings are set on fire by lightning.

March 2.—Pope Leo receives congratulations on his eighty-first birthday....Business is at a standstill in the Argentine Republic, and Buenos Ayres is in a state of siege....A statue in honor of John Wesley is unveiled in London....The Senate adopts the House Postal Subsidy bill....The Agricultural Appropriation bill is passed....Senator Manderson is made President *pro tem.* of the Senate....Ex-State Treasurer Herbert, of Delaware, is discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of $30,000.

March 3.—General Barrundia's widow files a claim for $1,000,000 damages from the United States.

March 4.—The private bankers of the Argentine refuse the Government's demand for a loan of $100,000,000....The Ministry of Uruguay has resigned....Congress adjourns at noon amid scenes of confusion and hilarity....The Copyright bill becomes a law....The Brussels treaty is rejected.

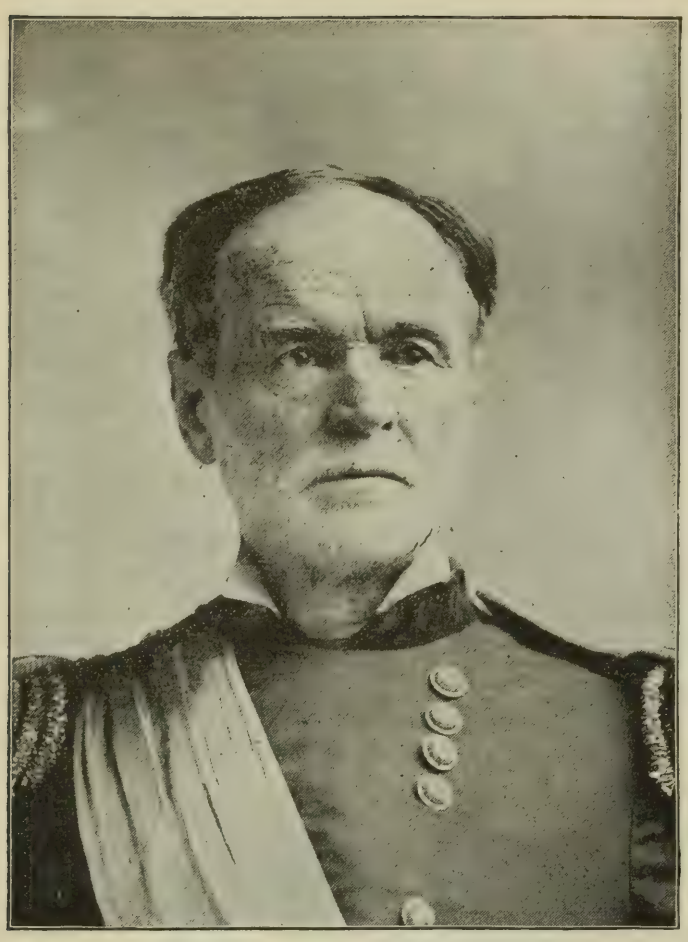
March 5.—The Canadian elections result in a victory for the Conservative party....The Young Czechs win a complete victory in Bohemia....The steamer City of Richmond burns and two men lose their lives.

March 6.—The Argentine Government arranges a loan of $20,000,000....Baron von Wissman punishes an African tribe, killing two hundred men, wounding sixty and capturing much property.

March 7.—The troops of the Chilian Government are defeated at Pozo Almonte....Great opposition to Emperor William's scheme for a large German navy is developed....President Harrison appoints James H. Beatty District Judge for Idaho.

March 8.—Parnell's representatives sail from Queenstown for America to raise funds....The steamship Mirama is wrecked off the Devon coast, and all on board, save four seamen, are lost.

March 9.—A terrible blizzard prevails in Southwestern England, resulting in great suffering and doing much damage on land and sea. Railway traffic is suspended throughout Great Britain....The Hungarian Chamber of Magnates passes the Sunday Rest bill, defining Sunday as extending from the close of



GEN. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

Saturday until 6 a. m. of Monday....The New York Presbytery declare against the proposed appointment of deaconesses.

March 10.—Lord Salisbury replies to Secretary Blaine's document on the Behring Sea controversy....Rhode Island Republicans hold a State Convention and nominate a ticket, with ex-Governor Ladd at the head.

March 11.—General John M. Palmer is elected to the U. S. Senate from Illinois on the 154th joint ballot.

March 12.—The House of Commons votes a large credit for the relief of the distressed in Ireland....The Democrats in Rhode Island renominate the present incumbents in all the State offices ....The Mississippi floods make serious breaks in the levees.

March 14.—A mob of three thousand citizens of New Orleans, enraged at the failure of the jury to convict the six Sicilians tried for the murder of Chief Hennessy, of the Police Department, break through the jail and shoot and hang eleven of the alleged assassins....Syracuse, N. Y., has a million-dollar fire ....The United States vessels Galena and Nina go ashore in a storm at Gay Head, Mass....President Carnot has signed the agreement with England to submit the Newfoundland dispute to arbitration.

March 15.—Great excitement prevails in Italy over the killing of the Sicilians at New Orleans. Secretary Blaine addresses a telegram to Governor Nicholls on the subject.

OBITUARY.

February 1.—Rev. Edward Hayes Plumptre, Dean of Wells, and one of the most eminent divines and scholars of the English church.

February 3.—Rosine Bloch, contralto singer....Emilie Blauwaert, Flemish singer.

February 4.—Cyril Lytton Farrar.

February 6.—Rev. Wm. Evans, the "Patriarch" of the Welsh pulpit....Dr. Joseph McKay, President of Methodist College, Belfast....Freeman H. Morse, formerly United States Consul-General in London....Captain Jovis, aeronaut.

February 8.—J. N. McCullough, First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

February 9.—Sir William Fitzherbert, speaker, New Zealand. ....Rev. Wm. Freeman....James Redpath, literateur, abolitionist and Irish Nationalist.

February 10.—Madame Augusta Berg, Swedish artist....Lady Emily Pepys.

February 11.—John Nicol, journalist....Sister Patrocinio, abbess of the convent of the Immaculate Conception at Guadelajava.

February 12.—Musurus Pacha, formerly Turkish Ambassador in London.

February 13.—David D. Porter, Admiral of the United States Navy, whose name stands next to that of Farragut, in the record of naval achievements in the war of the rebellion.... Brigadier-General Auchinleck....Colonel Richard Dyott, ex-Member of Parliament....Dr. J. F. Stevenson.

February 14.—William Tecumseh Sherman, the last of the great triumvirate of Union Generals—Grant, Sherman, Sheridan —and one of the recognized commanders of modern times.... Baron Nicolai, of La Grande, Chartreuse.

February 16.—M. Jongkind, marine painter....Poet Close, "Laureate of the Lakes."

February 17.—General Henry Hastings Sibley, first governor of Minnesota, commander of the campaign against the Sioux following the outbreak of 1862, and one of the historical characters of the Northwest....John Maddock, of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company....Baron Hansen, Austrian architect.

February 18.—Prof. Lürsen, sculptor.

February 19.—Prof. Alexander Winchell, author and scientist, and professor of geology in Michigan University....Cardinal Joseph Mihalovic, archbishop of Agram....Prince Sanjo, Keeper of the Great Seal of Japan.

February 21.—Earl Beauchamp....Earl of Albemarle....Count Bylandt Rheidt, Austrian Minister of Ordnance....Signor Magliani, formerly Italian Minister of Finance....Admiral Pinzony Alvarez, Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish Navy....Lady Lambert.

February 23.—Alderman Sir Thomas Gabriel....Sigismund Berensson, socialist agitator.

February 24.—Senator Ephraim K. Wilson, of Maryland.... Cecil Standish, author of "Nievés."

February 25.—Sir Richard F. Sutton....Colonel W. H. Sorell.

February 26.—Fortuné Du Boisgobey (Castille), novelist.

February 28.—Senator George Hearst, of California....George Kynoch, Member of Parliament.

March 3.—Leonard Jerome, of New York, dies in England.

March 7.—Prof. Franz von Miklossich, of Vienna....Ex-Senator Chilcott, of Colorado, dies in St. Louis.

March 9.—Bishop Benjamin H. Paddock, of Massachusetts.

March 10.—John F. Swift, United States Minister to Japan, dies in that country.

March 14.—Dr. Ludwig Windthorst, leader of the clerical party in Prussia....Alphonso Miner Griswold, the "Fat Contributor."



ADMIRAL DAVID D. PORTER.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH.

CHARACTER SKETCH FOR APRIL.

BY MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Character Sketch for this month has been fortunately intrusted to the hands of the person who of all others was most competent to perform the task. Mrs. Annie Besant, his comrade for years, knew Mr. Bradlaugh better than almost any other living man or woman. Mr. Bradlaugh's estimate of her ability and her sympathy was expressed by him shortly before he died in an article written for the American press, from which the following are extracts:

"Mrs. Annie Besant as an orator has few, if any, equals amongst her own sex on either side of the Atlantic. In 1877, on the occasion of her trial, jointly with myself, for publishing the Knowlton pamphlet, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn paid such tribute to Mrs. Besant for her talent as an advocate as is probably without parallel from judge to prisoner in the records of English trials.

"To compensate her for the enforced loneliness of her home, Mrs. Besant's ever-restless mind, from 1877 until 1890, has so constantly sought additional toil, that it is wonderful she has survived the incessant struggle.

"For ten years, as my partner in publishing and co-editor with me, our work was common, our standpoint on all speculative matters was the same. She was devotion itself, enduring much, and always ready to labor and to suffer, and I have sometimes sorely regretted that my Parliamentary work broke our paths somewhat in twain. During the past four or five years her sympathies have led her to take views of the remedies for social misery in which I cannot concur; and she has found guidance to a mysticism which seems to me unsound and unreal. But of this I am sure, that, with Lessing, she always seeks for truth, and will never hesitate, whatever the personal consequence, to proclaim in turn each truth she thinks she has found."



CHARLES BRADLAUGH.

The Character Sketch, written by her when the grave had but closed over Mr. Bradlaugh, does not profess to be an impartial summing up of his life's work. It has not been the object of these Sketches to be a judicial verdict on a man's life and work. It

has been our avowed ideal to present our subject in the light in which he appeared to himself at his best, rather than to describe him as he appeared to his enemies at his worst. Partisan journalists of the baser sort have done their worst for years to defile this man's name, and to represent him as a kind of unclean Yahoo, full of blasphemy and sedition. Mrs. Besant's picture, painted from life, comes as a useful corrective to the malignant attacks of bigoted opponents. No doubt Mr. Bradlaugh said very much that was painful, even revolting, to the reverent mind. But what Christian is there who, on reading over the shameful story of intolerance with which Mr. Bradlaugh was treated, does not feel that the responsibility for much that was most deplorable in Mr. Bradlaugh's teaching, lies at the door, not of the Freethinker, but of the un-Christlike Christian of our time. That this resolute soul lived and died doing so much good work for the poor and the oppressed, although without the conscious inspiration of Christianity, should surely not be reckoned so much a reproach to him as to those blind leaders of the blind, whose bigotry and stupidity drove him outside the fold. —EDITOR.

MOST certainly I do not pretend that this sketch of my dear dead friend will be an "impartial" one. True, we may see faults in a friend, and because we see them claim that we are impartial judges of his character, but that is a mere self-delusion. Everybody knows how different are our friend's faults from the faults of our enemy; in the one they are the mere shadings that serve to show up the lights of the character, in the other they are dark stains marring all beauty. Where there is strong personal affection, impartiality is a mere *façon de parler:* we do not judge our friends, we love them.

Especially difficult is it for any of his contemporaries to judge rightly of Charles Bradlaugh. His vivid and intense personality, his imperious will, his imposing physique, acted strongly on every one who came in contact with him; all he touched became either his friends or his foes. None who knew him remained indifferent to him; he aroused bitterer hatred against himself than did any other man of his time, and he awoke more passionate enthusiasm and devoted love. There are men of his own age, and men older than he is—he who will never grow any older now—rough men, battered by toil and hardened by lives of conflict and sour endurance, who were rendered prostrate by the intelligence of his death, and cannot rally even to the work on which their bread depends. Not to many is it given thus to bind men's hearts to his own so closely, that when his breaks in death theirs break in sorrow. Yet thus it was with this dead man. Impartial judgment cannot yet go forth and stamp its verdict on his life. But far on in the twentieth century, when all our feuds are hushed and our quarrels still, when burning questions are cold and noisy controversies lie silent as that Woking grave, then shall History with her calm eyes, free of passion, read the record of this ended life, speak her judgment on the work he wrought for his nation, and methinks that then his memory shall pass to her right hand, not her left, and shine for ever as a star in the constellations of England's deathless dead.

Back in the thirties—more exactly on September 26th, 1833—in Bacchus Walk, Hoxton, the baby who was to be Charles Bradlaugh saw the light of the world that was to offer him so hard a problem. Father, a solicitor's clerk, poor and mediocre; mother a gentle, commonplace woman, so far as I have been able to gather. Neither the one nor the other seems to have made a very strong impression on the lad, who was as a young eagle in a barn fowl's nest. The father was fond of fishing touching at this one point his remarkable son. Good people of an ordinary type—such is the general faint impression left on my mind about them. His sisters are gentle, sweet-natured women, who have never had any real chance in life, and who will sorely miss the always gentle, helpful brother, who had gone so far away from them and theirs, but never forgot the tie of kindred and affection. In his strong intellect, marked personality, and persistent energy, in all the proportions of his virile strength, he stands as much apart from his own family as from average men and women, offering as perplexing a problem to those who see in the individual nothing more than the outcome of physical heredity as they could well essay to solve.

When little Charles Bradlaugh was old enough to learn his A B C, he was sent to Abbey Street National School, Bethnal Green, and from that he went to a boys' school in Coldharbor Street, Hackney Road. At the age of eleven his exiguous education was finished, so far as his parents were concerned, for the lad was needed to help to keep the home together; but he had already begun to educate himself, and was his own best teacher for the rest of his life. This self-education began with a copy of Cobbett's "Political Gridiron," found among his father's books, and Charles Bradlaugh, *ætat* ten, laid this as the first brick of his edifice of self-culture. A halfpenny was soon after expended on "The Charter," and behold him launched on the waves of radicalism, which he navigated during the whole remainder of his life.

From twelve to fourteen, Charles Bradlaugh was an errand boy in the office in which his father was employed, and at fourteen he became wharf clerk and cashier at a coal merchant's. While thus employed his education progressed rapidly; the great surge of the Chartist movement caught him up and touched the boy's ardent nature to enthusiasm; never did he lose the love then acquired for the ringing songs of Ernest Jones and the rhymes of Ebenezer Elliott. He began in real earnest to study, to think. He was too poor to buy books, and his scanty wages were needed at home, but he would stand at the bookstall of some good-natured second-hand book-

seller and devour some pages of a political treatise, returning day after day to resume the reading till the contents of the book were safely lodged in his most adhesive memory. Figure the boy's disappointment when some thoughtless person, with pockets better lined than his, came along and bought the book, and so put sudden ending to the study. But now and then a book was bought, hardly and slowly earned, a few pence at a time, when the boy was sent an errand and omnibus fare given, and he raced away, his long legs skimming over the ground faster than any omnibus could carry him, that he might not wrong his employer of his time, but might save the pennies to buy some coveted book. "Vocabularies and dictionaries I used to buy," he has said to me, "for I could get most out of them." And then he would buy a stray candle and sit up conning his treasured books.



MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

HOW HE BECAME A FREETHINKER.

But now another great step was to be taken. His political education was bowling along merrily under the impetus of Chartist meetings; his theological education was to receive a stimulus in its turn. Charles Bradlaugh was earnest in his religion as in everything else; in him all the motive springs of life quivered with passion, and however sternly dominant the intellect, every conviction burned like a fire within him. He could never hold a belief half-heartedly, and the germs of that intensity of the man were in the boy Chosen to prepare for confirmation, as one of the most promising of his young flock, by the Rev. John Graham Packer, clergyman of his parish church, St. Peter's, Hackney Road, he must needs study the Thirty-nine Articles and compare them with the New Testament. Alas for the boy! he found contradictions that puzzled him, and in no spirit of scepticism, but simply desiring help and explanation, he wrote to Mr. Packer and explained his difficulties. That this boy of fourteen, who was expected to do credit to his spiritual pastor, should try to understand instead of learning, was too much for the reverend gentleman's patience. He wrote to the parents, denouncing the lad as an atheist, and suspended him for three months from his office as teacher in the Sunday school. This treatment offered no solution to the perplexities in which young Bradlaugh was involved, but it did drive him in the direction of freethought, for, too proud to attend the church while excluded from the school, he betook himself to Bonner's Fields, where political and religious discussions were held on Sundays. He soon began to take part in these, defending Christianity against its assailants, but losing, bit by bit, in argument, the faith which Mr. Packer had maintained only by terrorism. So things went on, and the end of the three months did not see the teacher back in the Sunday school; and months passed over, and the old beliefs crumbled away. A debate on the "Inspiration of the Bible," in 1849, gave the *coup de grace* to his boyish faith; he suffered and struggled and prayed, but all in vain; he clung to his religion, but it melted away beneath his grasp. At last, towards the end of 1849, he made one last attempt.



BRADLAUGH AT TWENTY.

He had been studying Robert Taylor's "Diegesis," and he asked Mr. Packer to help him to find some answer to it. But Mr. Packer still "owned no argument but force," and the fact that this pertinaciously inquiring lad of sixteen had filled up the measure of his sins by becoming a teetotaler, rendered desperate the irate cleric. He persuaded his employers to give him three days in which "to change his opinions or lose his situation"—taking the very means to stereotype the boy in his views. Even then, Charles Bradlaugh did not know how to hesitate between personal advantage and honesty of life. He stood to his opinions and lost his situation, and went out alone into the world, outcast from home, knowing not how to earn his bread, a boy in his seventeenth year · but in his dauntlessness, his nonesty, his determination to be true at any cost, he was even then the Charles Bradlaugh whose watchword was "Thorough" all through his gallant life.

HIS YOUTHFUL STRUGGLES.

Now came an interlude in the way of an industrial career of a microscopic and short-lived kind. An old Chartist gave the young outcast shelter for a week, and during this week he started as a coal-merchant. But as he had no money to buy coals, he had to sell them before he could buy them, an upside-down way of conducting a business which, while it avoided the danger of bad debts, did not lead to an extended trade. Still he had one good customer, a baker's wife, the commission on whose orders amounted to 10s. a week. Alack! The good soul learned that her youthful coal-merchant was an infidel, and after subjecting him to a searching cross-examination, she declined further dealings. "I should be afraid my bread would smell of brimstone," she declared, and not a lump more of coal would she have. The coal business perished, consumed in the flame of the burning orthodoxy of the baker's wife, and after some further struggling, young Bradlaugh found a job of selling buckskin braces on commission. Meanwhile he was lodging with the widow of Richard Carlile, a good and staunch-hearted woman, of whom he always spoke with deep respect and gratitude. Here he learned French with Mrs. Carlile's children, varying the proceedings by falling desperately in love with Hypatia Carlile, and also diligently studied Hebrew, Greek and Arabic. On Sundays he trained his tongue in speech, and soon became known as "the boy orator," speaking much on religion and taking active part in the sympathetic movements in favor of Polish and Hungarian liberty. He grew tall, gaunt, and thin, with long arms and legs protruding shamelessly from too brief garments. With humorous pathos in his later years he would describe the dismay with which he found his trousers ascending towards his knees, and his sleeves crawling towards his elbows, while his toes threatened emergence through his boots, declaring that he had never discovered the secret of the children of Israel, who had worn the same shoes for forty years without wearing them out.

WHY HE ENLISTED.

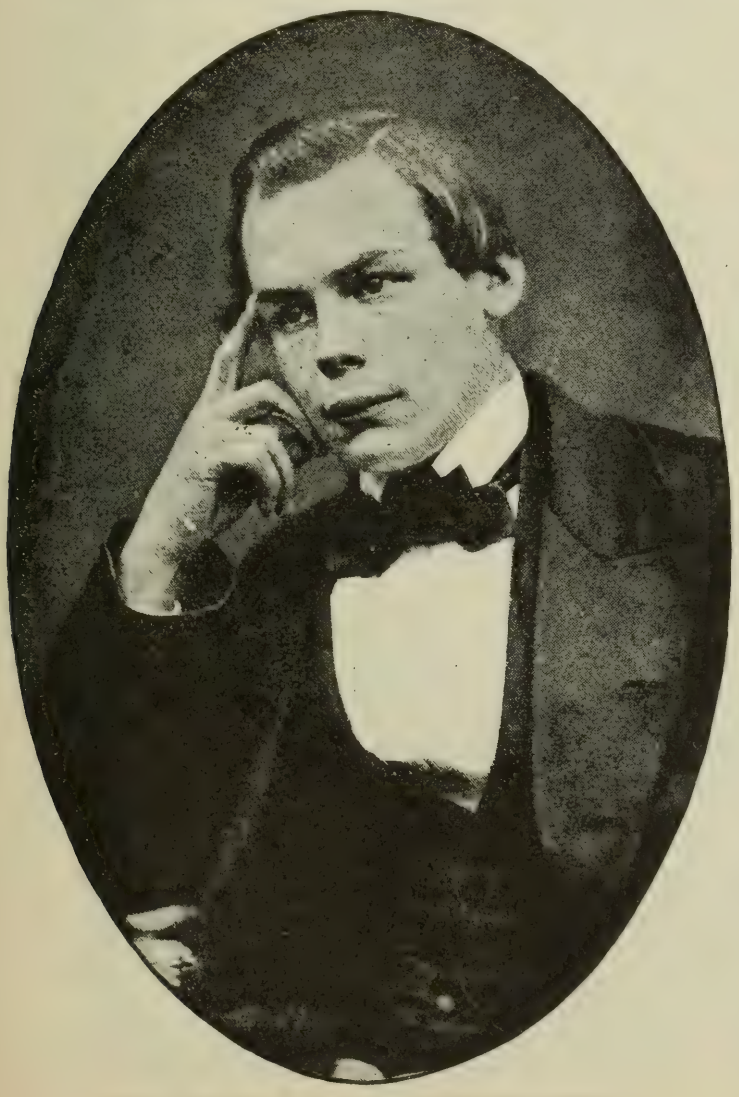
Despite all his struggles, the lad got into debt, and his pain amounted to agony when some friendly Freethinkers, seeing his poverty, made among themselves a small subscription for him. This well-meant kindness touched him in his most sensitive spot, his pride and independence, and as he walked along near Charing Cross, seeing a poster offering a bounty of £6 10s. to recruits for the East India Service, he walked to the place indicated and offered himself as a recruit. He was accepted, but presently, to his astonishment, found himself enrolled in the 50th Foot of her Majesty's army, instead of in the service of the Honorable East India Company. It appeared that one sergeant owed a man to the other, and paid over Bradlaugh to discharge his liability; but Bradlaugh objected to being treated as a chattel, and proved so determined that he was allowed to choose, within the limits of the English army, what regiment he should be drafted into, and selected the 7th Dragoon Guards. So there he was, in 1850, at seventeen, a recruit in the red jacket, surely the very oddest member of her Majesty's forces.

Mr. Bradlaugh liked nothing better, when in a talkative mood, than to describe his experiences in the "Old Seventh": his efforts at cooking, the wis-

dom of over-boiling rather than under-boiling your potatoes, in case your evil cookery should lead to your being pelted with them; his struggles with a troop-horse who knew more than a man, and who would jump forward or backward, present his head were his tail should be, and otherwise mock at the untrained lanky boy, who understood soldiering so much less than he did himself. Our recruit soon made his way into the trust and even affection of his comrades, as he did all his life long with those among whom he worked; but his first days were not happy ones: they were spent in a sailing vessel, which took him and his fellow-recruits from London to Dublin, and he was very sea-sick and ill at ease with his comrades. They mocked him for his shabby clothes of faded black; they broke open his box, pulled out his books, kicked his Greek lexicon to pieces, and nearly doomed his Arabic vocabulary to the same fate.

THE SEA-SICK RECRUIT.

He was too heart-sick and too sea-sick to defend his property, and would have left the ship with very little glory had it not been for an incident that touched his sense of justice. A storm arose, and, it being necessary to shift the cargo, the captain offered the recruits £5 for their help. The task over, and the storm passed, the captain refused to give the money; there were murmurs, but no one dared to face the captain on his own ship, when suddenly the lanky sea-sick lad sprang from the crowd, and poured out on the astonished captain a flood of indignant eloquence, reproaching him for his meanness and finally threatening him with a letter to the *Times!* The captain capitulated before the vehement orator, and paid the promised gratuity, the equally amazed recruits discovering that the lad who had seemed so helpless was by no means the fool he looked. Still, the early days were not smooth; he annoyed the officers by being a stickler for the Queen's Regulations, and amused the men by his clumsiness at drill—the sense that he was compelled to learn taking all the force and energy out of him. A fight with a bully, who was also a good boxer, was one of his early steps to popularity. He fought, expecting to be beaten, but found that when he could hit his enemy the enemy was obliged to fall down. Thenceforth disregarding all blows aimed at himself, he knocked his opponent down as often as he could, and finally, to his great surprise, found out that he had won. "No one can stand against a blow of 'Leaves'," was the verdict, "but you're a fool to get in the way of his fist."



CHARLES BRADLAUGH AT TWENTY-SEVEN.

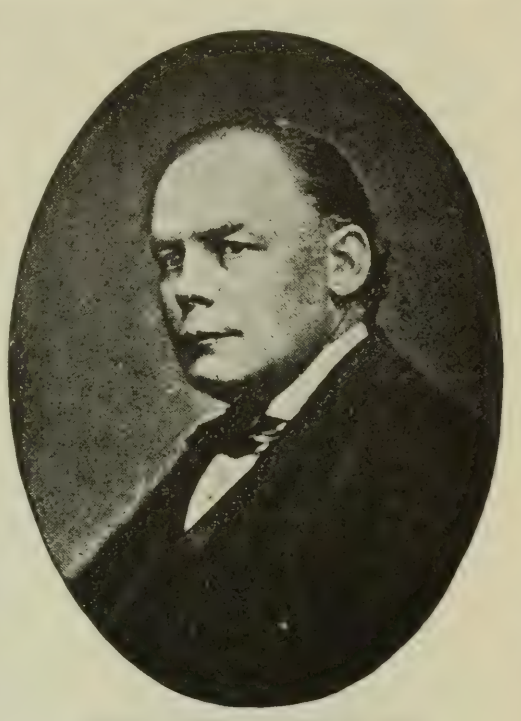
SOME EXPLOITS OF "LEAVES."

"Leaves" was his regimental *soubriquet*, for he drank only tea and was always reading books, and when they found that being a teetotaler and a student did not prevent him from exhibiting exceptional physical courage, and from often standing between them and unfair treatment, the name of "Leaves" became one of affection instead of contempt.

On one or two occasions, however, he nearly came to grief. At Rathmines the clergyman of the parish preached a sermon, which was, he said, above the heads of the soldiers present. This annoyed Private Bradlaugh, and he wrote to the preacher, criticising the sermon and pointing to various blunders contained therein. On the following Sunday the regiment marched to church as usual, but "Leaves" and his comrades were prepared for action if any further insolence should be shown in the pulpit. A contemptuous sentence began, and in a moment three hundred heavy cavalry sabres smote the floor, unhooked, and allowed to fall in one mighty crash. An enquiry was ordered, and Private Bradlaugh was summoned, but luckily the Duke of Cambridge came to hold a review, and no further action was taken.

The other occasion was even more critical. He was orderly-room clerk, and a newly-arrived young officer came into the room where he was sitting at work, and addressed to him some discourteous order. Private Bradlaugh took no notice. The order was repeated with an oath. Still no movement. Then it came again, with some foul words added. The young soldier arose, drew himself to his full height, and walking up to the officer, bade him leave the room, or he would throw him out. The officer went, but in a few moments the grounding of muskets was heard outside, the door opened, and the Colonel

walked in, accompanied by the officer. It was clear that the private soldier had committed an act for which he might be court-martialed, and as he said once, "I felt myself in a tight place." The officer made his accusation, and Private Bradlaugh was bidden to explain. He asked that the officer should state the exact words in which he had addressed him, and the officer who had, after all, a touch of honor in him, gave the offensive sentence, word for word. Then Private Bradlaugh said addressing his Colonel, that the officer's memory must surely be at fault in the whole matter, as he could not have used language so unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The Colonel turned to the officer with the dry remark: "I think Private Bradlaugh is right; there *must* be some mistake," and he left the room.



BRADLAUGH AT FORTY-FIVE.

HIS LIFE IN THE ARMY.

As orderly clerk, "Leaves" had a pleasant time enough. He used to read at night, putting his candle into the muzzle of his gun—a reprehensible practice, as he confessed in years when more convenient candlesticks were forthcoming. He became a capital rider, when he was not forced to learn, and got on excellent and affectionate terms with his old equine antagonist, teaching it various tricks which tended to the hilarity more than to the orderly drill of the regiment. He also grew into an admirable swordsman, gaining a dexterity that in later years often stood him in good stead, and up to 1885 the sword exercise was a favorite amusement with him. It was worth while to see him, as a magnificent specimen of physical vigor, with the heavy cavalry sabre in his hand, whirling it round his head, making tremendous cuts to right and left, lunging forward with astonishing reach, with lips close pressed, eyes flashing, face and form alive, instinct with energy and fire; ah me! all passed away now, helpless in narrow coffin with the earth heaped over him!

Ere his soldier-life came to an end in the summer of 1853—when he bought himself out with a small legacy that came to him—a curiously characteristic act made him the hero of the Inniscarra peasantry. A land-owner had put up a gate across a right of way, closing it against soldiers and peasants, while letting the gentry pass through it. "Leaves" looked up the question, and found the right of way was real; so he took with him some soldiers and some peasants, pulled down the gate, broke it up, and wrote on one of the bars: "Pulled up by Charles Bradlaugh, C. 52, VII. D.G." The landowner did not prosecute, and the gate did not reappear. Many another story might be told of his soldier-days, but I must hurry on to the sterner conflicts which lay before him. He left the regiment with a "very good character," respected by his officers, who had learned his value, and loved by his comrades all round.

A SIX-FOOT ERRAND BOY.

When Charles Bradlaugh once more reached London, he found his father dead, and his mother in need of help. But at first he could find no work, seek it as he might. The fine soldierly young fellow, standing six feet one and a half inches in his stockings, with his bright ingenuous young face and eager manners, found no place into which he could fit. At last a chance came, a chance that few would have grasped. He sought work as a clerk from Mr. Thomas Rogers, a solicitor in Fenchurch Street, but there was no vacancy. As he was leaving, Mr. Rogers mentioned that he wanted an errand boy, and perhaps Mr. Bradlaugh could recommend him one.

"What salary would you give the errand boy?"

"Ten shillings a week."

"Then I'll take it."

"You!"

Mr. Bradlaugh has told me how astonished Mr. Rogers was, how he suggested that the place was not suitable, and how he himself begged to have it, humorously pleading that his height would not prevent him from starving if he could not get work. Mr. Rogers was at last persuaded, and young Bradlaugh took the place. Surely the queerest of errand boys, twenty years of age, with his great height and soldierly bearing, with his wide reading, his knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Arabic, and French, his now-settled political and theological opinions, his mastery of speech. But that he was willing to take the place of an errand boy at 10s. a week shows the stuff of which the future leader was a-building, and that readiness to do any work by which he might gain his bread honestly, never dreaming that any form of labor could degrade him so long as that labor was done to the best of his power. But a young fellow of his rare ability could not long remain an errand boy; nine months after he entered the office he was the head of the common law department; and it was not long before the tall youth, with a profound belief in his own capacities and knowledge, was to be seen in the chambers of judges, doing his employer's work with such marked success, despite his boyish appearance, that the conduct of cases rapidly fell into his hands.

Charles Bradlaugh now resumed his writing and lecturing work, and though anonymous letters denouncing his infidel clerk were showered upon Mr.

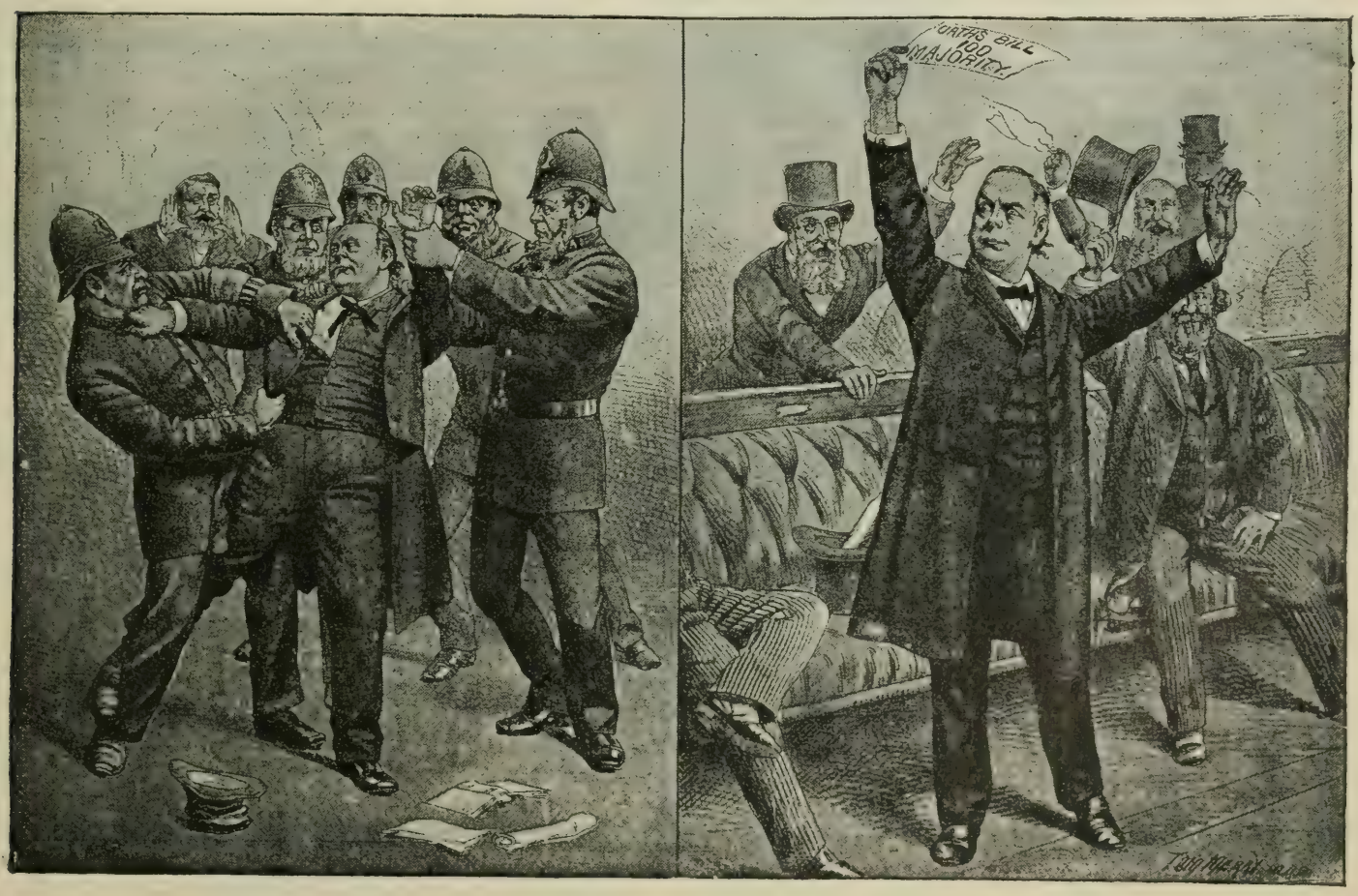
Rogers, that gentleman never put on him the slightest pressure, only asking that he should not let his business suffer on account of his personal work. To meet this difficulty Charles Bradlaugh adopted the *nom de guerre* of "Iconoclast," and under this name he wrote and spoke up to the year 1868.

A GOOD HUSBAND AND A GOOD FATHER.

In 1854 he married Miss Susannah Hooper, the daughter of one of his strongest and most devoted admirers. Mr. Hooper is still living, very old and feeble man, but to the end "my son Charles" was his pride and glory; he had heard the boy speak in Bonner's Fields, and watched him with unwavering admiration until the grave closed over him before his time. "He is a good man, my dear," old Mr. Hooper has often said to me; "he was a good husband, and he is a good father. He has been too good all his life to everybody near him." No man, they say, is a hero to his *valet de chambre*. Charles Bradlaugh was a hero most of all to those who lived at his side, nearest to him in blood or friendship. It is, perhaps, the finest testimony to his worth that those who were closest to him admired him and loved him even more than any other. No man was more perfect in the home. Simple in his tastes, never grumbling about food or other trifles, content with a slice of cold meat, plenty of mustard, bread and butter, and a cup of tea—or in later years a glass of claret—there was never a complaint or a cross look. He could enjoy a good dinner if it came in his way; he was perfectly content with the plainest of plain fare—the very easiest man to please that any one could wish for.

AUDACITY AND LEGALITY.

Now began that long series of political and theological struggles that made him so loved and trusted a leader of the democracy. As a popular leader he had two salient characteristics: consummate audacity and supreme respect for law. He would beat his foes with legal weapons, and, leading his followers into the most apparently defiant acts, he would throw over them the impenetrable shield of legal right. One of his earliest audacities showed this in marked fashion. Some poor men had saved up enough to build a little hall in Goldsmith's Row, Hackney, but they built it on freehold land without observing some formality which would have secured them in possession. The freeholder let them build, and then claimed land and building as his own. The men in their trouble went to young Charles Bradlaugh, who, finding that they were legally in the wrong, advised them to offer a rent of £25 a year. The freeholder, charmed at the prospect of obtaining a hall without building it, refused to let the ground, and stood on his "rights." So Mr. Bradlaugh picked out a hundred reliable men, and pledged them to obedience and the maintenance of perfect order. He then went with them to the hall, each carrying a shovel, a crowbar, or other convenient tool, and directed them to level the hall with the ground, and carry away every bit of the building materials. These were divided among the subscribers, and the freeholder had his land, bare



AUGUST 3D, 1881. [*From St. Stephen's Review.*] MARCH 14TH, 1888.

as at the beginning. There was much rejoicing over the discomfiture of the enemy, but Mr. Bradlaugh advised his friends in the future to come to him before they began to build instead of when they had nearly finished.

THE PROPAGANDA OF FREETHOUGHT.

From 1854 onwards were waged the bitter conflicts by which an organized freethought party was built up in this country. A few specimens of Mr. Bradlaugh's experiences in these years will go far to explain the occasional bitternesses of speech that, isolated from their contests, and divorced from the occasions that provoked them, were used by the baser of his opponents to exclude him from Parliament.

Wigan was one of the towns visited by Mr. Bradlaugh again and again, until he became as welcome as at first he was hated, and it may serve as an illustration of the fashion of those early combats. The local clergy stirred up in the town, before he arrived, a furious feeling against "the infidel," and the hall in which he was to lecture was crowded with a hostile audience before he reached it. The windows were broken from outside, while the crowd within yelled; the rector's secretary forced his way in through a window, lime was thrown in, and water poured through the ventilators on the roof. Nevertheless, the lecture was delivered, but matters became more serious at the close. The crowd, composed of well-dressed people, rushed around him, from behind, spat in his face, and he was absolutely alone. But he walked through them, unyielding, defiant, and, hundreds as they were against one, his magnetic personality triumphed over their hatred. They threw stones, cursed him, yelled and hooted, but out of them all not one would meet him face to face. Time after time he went back to Wigan, until all rioting ceased and welcome grew clamorous, as courage and tenacity worked their inevitable results.

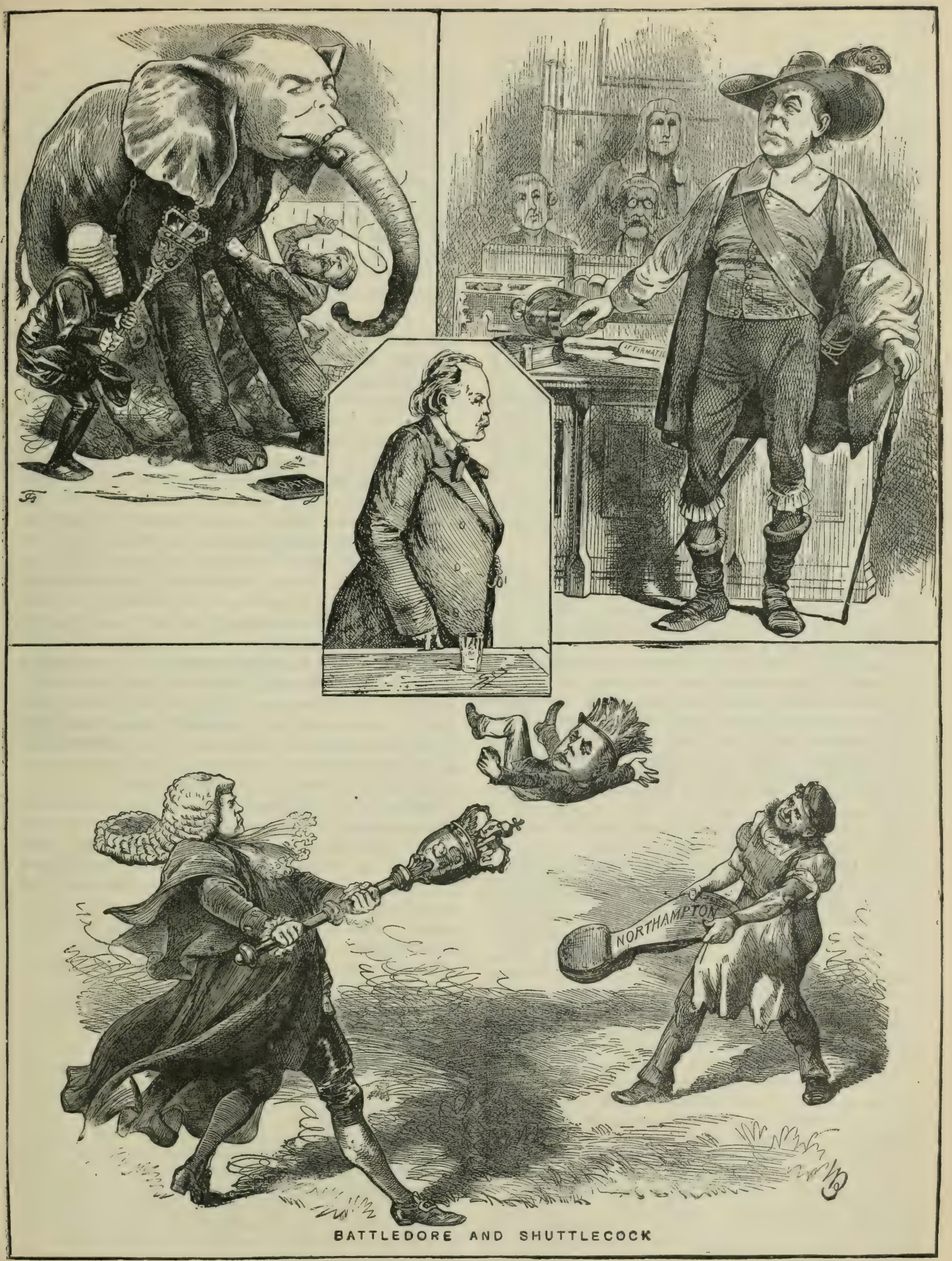
The story of Wigan is the story of a dozen other towns, in every one of which he finally won the day. Often a hearing was gained from a yelling crowd by some trick, and once gained the hearing could be kept by the orator's tongue. Thus, on one occasion, knowing he would be met by a noisy crowd, he filled his pockets with oranges. His rising to speak was the signal for an indescribable din, which no human voice could dominate, so he quietly took his oranges out of his pockets, arranged them in a row on the table, took up one and peeled and ate it. As he began upon another without any attempt at speech, curiosity began to move the crowd, and there was a moment's lull; he lifted his eyes: "Gentlemen, will you tell me for how long you are going on, so that I may know if I need send for more oranges?" It was the last thing in the world the people had expected, and they roared with laughter. In a moment he had begun his speech, captured their attention, and the lecture proceeded peaceably to its close. By courage, tact, and sheer ability, he had—when I joined the party in 1874—so broken down violence of opposition, that I was only personally assailed with physical violence on three or four occasions, and in every large town there were some hundreds of "Bradlaugh's men," ready to keep the peace at all meetings.

THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF FREE SPEECH.

The establishment of the legal right to speak freely on religious matters was yet harder to win. Here he wore out his antagonists by legal devices, the law being against him. Thus, at Devonport he had hired a field for his lecture, all buildings in the town being refused to him, and he was arrested by Superintendent Edwards when he had only uttered the words: "Friends, I am about to address you on the Bible." He was locked up and bail refused, kept for three hours in a stone cell, without chair, light, or fire, before he was allowed even into a passage where there was a stove. The charge of blasphemy broke down, the police having been in such a hurry to arrest him that they had not waited for the commission of the offence. Then a charge was trumped up of "exciting to a breach of the peace, and assaulting the constable in the execution of his duty." There were seven magistrates, all hostile; and as the witnesses for the defence were unbelievers, they were rejected one after the other as incapable of taking an oath. All looked well for the Church, when some Nonconformists, indignant at the gross and palpable injustice, came forward as witnesses, and the magistrates reluctantly refused to convict. The *Devonport Independent* speaks of the admiration excited by Mr. Bradlaugh's "remarkable precision, his calm and collected demeanor, and the ability with which he conducted his own case as well as his friend's." But still the lecture had to be delivered, and he circulated a notice that he would deliver it "near" the Devonport Park Lodge. There was an immense crowd; the superintendent with twenty-eight policemen, the mayor with the Riot Act, soldiers in readiness, to resist all attempts at rescue. Placidly came walking down to the meeting-place the young man who was the cause of all the trouble, and strolled on past it to Stonehouse Creek, where a little boat was lying. Nine feet away a larger boat was moored, and to this the equable young man was rowed. There he stood, and proceeded with the delivery of his lecture, after polite bows to the superintendent and the mayor, who knew only too well that the water in Stonehouse Creek was under the jurisdiction of Saltash, a place miles away, and that their warrants did not justify an arrest outside their jurisdiction!

BOUGHT AT A HEAVY PRICE.

The next step was an action for assault and false imprisonment against the superintendent; it resulted in a verdict, but the special jury of Devonshire landowners gave the atheist only a farthing damages, saddling him with heavy costs. The case was then carried to London, and pleaded in *banco*, with no further legal results save increased costs; but it taught local authorities in future to leave freethought



BATTLEDORE AND SHUTTLECOCK

CARTOONS FROM LONDON PAPERS ON MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE "OATH'S" STRUGGLE.

advocates alone, and provoked many expressions from the press in favor of free speech. The *Morning Star* called it "a flagrant denial and mockery of justice," and even *Punch* protested against "magistrates becoming judges of controversy and the policeman enforcing their decrees." The suit was one of the many in which he gained much for Liberty but nothing for himself, save a load of debt which kept him always a poor man; and though friends all over the country again and again raised money to reimburse the expenditure thus incurred, the debts were only lightened, not wiped out, and one of the heaviest losses caused by such fights in late years—the canceling of lecturing engagements and paralyzing of work necessary for the earning of his living—was never taken into account at all.

So much has been said of the supposed change in his methods of advocacy in his later years, that it seems as well to quote here, where it will reach so many who knew him not, the following from his own pen in his journal, the *National Reformer*, in February, 1863. Surely, this is not the writing of an uncultured man, brutal and coarse in his controversial methods.

I am an infidel, a rough, self-taught infidel. What honors shall I win if I grow gray in this career? Critics who break a lance against me in my absence, will tell you now that I am from the lower classes, without university education, and that I lack classical lore. Clergymen, who see God's mercy reflected in an eternal hell, will tell you even that I am wanting in a conception of common humanity. Skilled penmen will demonstrate that I have not the merest rudiments of biblical knowledge. I thank these assailants for the past; when they pricked and stung me with their very waspish piety, they did me good service, gave me the clue to my weaknesses, laid bare to me my ignorance, and drove me to acquire knowledge which might otherwise never have been mine. I pray the opposing forces to continue their attacks, that by teaching me my weakness they may make me strong. Some (who have no taste for the excavating, tunnelling, and levelling work, but are vain of having shaken hands, or taken wine, with the chairman of a completed line of railway) say: "Oh! a mere puller-down!" Is this so? I have preached "equality," not by aiming to reduce men's intellects to the level of my own, but rather by inciting each of my hearers to develop his mind to the fullest extent, obtaining thus the hope, not of an equality of ignorance, but of a more equal diffusion of knowledge. I have attacked the Bible, but never the letter alone; the Church, but never have I confined myself to a mere assault on its practices. I have deemed that I attacked theology best in asserting most of the fulness of humanity. I have regarded iconoclasticism as a means, not as an end. The work is weary, but the end is well. The political prisoner in the Austrian dungeon day by day files at the massive chain and sturdy bar. The labor is serious, but the reward is great. Tell him it is poor drudgery work, and he tells you, "But I toil for freedom!" Watch another captive, how, with an old nail, rusted and rotten, he picks, atom by atom, the mortar from between the stones of his prison wall. Tell him that other men have used more perfect tools; he will answer, "This old red-rusty nail is to me bright silver lever, powerful instrument, for it is the only tool I have wherewith to toil for liberty." Tell the backwoodsman who, with axe in hand, hews at the trunks of sturdy trees, that his is destructive work, and he will answer, "I clear the ground that plough and reaping-hook may be used by and by." And I answer that in many men—and women too, alas!—thought is prison-bound with massive chains of old-church welding; that human capacity for progress is hindered, grated in by prison bars, priest-wrought and law-protected; that the good wide field of common humanity is over-covered with the trunks of vast creed-frauds, the outgrowth of ancient mythologies. I affirm that file, old nail, and axe are useful, and their use honorable, not as an end, but as some means toward the end for which all true men should strive—that is, the enduring happiness of mankind.

UNCHRISTLIKE CHRISTIANS.

So wrote Charles Bradlaugh, surely not unworthily, just eight-and-twenty years ago. Was this the language of an ignoramus, an untrained thinker, a brutal controversialist! It may be asked, "But why, if he were such as you depict, should he have aroused such bitter hatred, and have earned such a reputation?" The answer is not far to seek. When he began his iconoclastic work, orthodoxy was rigid and imperious, and any who challenged the inspiration of the Bible, eternal torture, or vicarious atonement, were looked on as men of foul lives, seeking cover for sin in license of criticism. No one waited to hear before condemning, to examine before denouncing. He was "an infidel." It was enough. Clergy incited their flocks to mob him, to stone him, to break the windows of the hall he lectured in, of the house that sheltered him, and if amid a crowd of howling believers, yelled at, cursed, struck, he let fall some biting sarcasm, some bitter jibe, it was caught up, repeated, exaggerated, and scattered broadcast as representing his general style of advocacy, without a syllable of the circumstances in the midst of which it was flung forth.

To-day, largely because of the work this man has done for liberty, thought and criticism have become so free that they seem a matter of course, and younger men cannot understand that the Charles Bradlaugh they knew was the Charles Bradlaugh of thirty odd years ago; they think he has changed, when it is he who has changed public opinion. If Dr. Momerie could preach from the chapel of the Foundling Hospital doctrines that fifty years ago would have landed him in jail, he has to thank for his liberty Charles Bradlaugh and that band of men whom he inspired and led.

The tone of the opposition encountered by him may be judged by the following letter, which he printed in the *National Reformer:*

"Newchurch, May 1st, 1865.

"Dear Sir:

"I was in company with Mr. Verity yesterday and laid the contents of your letter before him, and although I deem it low and contemptible to take any notice of individuals who are ever and anon crying out against Christianity, yet for the sake of indulging you in your worse than beast-like propensities, I am instructed to inform you that Mr. Verity is waiting to hear from Mr. Bradlaugh, or any other fool who happens to be so mad as to imbibe your empty notions. "Yours,

"THOS. FIELDEN."

The "fool's" answer was, at least, more gracefully worded:—

"Mr. Verity must be a pleasant man to encounter if he instructed Mr. Fielden to write the above, and in any case the prospect of meeting a teacher whose disciple pens such an epistle is an enticing one. My message to him is to accustom himself to a more gentlemanly and less scriptural style of communication. Coarseness is not necessarily a virtue; in a costermonger or a piously miseducated parson it is to be looked for; in a public speaker or writer it is better avoided."

IN HYDE PARK AND TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

His political work was as energetic during all these years, if not more energetic, than his anti-theological propaganda. He came prominently before the country in 1855, when he gave evidence before the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the disturbances at Hyde Park in that year; his quiet statement that he went to the park because Sir Richard Mayne had prohibited the meeting—"I had not heard then, and have not heard now, that Sir Richard Mayne has any power to forbid my going into the park, *therefore I went*"—his urbane offer to show the Commissioner how to unhorse an aggressive policeman, if one who was present would mount his horse then standing below in Palace Yard, attracted much attention at the time.

In the Reform agitation he played a prominent part, and many a tale is told by London reformers of those exciting days; how he charged on horseback up the steps of Trafalgar Square to stop some stone-throwing that had been begun near the National Gallery, and that might have grown in a few minutes into a riot impossible to quell; how he frustrated attempts to break their processions, on one occasion having a hansom cab, with a protesting "swell" inside, lifted off its wheels, carried bodily away, and deposited in a side street; how he cleared out a corner where a number of thieves had congregated, with a heavy riding whip as his weapon; how he stopped the commencing fight when the Hyde Park railings went down. All these stories and many more are written in the loving memories of those who followed him and found him always brave and true. And they delight to tell how he would defy unfair authority under shield of law.

READY TO REPEL FORCE WITH FORCE.

Thus a great meeting was called in Trafalgar Square, while Parliament was sitting, to protest against action taken in the House of Commons—a quite illegal thing. The meeting was forbidden, the promoters in despair. They went to Charles Bradlaugh; he called the meeting, merely changing the form in which the object was couched, making it legal instead of illegal, and defied the authorities to break it up. So again, with a forbidden Hyde Park meeting, he informed the police of his intention; sent for by a statesman high in office, he repeated his determination; told that the meeting would be broken up by the soldiers, he gravely thanked his informant for the warning, saying that he would not lead unarmed men into danger of being shot down; that he would not be the first to use violence, but that if violence were illegally committed on the people, peacefully assembled in legal meeting, he would repel force by force. Said with his peculiar slow gravity, with level-fronting eyes, the menace would not fail of its full weight. The statesman understood, the meeting was held, and no attack was made. But he had taken all his precautions. Two hundred men were around him, ready to obey him, and had the soldiers been wickedly sent out to fire on the people, he was ready, as he said, to repel force by force, to guard the people who trusted him and answered to his summons.

HIS SYMPATHIES WITH FRANCE.

In foreign politics he took an active part, aiding in the famous defense of Dr. Simon Bernard in 1859, and in the same year delivering a lecture against the French Emperor that so disturbed the occupant of the Tuilleries that representations were made to the English Government, and the London hall engaged for the lecture was taken possession of by the police. He hated Louis Napoleon as he hated few men: "*Le sang de mes amis,*" he wrote, "*etait sur son âme.*"

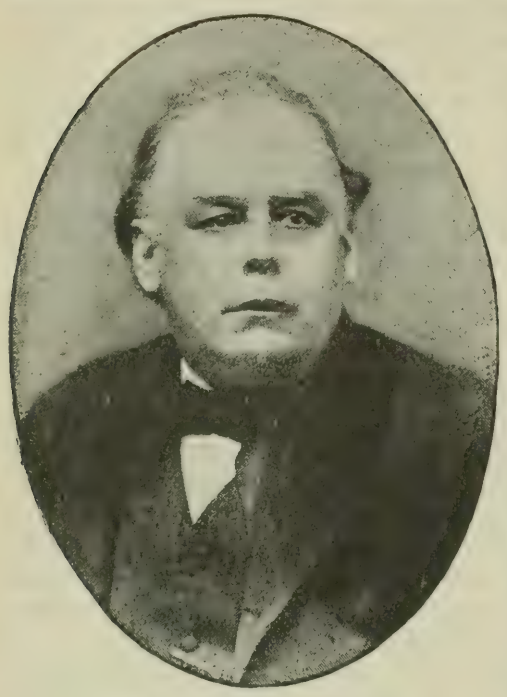
But when Napoleon fell, he threw himself, heart and soul, into an agitation to prevent the English alliance with Germany for which the English Court was believed to be working, and that so successfully that he was publicly thanked by the Government of National Defence, which wrote him that in France he would always be *concitoyen*. For Prince Napoleon (Jerome) he had a real affection, regarding him as exceptionally able and as a man of the greatest possibilities; but he would often be angered by the indolence with which his own active nature had no sympathy, and by the folly which would let some trivial amusement draw him away from great affairs of State.

AN ITALIAN ADVENTURE.

Italy, too, he served in the days ere Italy became again a nation. For Mazzini he entertained a positive veneration. "I would have died for that man," he has said to me—only wishing that some worldly insight into men's characters could have been added to the courage of the hero and the loftiness of the saint. Carrying letters from Italy to Mazzini in which men's lives were hidden, he once nearly lost his own. The Papal gendarmes boarded the vessel in which he was, and, all persuasion failing, he was at last compelled to draw his revolver; none dared attack him in front, but they would have captured him from behind had not a plucky American sprung to his help and placed his back against Charles Bradlaugh's, arming himself with a chair as a weapon. The gendarmes departed for further orders, and the ship was out of reach ere they could return.

He had one purely comical adventure, interesting only in showing the readiness with which he could extricate himself from a difficulty. The police at Montalbo tried to deprive him of his revolver, on the ground that the carrying of revolvers was forbidden by the Italian law. Having already found it useful,

he declined to give it up, and a struggle for its possession was imminent, owner and policeman both hanging on to it; in a moment he was seized from all sides, and was obliged to fall back on argument, so he carefully explained that he had insured his life in the Life Assurance Company, and had to do with the Sovereign and Midland Assurance Company as well, so that he was bound to defend his life and carry arms. This argument was too much for the police, who carefully took down the imposing titles and promptly released him, revolver and all!



BRADLAUGH AT FIFTY.

A KNIGHT ERRANT OF LIBERTY IN SPAIN.

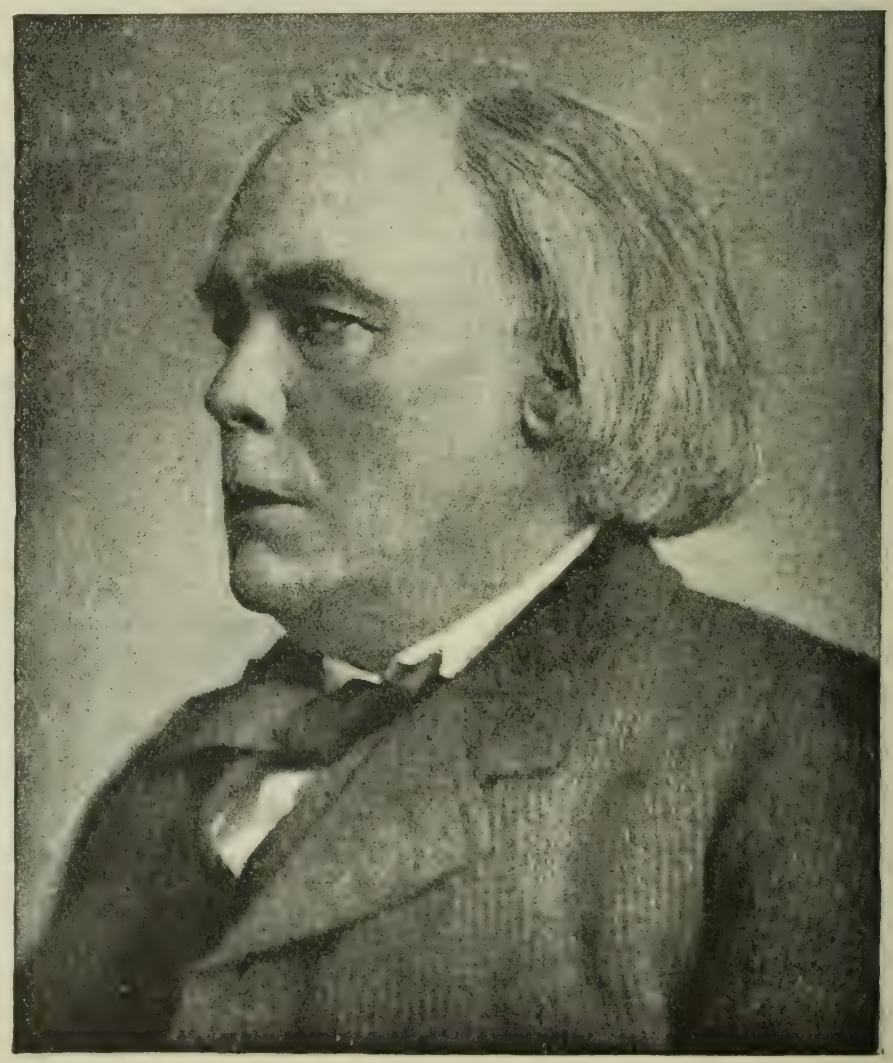
When Spain made her short-lived republic, this knight-errant of liberty went to Madrid, in 1873, crossing the Carlist lines at peril of life, meeting with some curious and dangerous adventures—as when he requisitioned an old chaise, and telling the driver that if he stopped on *any* pretext he would shoot him, and the driver went on at a furious gallop despite yells and stray musket-balls from Carlist scouts, rightly judging that the bullet in the revolver behind him in the grip of the stern-speaking Englishman was more dangerous than the ill-aimed shots of his countrymen — but reaching Madrid safely and delivering to Castelar a letter with which he was charged from the great Republican meeting at Birmingham. "Caballero Bradlaugh" was heartily welcomed at Madrid and a state banquet was given in his honor, and he made at it a remarkable speech, of which the last sentences may be given here. He had expressed the hope that at the end of twenty years England might be republican, and he concluded:

Speaking for myself, I may answer that if a republic could come to-morrow in England, without force, without bloodshed, without crime, without ruined cities and anger-maddened peoples, then I would be the first to greet it and to serve it; but our republic will, I trust, come nursed by the school, the brain, the pen, and the tongue, and not heralded by the cannon's roar or carved by the sword. Hence it is that I say I should prefer to work, even for twenty years, to strengthen men's brains, so that they may know how to keep the republic when they have won it, and that it may be an indestructible republic, which shall honor the destinies of the people of England, and serve as guide as well as mother to the English-speaking races throughout the world.

I am told that Castelar, baited by a group of Intransigeantes, at last angrily told them that Bradlaugh, the red-hot English Republican, was far more reasonable than they, and that if they had understood the speech he made they would have thrown him out of the window instead of cheering him!

HIS WORK FOR IRELAND.

While thus aiding foreign people in their struggles toward liberty, he did not forget a people nearer home. He recognized in Ireland the same rights that he pleaded for in France, in Spain, in Italy; he took part in the agitation that culminated in the Fenian movement, and drafted the famous manifesto—except the proclamation of an Irish republic, which he protested against as impracticable, and therefore idle—



BRADLAUGH AT FIFTY FIVE, DATE OF PASSAGE OF OATH'S BILL.

of "The Irish People to the World." He has told me much of the secret history of this movement, of its leaders, the faithful and the betrayers; but as there are still some people living who might suffer from the recital, however interesting and valuable from a historical standpoint, I have, as yet, no right to break silence.

It must suffice to say that he regarded the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act as justifying forcible resistance to the Executive, which thus became tyrant instead of constitutional ruler; and though Corydon's personal fear of the consequences prevented him from betraying Mr. Bradlaugh as he betrayed others, Mr. Bradlaugh's connection with the movement was so well known to the authorities that he was closely watched by the police, who, however, found themselves foiled by their acute quarry In 1878, we find him earnestly urging union between the Irish party and the English Radical party, pleading then, as he had pleaded for three and twenty years, for justice to and freedom for Ireland.

THE FREETHINKER'S CLAIM TO AFFIRM.

His legal conflicts, maintained through all these years of public activity, were many and great. Apart from all the minor struggles, like those at Devonport, he had two great and prolonged battles, one on oaths in courts of justice, the other on freedom of the newspaper press.

He was concerned first with one or two cases in which other freethinker's and he himself suffered injustice because the law permitted them neither to swear nor to affirm. In 1867, a Christian named De Rin, who was largely in debt to Mr. Bradlaugh, sought to escape the payment of the debt under cover of the legal incapacity of his creditor to swear in its proof. The battle was waged in many courts In one the judges refused to hear Mr Bradlaugh except upon affidavit, and he was incompetent to make an affidavit; in another, he could not give evidence; the case dragged on wearily, the indefatigable atheist finding new ground on which to proceed after every defeat.

Meanwhile, he petitioned Parliament, he agitated through the press, and in 1870 then won his case, but the defendant promptly became bankrupt, so Mr. Bradlaugh never got his debt, and was left crippled with the enormous costs of the three years' struggle. The freethinker became a competent witness, but the champion was left crushed by a load of debt. So in the later oath struggle, the way to all future freethinker's is open, but he has paid toll with his life.

HIS SERVICES TO LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The other great conflict was against giving £400 surety against the appearance of blasphemous or seditious articles in a newspaper published at less than sixpence. The law was one of the Georgian statutes, designed to prevent a free press. Mr. Bradlaugh had refused to give these sureties on the ground that he would forfeit them in every issue of his paper, and he was not rich enough to conduct the paper at so heavy a cost. He was prosecuted, and penalties of £20 per copy issued were claimed. He politely answered that he did not keep so much money at his bank—the paper had been issued weekly for eight years—and printed on his paper, "Prosecuted by Her Majesty's Attorney-General." The battle was long, and he tripped up the Crown over and over again—the whole story ought to be read in detail by those who would understand his extraordinary readiness and address—till at last the prosecution broke down.

Just then the Tory Government went out of office, and the Liberals came in. The prosecution was again commenced, and again fought by the undaunted editor, until a bill was brought in repealing the statute under which he was prosecuted, and a *stet processus* was entered by the Crown. John Stuart Mill wrote to the victorious combatant a warm letter of congratulation, saying that "You have gained a very honorable success in obtaining a repeal of the mischievous Act by your persevering resistance."

DEBTS AND DIFFICULTIES.

Victorious, yes; but again, at what a cost! The last stroke of financial ruin came to him in his business, large orders given were thrown back on his hands when the customers found he was "Bradlaugh the Atheist," and he consequently determined to give up all business and trust to his tongue and pen for his livelihood. His liabilities were enormous, but his honor was so trusted that he was able to avoid bankruptcy by his personal promise to pay if time were given him. He sold everything he possessed except his books; his home that he had got together by hard work, his furniture, even a diamond ring given him by a grateful person whom he had helped. He sent his children to school; his wife, not physically able to bear the life he faced, went to live with her parents in the country, and he took two small rooms in Turner Street, Whitechapel, for which he paid 3s. 6d. a week, and where he remained until he had cleared off most of his liabilities. He then moved to lodgings over a music shop in Circus Road, St. John's Wood, where he lived for the remainder of his life, his daughters joining him on the death of their mother in 1877. When he died he left behind him not one personal debt; all who had trusted to honor found their claims discharged. He died poor indeed, with no personal property save his library, his Indian gifts, and his very modest wardrobe; but he left his name free, his honor unstained.

MR. BRADLAUGH IN AMERICA.

Part of his debts he cleared off by lectures delivered in America. There he was an immense favorite, both as speaker and as man. From the New York Customs officer over his luggage, as he chalked it without examination, "Mr. Bradlaugh, we know you here, and the least we can do for you is to pass you through comfortably," to the greatest literary men of the States, all united to do him honor. The Lotos Club welcomed him as a most honored guest, and he met there a crowd of celebrities. At Boston, Wendell Phillips took the chair at his first lecture, Charles Sumner gave him public greeting, and William

Lloyd Garrison marked his approbation. He met Ralph Waldo Emerson, his boyish idol, at a reception given in his honor; made friends with Bret Harte, Washburne, Vice-President Wilson, Joshua B. Smith (the colored senator), and many another good and great man.

Twice again he visited America, on the last occasion nearly leaving his life there. He had a terrible attack of pleurisy and typhoid, but was tended with rare skill by Drs. Otis, Leaming and Abbe, at St. Luke's Hospital, New York. His life was despaired of, and he lay facing death with the absolute serenity characteristic of him. His patient fortitude and perfect calmness saved him, they said. He told me that he had one terrible struggle at the idea of giving up life, and work, and the friends he dearly loved; but he fought it down and conquered—tender as his heart was, his great fortitude could master it—and not one thought of regret touched him again. Open-eyed, he faced death and measured the grave in his pathway; desiring to live but not afraid to die, he lay patient, brave, hopeful always. As to his opinions, the very possibility of changing them never came within the range of his thought, either then or at any other time. Thrice, ere the final blow fell, he looked into the eyes of Death and blanched not. Opinions that were good enough to guide through life's complex problems were, to his brave, straightforward nature, quite good enough for facing the simple stroke of death.

MR. BRADLAUGH AS A FRIEND.

My own personal acquaintance with Mr. Bradlaugh dates from 1874; and I take leave to say that while others have known him longer, none have known him so intimately as I—in his hopes and his fears, his motives and his dreams, his past, which he unrolled to me in every public and private detail as a book, his future plans, which now may never be worked to their foreseen ends.

Some fancy that he was always grave. Before 1881 he was the veriest boy in his hours of relaxation, full of merry jokes and gaiety, overbrimming with fun. How many bright memories I have of our excursions together, a few hours snatched from our busy lives, in which all business was forgotten and time ran on golden wheels! Most often fishing was the amusement—his one passion in the way of relaxation—and he taught me the mysteries of the craft, but always considered it a deficiency in my character that I never cared to fish by myself. Often the fishing rod would be left behind, and we would walk or drive, wandering far through Richmond Park, sitting under the splendid trees, and discussing the days of the then future, when he should be lawmaker and play his part in the council of the nation. We never doubted that those days would come: we always realized that the opposition would be bitter and the victory delayed; but in all our outlooks over the future we never saw August 3d, 1881, nor caught glimpse of the injustice that brought him, prematurely aged, to his grave. How he would often voice his love of England, his admiration of her Parliament, his pride in her history. Keenly alive to the blots upon it in her sinful wars of conquest, and cruel wrongs inflicted upon subject peoples, he was yet an Englishman to the heart's core, but feeling, above all, the Englishman's duty, as one of a race that had gripped power and held it, to understand the needs of those he ruled, and do justice, since compulsion to justice there was none. His service to India of late years was no suddenly accepted task. He had spoken for her, pleaded for her, for many a long year, through press and on platform, and his spurs as member for India were won long ere he was Member of Parliament.

HIS COURTESY TO WOMEN.

One trait of his character was very noticeable and very attractive—his extreme courtesy, especially to women. This outward polish, which sat so gracefully on his massive frame and stately presence, was foreign rather than English—the English being, as a rule, save among those who go to Court, a singularly unpolished people—and gave his manner a peculiar charm. I asked him once where he had learned his gracious fashions that were so un-English, and he answered, with a half smile, half scoff, that it was only in England that he was an outcast from society. In France, in Spain, in Italy, he was always welcomed among men and women of the highest social rank, and he supposed that he had unconsciously caught the foreign tricks of manner. Moreover, he was absolutely indifferent to all questions of social position; peer or artisan, it was to him exactly the same; he never seemed conscious of the distinctions of which men make so much.

How much I personally owe him for wise criticism, helpful guidance, careful judgment, it is quite impossible for me to say. He used to be my sternest, as well as gentlest, critic, telling me that in a party like ours, where our own education and knowledge were above those whom we led, it was very easy to gain indiscriminate praise and unbounded admiration; on the other hand, from Christians we received equally indiscriminate abuse and hatred. It was needful then to be our own harshest judges, and to be sure we knew thoroughly every subject that we taught. At the time when I discovered that I had the gift of speech, and began to taste the intoxication of easily won applause, his criticism and trained judgment were of priceless service to me, and what of value there is in my work is very largely due to his influence, which at once stimulated and restrained.

THE STORY OF A FAMOUS TRIAL.

In 1877 came the famous "Knowlton trial," a trial that cost him more of pain and loss than any other act of his life, and brought out his noblest qualities. The story is simple enough. Dr. Charles Knowlton was an American physician, of respectable standing, convinced of the truth of the teaching of the Rev. Mr. Malthus, and seeing that it was practically futile unless married people were taught to limit their families within their means of liveli-

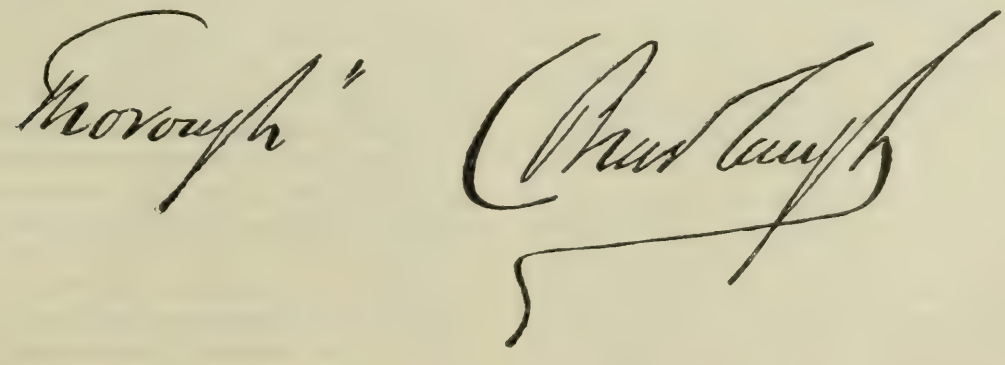
hood, he wrote, early in the present century (some time in the thirties), a book on the limitation of the family, entitled the "Fruits of Philosophy." The book circulated in America and in England, but not very largely. At the close of 1876, it was suddenly attached at Bristol and at the beginning of 1877 its London publisher, Mr. Charles Watts, who published also for Mr. Bradlaugh and myself, was prosecuted for it as an obscene book. He pleaded guilty, to our great wrath and dismay; and as the question was of immense public importance, being nothing less than the right of giving to the poor important information at a low price, we determined to become publishers and reissue the pamphlet. We recognized the horrible misconceptions that would probably arise; he believed that he was forfeiting all hope of sitting for Northampton; but the cry of the poor was in our ears, and we could not permit the discussion of the population question, in its one practical aspect, to be crushed.

We did not like the pamphlet, but to stop it was to stop all. We took a shop, printed the tract, sent notice to the police that we would personally sell it to them and did so. We were arrested and committed for trial. We moved the action to the Court of Queen's Bench by writ of *certiorari*, granted after Lord Chief Justice Cockburn had read the pamphlet, saying that if it were an obscene book in the ordinary sense of the word he would refuse the writ. We were tried; the Lord Chief Justice summed up strongly, very strongly, for an acquittal, but the jury brought in a verdict condemning the book while "completely exonerating" us from any wrong intent. This the Judge reluctantly translated into a verdict of guilty, and then let us go on our own recognizances for a week. Subsequently, the Judge said he would have let us go if we would have submitted to the Court, but as we insisted on being contumacious, he must sentence us to fine and imprisonment. After which, he set us free, on our own recognizances again, to appeal on a point of law, we promising not to sell pending the appeal. The appeal was successful, the sentence quashed, and we recommenced the sale.

Then Mr. Bradlaugh took the aggressive, and commenced an action against the police for retaining our property, the pamphlets seized. He was successful, recovered the pamphlets, and sold them marked "Recovered from the police." The sale continued for some time. At last we received an intimation that no further prosecution would be attempted, and we then at once dropped the sale of the book. I wrote a pamphlet containing all the information given by Dr. Knowlton, but less antiquated and more concise; it has had an immense circulation, and no prosecution against it has ever been attempted here. In New South Wales it was attacked, but was vindicated in a most luminous judgment by Justice Windmeyer, of the Supreme Court—a judgment that we reprinted here, as our complete justification. So ended a terrible struggle, in which indeed we suffered bitterly and were fouled by every insult that profligates could formulate, but in which we gave the poor knowledge that has raised thousands out of direst poverty, and saved thousands of poor men's wives from despair.

A NOBLE LIFE.

With this hardly-won victory, I close these poor notes on a noble life. From 1880 onwards all the world knows how Charles Bradlaugh fought, how he won his right, how he passed his Oaths Act, how he made his mark in Parliament, how the world caught some glimpse of the real man, how the Commons made him amends as he lay dying, how one cry of regret went up beside his grave, how England's greatest Minister spoke of him, erstwhile despised and hated, as "that distinguished man and useful member of this House." Man of unswerving principle and unflinching courage, of noble ambition and unfaltering will, of keen insight and strong grasp, of laborious patience and overmastering eloquence, he would have done yeoman service to his country had he lived, but he would have been no greater man, nor left an example more inspiring. To us who loved him the loss is irremediable, and England will seek long ere she find a sturdier and more loyal son. Without faith in God, but full of love to man, he led a pure and noble life, and he has won the only immortality his strong soul craved, the memory of honest service, faithfully wrought, loyally rendered—deathless memory in a world made nobler by his living, richer by his sacrifices, poorer by his death.



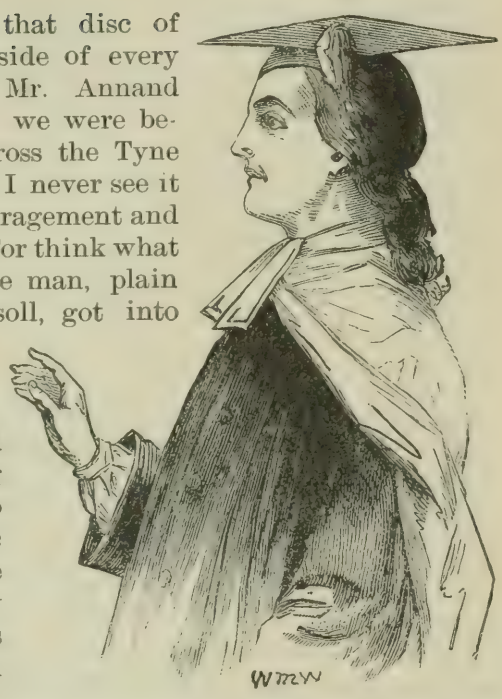
BRADLAUGH'S MOTTO AND AUTOGRAPH.

ST. JOHN OF ENGLAND.

ON THE CENTENARY OF THE DEATH OF JOHN WESLEY.

BY WILLIAM T. STEAD.

"You see that disc of paint on the side of every ship?" said Mr. Annand once to me as we were being ferried across the Tyne at Shields. "I never see it without encouragement and inspiration. For think what it means. One man, plain Samuel Plimsoll, got into his head an idea, and that idea in that one man's head was strong enough to splash a disc of paint on the side of every ship that flies the British flag. It is a constant reminder of what one idea may do when it has got hold of a man."



WESLEY THE BOY PREACHER AT OXFORD.

Plimsoll's load-line is no doubt an encouragement to every thinker and reformer, for it is not often that an idea materializes itself visibly by the aid of the paint-pot on a ship's broadside. But far more encouraging is the evidence which the existence of Methodism affords of the power that resides in one man's one truth, and on that account I write this sketch of the English saint, the centenary of whose death has just been celebrated throughout the whole English-speaking world.

My earliest recollections of life and of the affairs of men are all more or less colored with a Methodist tinge. Six doors from my father's house, at the corner of Chapel Street, Howdon-on-Tyne, stood the old brick Wesleyan Chapel. Nearer the river, visible across the farmyard, was the Primitive Methodist Chapel, from whence at times, when the windows were open, could be heard the lusty singing of Revivalist melodies. Still further away stood the chapel of the United Free Methodists. Each of these places of worship represented a real living force in the life of the village. In those early days, before county councils were dreamed of, and when there was neither a parish vestry nor a local board in the district, these little chapels played a great part in the education and in the civilization of our New Democracy. To the lanky, white haired confectioner, who made his living by selling sweets and saved his soul by leading a class among the Wesleyans, to the coal-trimmer who held forth at the camp meeting, or to the shipwright who taught in the Sunday school among the Free Methodists, their religious societies were far more important than either parliaments or public boards. Practically for our village in those days the Established Church did not exist, and there were no local institutions worth the name but the chapels, of which there were four, three Methodist and one Independent. All the training, therefore, in self-government, all the associated effort for mutual help, all the culture of self-sacrifice for public ends which we had in that village, we received from the chapels and the innumerable societies, social and religious, which sprang up around them. These chapels were the light of the place. Howdon was far from being an ideal community, but what it would have been without the chapels, which humanized and associated and christianized their members, I shrink from imagining. In this my village was but a faithful type or sample of thousands of other villages where the reality and force of the spiritual impact which John Wesley made upon the life of England can be gauged, from the fact that nearly every other person whom you meet is more or less under the influence, direct or indirect, of the great apostle of the eighteenth century who was laid to rest a hundred years ago this month.

To most English-speaking folk, St. John of England is, therefore, the most real and most familiar saint in the calendar of our race. He, more than any other English saint, colors the life, and moulds the views, and modifies the habits of English-speaking folk. John Knox is, no doubt, a doughty saint, whose memory is rightly held in everlasting remembrance by the Scots wherever they wander, on sea or shore. For a stalwart political saint, the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth served the Independents as a good substitute for St. George; but neither Knox nor Cromwell affects the lives of so many men and women who are toiling and working all around us to-day as does John Wesley. There are nigh upon thirty millions of English-speaking men who view the next life more or less through John Wesley's spectacles, and whose round of daily duty is directly affected by the rules and regulations of the great Methodist saint—the Ignatius Loyola of the English Church.

WESLEY AND LOYOLA.

Between the founder of the Society of Jesus and the creator of Wesleyan Methodism there is a parallel much closer than many good Methodists care to admit. Loyola was a Spaniard and a soldier, Wesley

an Englishman and a parson, but after allowing for that initial difference there is much resemblance between the man who saved the Papacy in the sixteenth century and the man who saved Protestantism in the eighteenth. Loyola is, no doubt, a much more picturesque and a more heroic figure. The brilliant cavalier whose leg was smashed by a cannon ball at the siege of Pampeluna, set about the task of rallying the forces of Catholic Christendom in a manner more worthy of a countryman of the Cid and of Cervantes than did the trim little man who was reared in Epworth parsonage. But both had the same central idea at heart, both were inflamed with a passion for souls, and both sought to save souls by organizing a Religious Order. The English Church in those days, being a distinctly non-spiritual and Erastian institution, drove out the man whose labors might have reared an invulnerable rampart for Anglicanism throughout the world. The Roman church being wiser in its day and generation, has garrisoned its outposts with the followers of Loyola. The story is old and trite, but those who care to pursue the subject will find the parallel between Loyola and Wesley and Gen. Booth much closer than fervent Protestants generally recognize.

In one respect, and that one the most important, the two great founders of the rival Orders resembled each other. Both must have possessed an iron constitution, and a capacity for bearing pain and fatigue almost beyond belief. When Loyola had his leg crushed it was badly set, and had to be broken again in order that it might be reset. When it was reset a piece of bone protruded. Loyola had it sawn off. He then had his leg stretched by an iron boot, bearing the torture with the stoicism of a red Indian. After this operation he lived for months as a beggar in the streets of Manresa, sleeping on the bare ground, subsisting on roots and bread and butter, and scourging himself six times a day. On one occasion he lay unconscious for eight days, and escaped death almost by a miracle. He then begged his bread through Italy, sleeping in the open air, and frequently being almost dead from hunger. All this was before he began the constitution of his Society. Yet he lived to be sixty-five. Wesley lived much longer, and although he never subjected his constitution to the savage barbarities practiced by Loyola, he put himself through a regimen severe enough to have killed a dozen ordinary men.

WESLEY'S PHYSICAL ENDURANCE.

The first fact about Wesley unquestionably was his physical endurance. Without that marvellous body, which seemed to be of tempered steel, not even his great genius would have left so deep and broad an impress upon the history of the world. There is among religious men a tendency to despise the body. Ignatius Loyola expressed a strong wish that on his death his corpse might be thrown into a flaying place, in order that it might be torn and pecked to pieces by birds of prey and wild animals, as it was no longer anything but a lump of clay and a mere heap of refuse. This was characteristic of the ingratitude of the spiritual man. Wesley did not carry contempt for his physical frame to such an extent; and assuredly, if ever any man had reason to be obliged to his body, it was John Wesley.

He came of a vigorous and prolific stock. He was one of a family of nineteen children, and his grandmother had survived twenty-five confinements! Wesley inherited toughness and tenacity of life. When he entered his eightieth year he had no more pain or bodily infirmities than when he was twenty five. When he was eighty-eight he made a tour through the land. He went on preaching to the last. For seventy years he said he had never lost a night's sleep, or known what it was to be low-spirited for a quarter of an hour. He must have had a marvellous digestion, and a constitution without a flaw, for he was in trouble like other men, and had even more than his ordinary proportion of unhappy love affairs. He married a Xantippe of a wife, he frequently went in peril of his life from mobs, and he had upon his head the eternal welfare of his flock; yet all these things never cost him a night's sleep, or gave him a fit of the blues. As a human mechanism he must have been near perfection. He was a little fellow—not much bigger than a Newmarket jockey—standing only 5 ft. 6 in. in height, and turning the scales at 122 pounds. With muscles of whipcord and bones of steel, with lungs of leather and the heart of a lion, Wesley was always in fighting trim, without an ounce of superfluous flesh on his bones.

HIS CAPACITY FOR SLEEP.

When crossing the Atlantic, he records in his diary: "We had another storm. Our bed being wet, I laid me down on the floor and slept sound till morning. And I believe I shall not find it needful to go to bed (as it is called) any more." He slept out in the open air all his life without more than once catching a serious cold. He records that the fear of lying in the woods is a mere lion in the way. "I have lain many nights in the open air and received all the dews that fell," and that too in a Southern swamp. As for his capacity for sleeping, that was phenomenal. On one occasion he lay down on a barge off the coast of Georgia. He wrapped himself from head to foot in a large cloak to keep off the sand flies, and fell fast asleep on the quarter deck. "Between one and two I awaked under water, being so fast asleep that I did not find where I was till my mouth was full of it." But although he was capable of sleeping soundly enough to defy the trumpet of Israel, he did not spend much time in bed. His sleep was deep, but not long. He went to bed when he could between nine and ten. He always got up at four, and to this practice he largely attributes the extraordinary preservation of his faculties in extreme old age.

When he was eighty he said he imputed his immunity from the weakness of advancing years to the following causes: "(1) To the power of God fitting me for what He calls me to; (2) to my still

travelling four or five thousand miles a year; (3) to my sleeping night or day whenever I want it; (4) to my rising at a set hour; and (5) to my constant preaching, particularly in the morning." Constant preaching was indeed necessary in order to make up his recorded total of 40,000 sermons. His usual time for beginning to preach was 5 o'clock a. m. On one occasion he preached till midnight and began again at five. On another he kept at it for fifteen hours at a stretch. It was nothing unusual for him to be three hours in the pulpit at one time. Nor were these sermons mere cottage-meeting addresses. They were—many of them—delivered to immense assemblages in the open air, his voice being distinctly audible at a distance of 144 yards. Repeatedly he roused himself from a sick bed to address great congregations and, strange to say, instead of being exhausted, he seemed actually to derive fresh strength from the effort.



MOTHER OF THE WESLEYS: SUSANNAH WESLEY. BORN, 1669; DIED, 1742.

He was most abstemious. Occasionally he practiced vegetarianism, but he was always a spare eater, and he even abstained from tea. He was a demon of industry. Always in haste, but never in a hurry, he never knew what leisure was from the time he entered college. His work ought to have worn him out by the time he was sixty. He lived to be eighty-eight, and it was not until he was eighty-six that he began to feel the approach of old age. He was active and agile. He was a good swimmer, and he may be said to have lived in the saddle. Whatever may be thought about his religion, there is no human being who would not envy his physique, really the first and most conspicuous fact about this phenomenon of the eighteenth century.

The second thing about Wesley which most interests me is the extent to which Methodism owes its existence to the insipient socialism or social aspirations of its founder. The first decided impetus which John Wesley received in the direction of religious activity came to him from the condemned cell. Wesleyans are as ungrateful as the rest of mortals, or they would have rescued from oblivion the name of the poor fellow in Oxford goal to whose crime it may be said Methodism largely owes its existence. Morgan, a fellow student of Wesley's at Oxford, told his companions of a visit which he had paid to the goal to see a man who was condemned for killing his wife, and that from the talk he had with one of the debtors he verily believed it would do much good if any one would be at the pains of speaking to them now and then. This was so frequently repeated that John and Charles Wesley went with him to the Oxford Castle, and the result was that they agreed to go there once or twice a week. Out of that sprang visiting the poor of the city. Their father wrote, "You do not know of how much good the poor wretch who killed his wife has been the providential occasion." That murder therefore may be said to be one of the starting points of Methodism. But although I have made the strictest inquiries at the headquarters of Methodism, I can find no one who has any idea who the murderer was or under what circumstances he committed the crime which had such momentous results. Such is the way of the world and even of the Churches; when a founder does not happen to be in the odor of sanc-

tity his services are ignored. Yet in the evolution of English religion that poor wife-killer was more important than half the Bench of Bishops.

WESLEY AS SOCIAL REFORMER.

The Methodist movement at its inception, like that of the Salvation Army in its latest state of development, was essentially humanitarian. The Wesleys and the rest of Holy Club persisted in doing what service they could to the prisoners and two or three poor families in town. They were howled at accordingly, and, in making efforts to repel the attacks of the scornful, they proposed to their friends or opponents, as they had opportunity, a set of questions which contain in germ the gist of "In Darkest England." I only came upon these questions last month, and I was so much impressed by the evidence which they afforded of the spiritual lineage of General Booth's scheme that I venture to quote them at some length:

1. Whether it does not concern all men of all conditions to imitate Him as much as they can, "Who went about doing good?"

Whether all Christians are not concerned in that command, "While we have time, let us do good to all men?"

Whether we shall not be more happy hereafter the more good we do now?

Whether we can be happy at all hereafter, unless we have, according to our power, "fed the hungry, clothed the naked, visited those that are sick, and in prison;" and made all these actions subservient to a higher purpose, even the saving of souls from death?

Whether it be not our bounden duty always to remember that He did more for us than we can do for Him, who assures us, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me?"

* * * * * * *

3. Whether, upon the considerations above-mentioned, we may not try to do good to those that are hungry, naked, or sick? In particular, whether, if we know any necessitous family, we may not give them a little food, clothes, or physic, as they want?

Whether we may not contribute, what little we are able, toward having their children clothed and taught to read?

Whether we may not take care that they be taught their catechism, and short prayers for morning and evening?

4. Lastly, Whether, upon the considerations above mentioned, we may not try to do good to those that are in prison? In particular, Whether we may not release such well-disposed persons as remain in prison for small sums?

Whether we may not lend smaller sums to those that are of any trade, that they may procure themselves tools and materials to work with?

Whether we may not give to them who appear to want it most a little money, or clothes, or physic?

Here we have the whole principle in a rudimentary form. This was the starting point of Methodism. General Booth has simply worked back in his own fashion to the position which John Wesley occupied when he was a young man of seven-and-twenty.

Nor was it only in laying down abstract principles that John Wesley showed himself the genuine social progenitor of the Darkest England scheme. He started the poor man's bank, and the poor man's lawyer, and the labor factory at Whitechapel is but a development of the arrangement by which the unemployed Methodists were set to work in the Society room at the Foundry. If the Wesleyans had but followed up these beginnings of social enterprise as zealously as they did the work of conversion there would have been no room for General Booth. And here I pause to make a curious letter extract from Mr. Wesley's journal of May, 1739, from which it will appear that in his strong objection to committees and the like General Booth is but following in the footsteps of his spiritual progenitor. Speaking of the room which he built at Bath for the accommodation of his followers, he said:

I had not at first the least apprehension or design of being personally engaged, either in the expense of this work, or in the direction of it, having appointed eleven feoffees, on whom I supposed these burdens would fall of course. But I quickly found my mistake; first with regard to the expense: for the whole undertaking must have stood still, had not I immediately taken upon myself the payment of all the workmen; so that before I knew where I was, I had contracted a debt of more than a hundred and fifty pounds. I presently received letters from my friends in London, Mr. Whitefield in particular, that neither he nor they would have anything to do with the building, neither contribute anything towards it, unless I would instantly discharge all feoffees, and do everything in my own name. Many reasons they gave for this; but one was enough, viz., "That such feoffees always would have it in their power to control me; and if I preached not as they liked, to turn me out of the room I had built." I accordingly yielded to their advice, and calling all the feoffees together, cancelled (no man opposing) the instrument made before, and took the whole management into my own hands. Money, it is true, I had not, nor any human prospect or probability of procuring it; but I knew "the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof," and in His name set out, nothing doubting.

WESLEY'S LABOR FACTORY.

That, however, is by the way. Here is John Wesley's account of his first experiment in the shape of a labor factory:

Monday, November 3, 1740.—We distributed, as every one had need, among the numerous poor of our Society, the clothes of several kinds, which many who could spare them had brought for that purpose.

Tuesday, 25.—After several methods proposed for employing those who were out of business, we determined to make a trial of one which several of our brethren recommended to us. Our aim was, with as little expense as possible, to keep them at once from want and from idleness; in order to do which, we took twelve of the poorest, and a teacher, into the Society-room, where they were employed for four months, till spring came on, in carding and spinning of cotton. And the design answered: they were employed and maintained with very little more than the produce of their own labor.

THE HOUSEHOLD SALVAGE CORPS.

Next year he determined to go a step further in the same direction. We read:

Thursday, May 7, 1741.—I reminded the United Society that many of our brethren and sisters had not needful food; many were destitute of convenient clothing; many

were out of business, and that without their own fault; and many sick and ready to perish; that I had done what in me lay to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to employ the poor, and to visit the sick; but was not alone sufficient for these things, and therefore desired all whose hearts were as my heart—

1. To bring what clothes each could spare, to be distributed among those that wanted most.

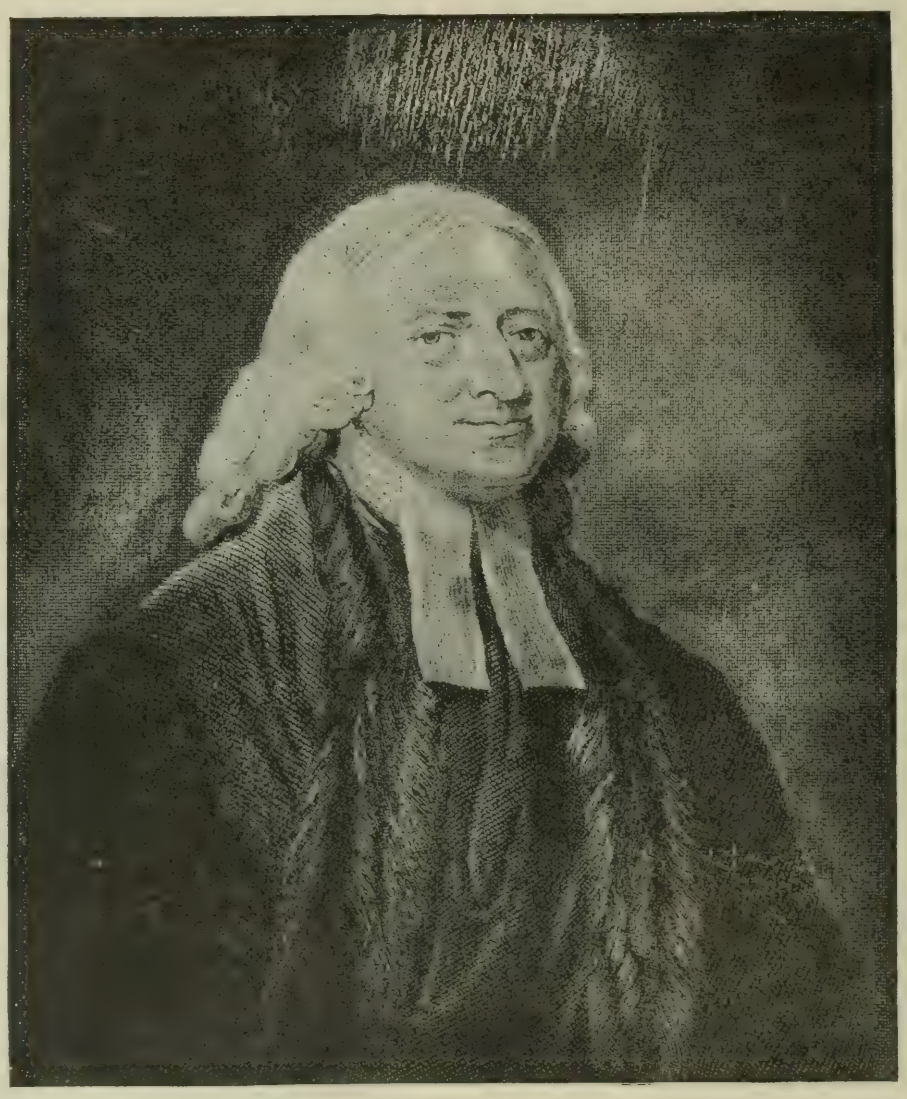
2. To give weekly a penny, or what they could afford, for the relief of the poor and sick.

My design, I told them, is to employ, for the present, all the women who are out of business, and desire it, in knitting.

To these we will first give the common price for what work they do; and then add, according as they need.

Twelve persons are appointed to inspect these, and to visit and provide things needful for the sick.

Each of these is to visit all the sick within their district, every other day, and to meet on Tuesday evening, to give an account of what they have done, and consult what can be done farther.



John Wesley

It was John Wesley who established the first medical dispensary for the poor in London. He thus records the beginning of this good work:

Thursday, December 4.—I mentioned to the Society my design of giving physic to the poor. About thirty came the next day, and in three weeks about three hundred. This we continued for several years, till, the number of patients still increasing, the expense was greater than we could bear; meantime, through the blessing of God, many, who had been ill for months or years, were restored to perfect health.

THE POOR MAN'S BANK.

The entry which contains the germ of General Booth's poor man's bank is as follows:

Sunday, January 17, 1748.—I made a public collection toward a lending-stock for the poor. Our rule is, to lend only twenty shillings at once, which is repaid weekly within three months. I began this about a year and a half ago; thirty pounds sixteen shillings were then collected; and out of this no less than two hundred and fifty-five persons have been relieved in eighteen months. Dr. W., hearing of this design, sent a guinea toward it, as did an eminent deist the next morning.

The Marquis of Queensberry is very much like a nineteenth-century representative of this "eminent deist," although Wesley does not seem to have been urged by his followers to return the guinea.

There were no casual wards in those days, but the early Methodists were given to hospitality after a fashion which now exists nowhere in Christendom outside Russia. How far this was carried in some places may be seen by Wesley's entry after his visit to Tetney:

I examined the little Society at Tetney. I have not seen such another in England. In the class-paper (which gives an account of the contribution for the poor) I observed one gave eightpence, often tenpence, a week; another thirteen, fifteen, or eighteen pence; another, sometimes one, sometimes two shillings. I asked Micah Elmoor, the leader (an Israelite indeed, who now rests from his labor), "How is this? Are you the richest Society in all England?" He answered, "I suppose not; but all of us who are single persons have agreed together to give both ourselves and *all we have* to God, and we do it gladly; whereby we are able, from time to time, to entertain all the strangers that come to Tetney; who often have no food to eat, nor any friend to give them a lodging."

THE PRISON MISSION.

As for the Prison-gate Brigade, Wesley was from first to last a great missioner to the prisoner. It was to a prisoner in Newgate that he first offered the free salvation which his followers are now offering to millions throughout the world, and he ever regarded it as a great privilege to minister to the con-

demned. The following passages might be mistaken for extracts from "In Darkest England":

Saturday, February 3, 1753. I visited one in the Marshalsea prison; a nursery of all manner of wickedness. Oh shame to man, that there should be such a place, such a picture of hell upon earth!

On *Friday* and *Saturday*, I visited as many more as I could. I found some in their cells underground; others in their garrets, half starved both with cold and hunger, added to weakness and pain. But I found not one of them unemployed who was able to crawl about the room. So wickedly, devilishly false is that common objection, "They are poor, only because they are idle!" If you saw these things with your own eyes, could you lay out money in ornaments or superfluities?

HOW TO EXTRACT THE POISON FROM RICHES.

Wesley's views on social economics were strongly colored by his religious connections. Regarding love of money as the root of all evil, he strongly condemned all accumulation. A Wesleyan millionaire would have been a monstrosity in his eyes. One of the last sermons which he ever preached was specifically addressed to the inculcation of the doctrine that wealth was a thing to be regarded with dread by the sincere Christian. "The designedly procuring more of this world's goods than will supply the plain necessaries of life, not delicacies, nor superfluities—the the laboring after a larger measure of worldly substance; a larger measure of gold and silver, the laying up any more than these ends require is expressly and absolutely forbidden. Whoever did not abide by this commandment practically denied the faith, was worse than an African infidel, became an abomination in the sight of God, and purchased for himself hell-fire."

He groaned in spirit and was troubled over the economic results of a revival of religion. Godliness, having the promise of the life that now is as well as that which is to come, naturally brings riches in its train. Diligence and frugality, the children of true religion, are in turn the parents of wealth. But wealth is of all things the most deadly enemy of true religion. Wesley wrote, "I fear wherever riches have increased, the essence of religion has decreased in the same proportion." But as by the nature of things, riches must increase as the fruit of religion, he found himself in a vicious circle. How could he escape? 'What way, then, can we take, that our money may not sink us to the nethermost hell?" His only suggestion—a refuge of despair, a counsel of perfection—was the command that the true Methodist should give away his substance. "Hoard nothing," he preached only a few months before his death; "lay up no treasure in earth, but give all you can—that is, all you have. I defy all the men upon earth, yea, all the angels in heaven, to find any other way of extracting poison from riches. I give you this advice before sinking into the dust. I am pained for you that are rich in this world. * * * 'However, I must provide for my children!' Certainly; but how? By making them rich? Then you will probably make them heathens, as some of you have done already. Secure them enough to live on, not in idleness and luxury, but by honest industry. And if you have not children, upon what scriptural or rational principle can you leave behind you more than will bury you? Oh, leave nothing behind you. Send all you have before you into a better world!"

These injunctions read rather oddly nowadays, when we recall the miserable response that the Methodist world has made to the appeal to commemorate the centenary of Wesley's death by a thank-offering amounting to twopence-halfpenny per head for all those who are called by the Methodist name. Such a twopenny-halfpenny would have realized £150,000. The utmost to which the generosity of the Methodist world could rise was less than £11,500. Considering that the Salvation Army, which is but of yesterday, and which has hardly any rich people in its ranks, raised last year £30,000 as the result of one week's self denial, it is to be feared that John Wesley, if he were to come to earth again, would see in the present condition of the Methodist Societies a dismal confirmation of his foreboding that, although the form of religion would remain, the spirit would swiftly vanish away. The one prophylactic against this continual decay of true religion was giving—giving on a scale that made it an almost damnable sin to leave a fortune behind you. Modern Methodists have many and immense virtues; but if John Wesley was right, they are exposing themselves to almost certain perdition by their neglect of the one remedy by which, in his phrase, they could extract the poison from riches.

WESLEY'S LOVE AFFAIRS.

There is a third feature of Wesley's character which is of perennial interest to all men, irrespective of religious or irreligious opinion, and that is his relations to women. The love affairs of great men interest all men because love is the universal leveller, and the greatest of men in the affairs of this world, or indeed of those of the next, has no advantage over the least in his dealings with the other sex. There is no counter-jumper or artisan who is not on a level with the Napoleons and Wesleys when love-making is concerned. The discernment of true affection, the capacity to evoke it, the power of bestowing it—all these things are showered indiscriminately upon rich and poor, small and great. The great principle of compensation comes in here, and the poor and the unsuccessful who are fortunate in love feel an infinite sense of their own superiority in contemplating the mess which much greater men have made of their love affairs. If ever any great man afforded an abundant stock of this kind of consolation to the envious, it was John Wesley. His most unlucky experience, it must be admitted, goes some way to justify what all good Methodists regard as one of the most pernicious of the beliefs of Rome—the celibacy of the clergy. Thanks to that dogma, we are cut off in at least one half of Christendom from all the instruction and entertainment that can be afforded us by contemplating the spectacle of the

saint in love. We must therefore make the most of Wesley, although it must be admitted that his experience is not exactly edifying.

When Wesley, in 1753, thought himself near death, he composed an epitaph for his tombstone, to "prevent vile panegyric," which ran as follows:

"Here lieth the body of John Wesley, a brand plucked from the burning, who died of a consumption in the fifty-first year of his age, not leaving, after his debts are paid, ten pounds behind him, praying God be merciful to one an unprofitable servant."

Wesley practised what he preached. He lived for some years on £28 per annum, and gave away all the rest of his income. He founded a charity school and a home for poor widows and orphans in connection with the foundry. At the orphan house, Newcastle, he established a Sunday school and a Bible society, when these institutions were unknown to Christendom.

A PIONEER OF THE CHEAP PRESS.

As nearly every writer on Wesleyanism dwells chiefly upon the spiritual side of the work, it may be permitted to me to dwell principally upon the solid secular benefits by which the new religious order commended itself to the nation. Apart from the influence which it had on public and private morality, Methodism was invaluable as an educational agency.

John Wesley may be regarded as the pioneer of a cheap press. He appreciated the printing press, and by its aid made the Revival equivalent to the foundation of a new university. Having a desire to furnish poor people with cheaper, shorter, and plainer books than any he had seen, he wrote many small tracts, generally a penny apiece, and afterward several larger. It is satisfactory to know that this pioneer of cheap literature, unlike most pioneers, made a substantial income for his enterprise. "Some of these," he says, "had such a sale as I never thought of, and by this means I became rich." Wesley's idea was to condense all Christian literature into manageable compass. His Christian Library, in fifty volumes, which he published at a net loss of £200, was a bold attempt to do for the choicest works of practical divinity what the REVIEW OF REVIEWS tries to do for the magazines of the month. He wished, says his biographer, to place the whole range of such literature within the reach both of his preachers and his people. In 1771 to 1774 he published an edition of his own writings in weekly numbers of seventy-two pages, and subsequently issued them in thirty-two small volumes. Considering that he travelled about 250,000 miles in order to preach his 40,000 sermons, this extraordinary output of literary matter is probably without parallel.

HIS POPULAR MUSIC.

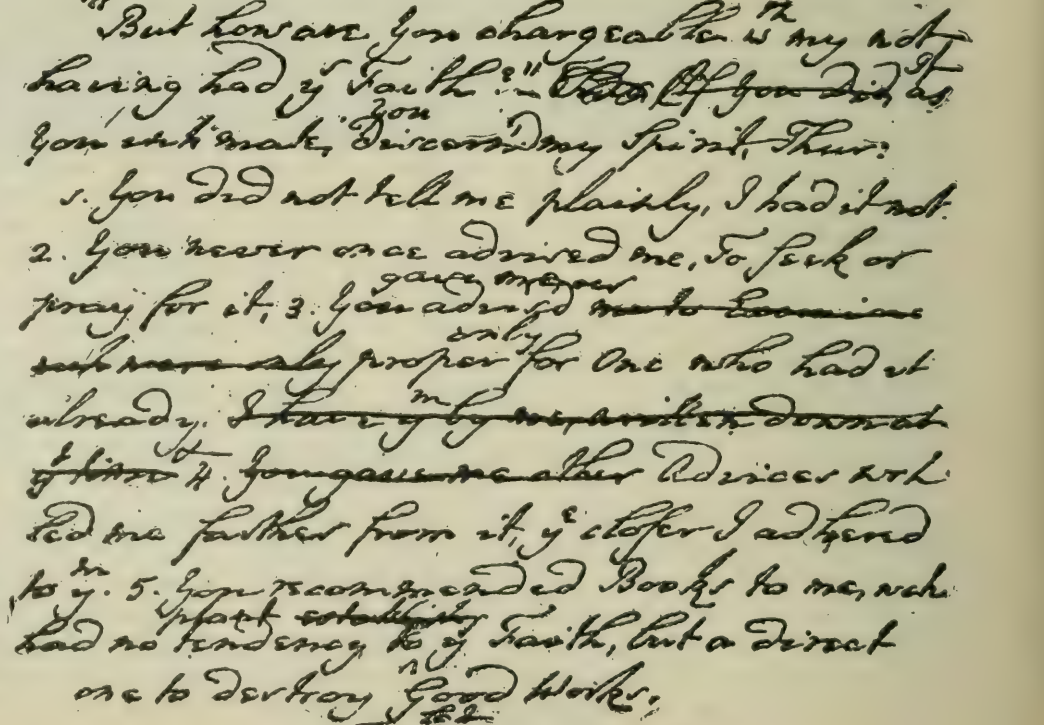
It was not only in cheap literature that Wesley was a pioneer. He played an equally useful part in creating a popular psalmody and hymnology. He taught the English people to sing. The Revival was the real Democratic College of Music of the eighteenth century. "Exhort every one in the congregation to sing, in every large Society let them learn to sing." The hymnology was the first popular attempt of English Protestantism to blossom into song. The hymnbook, it has been well said, was the liturgy of the Revival.

HIS SERVICES TO DEMOCRACY.

The indirect effects of Wesley's labors were even more important. No one can exactly estimate the results which followed his labors in developing habits of association and of self-government. Methodism rendered modern Democracy possible. It accustomed its members to give and take of public life. It taught them to subordinate their private interests to the general good. It banded men together for altruistic purposes, and taught them that their supreme object in life should be the salvation of their brothers. The class meeting became a school of government. The local Chapel became a microcosm of the Empire. Of course this was true of all the Non-conformist Churches, but it was most true of the latest born and most vigorous of the free churches. Methodism brought men out of their narrow, petty, selfish individualism and associated them in the service of the whole community. It found men as so many grains of sand. It compacted them together into concrete blocks. It recreated society.

WESLEY AND THE NATIONAL LIFE.

If this was so in the village and in the town, the



FACSIMILE OF JOHN WESLEY'S WRITING.

same thing was also true in relation to the nation at large. The constant tendency of the English people to excessive individualism and parochialism, counteracted in the Middle Ages by the unifying influence of the Church of Rome, has been counteracted in the last century by the centralized administration of the Wesleyans. The politicians and statesmen little appreciated the extent to which the solidarity and homogeneity of the English people have been strengthened by the labors of Wesley. For nearly forty years this man was little more than a highly vitalized human shuttle constantly flying backward and forward in the national loom, and weaving together into one organic whole the isolated and widely-scattered communities which made up the English people. And what Wesley was in a supreme degree, that all his preachers have been in a less degree ever since. The Methodist bodies, with their itinerating ministers, are continually weaving closer and closer the many-colored strands of our national life.

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD.

If this is important within the compass of these small islands, how much more important must it be in the immensity of sparsely peopled continents, where the Methodist Churches have, for nearly three generations, been creating a nervous system for our nascent commonwealth? The travelling preacher, with his Bible in his saddlebag, has kept the outposts of civilization in touch with each other, and has linked them on to the body of the more highly advanced community. From the standpoint of those who, like ourselves regard the unity of the English-speaking folk as one of the supreme ends of modern politics, it is difficult to exaggerate the importance of John Wesley and his work. To the most energetic Christian denomination in the United States he created a new tie between the Empire and the Republic. Millions upon millions of Americans regard Epworth, and Fetter Lane foundry, and the City Road, as the Mecca and Medina of their faith. Carlyle said that Shakespeare by his genius had unified the English-speaking world. We are all united, he said, in allegiance to King Shakespeare. That which Shakespeare could not do, in that millions never read his works or see his plays, John Wesley has done much to effect. Among the influences which create a sense of unity among our Englishfolk, that of John Wesley stands very nearly in the first rank.

THE HAIR-SHIRT WIFE.

John Wesley seems to have been from his early years attracted by women. His biographers record with methodical precision and chronological order the story of his loves. It is strange that after being in love with so many he should have selected the worst of the lot to be his wife. It is characteristic, however, of the perversity of man, or perhaps we should say of the wisdom of a Higher Power, that the woman whom he married was of all others the least fitted to render him that help which men seek for in their wives. Still it is well to remember that a hair-shirt is sometimes more useful than the softest and finest of linen, and it by no means follows that because men like their partners in life to be helpful in a nice, comfortable, consolatory fashion, that therefore they are not really helpful when they deprive alike of comfort or of consolation. A certain amount of misery seems to be essential to the evolution of character; it is the bitters of life which are the tonics of the soul, and sometimes the Higher Powers seem to see that the dose cannot be administered so effectively as through wife or husband. It is impossible to get at some men or some women save through their domestic afflictions; and the hair-shirt wife is no doubt often a more valuable helpmeet than one who devotes herself with love and loyalty to smooth her husband's path. Wesley, who was afflicted with a peculiarly aggravating variety of the hair-shirt wife, "repeatedly told a friend of his that he believed God overruled this prolonged sorrow for his good; and that if Mrs. Wesley had been a better wife, and had continued to act in that way in which she knew well how to act, he might have been unfaithful to his great work, and might have sought too much to please her according to her desires." This, no doubt, is sound philosophy. As one of the hymns of the Revival says, "the bitter is sweet, and the medicine is food;" and it is possible enough that a termagant Xantippe may be more useful to a saint who has married her than the most devoted spouse. A similar line of reasoning once led Lord Beaconsfield to put in a plea for his countrymen on the ground that if there had been no Judas and no Calvary, there could have been no redemption. But although it must needs be that offences come, it is woe to those by whom it come. Paul, no doubt, found his thorn in the flesh troublesome as a messenger of Satan sent to buffet him. Yet it was sent, and it no doubt did him good. So, in like manner, wives like Mrs. Wesley are useful, but their utility does not make them any the less like the Apostle's thorn in the flesh.

HOW MRS. WESLEY "SOLD THE PASS."

Mrs. Wesley had a great chance, one of the greatest chances which before her time had ever been given to her sex, viz. that of showing that a wife was capable of being the helpmeet of a saint, and that the Roman Church blundered grievously when it doomed its priests and prelates to homeless celibacy. That there are women capable of responding to such an opportunity Mrs. Booth has shown in our time. But in the eighteenth century the woman to whom the great chance came betrayed her trust, and did everything to justify the bitter sarcasms and contemptuous estimate of the enemies of woman and of marriage. No doubt it was not an easy thing to be the wife of such a tireless enthusiast as John Wesley, especially when he was a second husband, and when the marrage was barren of children.

But no apology can excuse and no stretch of charity can condone the conduct of Mrs. Wesley. She was emphatically unworthy of the supreme position to which she was called. Instead of being a ministering

angel and an inspiring genius, sharing all her husband's aspirations, and seconding all his efforts, she gave herself up to the meanest jealousies and devoted herself to traducing the character and embittering the life of her husband. While he was spending every energy in unceasing effort to save the world, she was running round with scandalous imputations against her husband, rummaging through his letters, and occasionally relieving her feelings by acts of personal violence. "John Hampson," writes Mr. Telford, "one of Wesley's preachers, told his son that he once went into a room in the north of Ireland, where he found Mrs. Wesley foaming with rage. Her husband was on the floor. She had been dragging him about by his hair, and still held in her hand some of the locks that she had pulled out of his head. Hampson found it hard to constrain himself when he saw this pitiable sight. More than once she laid violent hands upon him and tore those venerable locks which had suffered sufficiently from the ravages of time." What a spectacle! As I write the words I hear the mocking laugh of the celibates of Rome. It reminds me of what a venerable archbishop said once on my first visit to the Vatican. I had been arguing as usual in favor of the recognition of woman as a human being, entitled to the full franchises and privileges of citizenship, when my venerable friend interrupted me. "I see," he said, "where your mistake lies. You think women are good. You don't know women. We do. And we know that women are not good, but bad." It must be admitted that the wife of the first English married saint did her level best to justify the sweeping censure of that venerable ecclesiastic.

A HEN-PECKED SAINT.

Of all the writings of John Wesley which have been preserved by the biographers, perhaps the most touching, because the most human, is that letter of his dated Coleford, October 23, 1759, in which, after some ten years' doleful experience of the she-fiend whom he had wedded, the methodical man ventured to set forth with the characteristic precision of a Puritan sermon, the various counts of his indictment against her, and to define the various particulars under which it was necessary for her conduct to change if their married life was not to be a hideous horror of desolate misery. It is too long to quote here, with its ten statements of grievances and ten points on which he advised her, "in the fear of God, and in tender love to her soul." But what a picture it gives of the bitter, poisonous, petty jealousy of the ignoble woman, fretting and darkening the life of one of the greatest and holiest of men. "I dislike," writes the hen-pecked saint, "(2) not having the command of my own house, not being at liberty to invite even my nearest relations so much as to drink a dish of tea without disobeying *you*. . . I dislike (7) your talking against me behind my back, and that every day and almost every hour of the day, making my faults (real or supposed) the standing topic of your conversation." Alas, alas, what clouds of miasmatic mist sometimes obscure the sun in mid-heaven from the eyes of mortals when once they give way to jealousy!

From the point of view of the great work in which he was engaged, Mrs. John Wesley's personal inconveniences and spasmodic jealousies, which seemed to her the most important things in the whole universe, were, in reality, almost as insignificant as her neighbor's toothache, or the agonies of a sufferer from *delirium tremens*. They were bad to bear, no doubt, but, after all, what did it matter to the world, save only as she ministered to her husband's usefulness, as "a quiet, insignificant person known and loved by God and me," as he told her once. "Of what importance," he once asked her, "is your character to mankind? If you was to be buried now, or if you had never lived, what loss would it be to the cause of God?" No loss, but gain, so far as Wesley could see, no doubt, and even now I can hardly resist a passing regret that such a creature had such an opportunity and used it to brand deep in the mind of man an impression of the utter unworthiness and incapacity of woman to fill a position of such immense responsibility.

FROM MRS. WESLEY'S POINT OF VIEW.

No doubt Mrs. Wesley had much reason to complain. Wesley could say with perfect truth, "I love you still, and am as clear from all other women as the day I was born;" but a jealousy such as raged in the breast of his wife scorns such fidelity as hardly worth prizing, of course, until that also goes; and then its loss becomes the crowning grievance. In Wesley's case it was never lost. He remained, his whole life through, free from any reproach save those so liberally showered upon him by his wife. But in his position he was, of necessity, brought into relations of the closest intimacy with many women. Women whom, by his teachings, he had snatched from the depths of remorseful despair, or rescued from the blighting boredom of vacuity and idleness, adored him. He was to innumerable women all over the land as a prophet of the Lord, who combined with his Divine mission a peculiarly charming manner, and whose heart was brimming over with sympathy with all who aspired after a more ideal existence. His kindness of heart, the cheerfulness of his conversation, his continually increasing renown, and a certain marvellous personal magnetism, made him the object of sincere affection, which was all the more freely expressed because the character of its object delivered it from the faintest taint of suspicion. If anything was wanted to secure Wesley the love of many women it was the open secret of his conjugal troubles, and as in those circumstances sympathy for the suffering husband is apt to take the form of a hearty detestation of the offending wife, it is easy to understand that Wesley's wife had plenty of material on which to feed her jealousy.

A MAN ABOVE SUSPICION.

Abbey and Overton, in their "History of the English Church in the Eighteenth Century," speaking of this side of his character, say:

A guileless trustfulness of his fellow-men, who often proved very unworthy of his confidence; and akin to this, a credulity, a readiness to believe the marvellous, tinged his whole character. "My brother," said Charles Wesley, "was, I think, born 'for the benefit of knaves.'" It is in the light of this quality that we must interpret many important events of his life. His relations with the other sex were notoriously unfortunate; not a breath of scandal was ever uttered against him; and the mere fact that it was not is a convincing proof, if any were needed, of the spotless purity of his life; for it is difficult to conceive conduct more injudicious than his was. The story of his relationship with Sophia Causton (Hopkey), Grace Murray, Sarah Ryan, and last, but not least, the widow of Vazeille, his termagant wife, need not here be repeated. In the case of any other man scandal would often have been busy; but Wesley was above suspicion. His conduct was put down to the right cause, viz., a perfect guilelessness and simplicity of nature.

GRACE MURRAY.

Of all these women above enumerated the only figure which interests our sympathies is that of Grace Murray. Grace Murray seems to have been to John Wesley what Annie Besant was to Charles Bradlaugh—with this difference, that an unfortunate marriage in the latter case put out of the question the relations which were contemplated by Wesley. To Grace Murray, John Wesley appears to have been warmly and sincerely attached. She was a young widow of thirty-two when she had nursed him through an illness that overtook him at Newcastle. She was a fervent Methodist, zealous in all good works. "She was housekeeper at the Orphan House, she had a hundred members in her classes, met a 'band' each day of the week and visited the neighboring villages to read and pray with the people." She was the nurse of the preachers, and, after she had accepted Wesley's offer of marriage, she travelled with him about the country, much as Mrs. Besant accompanied Mr. Bradlaugh on those lecturing tours, which led jealousy and calumny to follow them with detectives, only to discover that there was nothing which had even a colorable semblance of wrongdoing. Mr. Telford, who tells the story of Wesley's love affairs with commendable frankness, says that immediately after their engagement, Wesley took her with him through Yorkshire and Derbyshire, where she was unspeakably useful both to him and to the Societies. In the following year she went with Wesley over to Ireland. "For three months she was his constant companion. She examined all the women in the smaller Societies, settled the female bands, visited the sick, and prayed with the penitent. She anticipated all Wesley's wants, acted as his monitor when she thought she saw anything amiss in his behaviour, etc. etc." All this time the good lady was distracted by the claims of another lover, one John Bennet, a preacher of Wesley's whom she subsequently married, although she had declared to Wesley, "I love you a thousand times better than ever I loved John Bennet in my life, but I am afraid if I don't marry him he'll run mad."

CHARLES WESLEY'S MISCHIEVOUS MEDDLING.

Still she would have married Wesley and risked Bennet's madness but for the interference of that meddling marplot of a Charles Wesley, who having himself married a Welsh squire's daughter, could not bear to think of his brother as married to one who had been a servant. Charles told John that if he married so mean a woman their preachers would leave them, and their Societies would be scattered. John refused to be dismayed, whereupon, Charles taking horse to Newcastle, met Grace Murray, and declared, "Grace Murray, you have broken my heart." Thereupon explanations followed, and Grace Murray, thinking that if she married Wesley Bennet would go mad, the Wesley family would be broken up, and in Charles's opinion the Methodist Society ruined, married Bennet within a week. Charles Wesley had carried his point. John was furious, not without reason. He seems to have been really devoted to Grace Murray. For ten years it seemed as if God had been preparing a fellow-laborer for him, and now she was suddenly snatched from his side. "I fasted and prayed and strove all I could," he says, simply, "but the sons of Zeruiah were too hard for me. The whole world fought against me, but, above all, my own familiar friend." That "fatal irrevocable stroke" dealt him by the hand of Charles, led him to declare, in the first flush of his wrath, "I renounce all intercourse with you, but what I would have with a heathen man and a publican." The brothers, however, were reconciled, and Wesley, deprived of the woman who might have been an earlier Mrs. Booth, went forward to meet his doom in the shape of the widow Vazeille. For twenty years he endured her intolerable temper, until at last one fine day she deserted him. His entry in his journal, "*Non eam reliqui, non dimisi, non revocabo*" ("I have not left her, I have not sent her away, I will not call her back"), has the sententious cheerfulness of an epitaph, and denotes the satisfaction with which he must have hailed his deliverance from his domestic hell.

Of Wesley as an organizer and as a religious teacher, so many volumes have been written that I need say little here. It came, however, upon me with the flash of a sudden surprise to discover last month that in founding my Association of Helpers I was unconsciously plagiarising John Wesley. His preachers were at the first not known as preachers, but as Helpers, and his superintendents were called Assistants. I have, however, never ventured to suggest for my Helpers any such austere standard as Wesley laid down in the following rules for a Helper.

RULES OF A HELPER.

1. Never be unemployed a moment; never be triflingly employed. Never while away time; neither spend any more time at any place than is strictly necessary.

2. Be serious. Let your motto be Holiness to the Lord. Avoid all lightness, jesting, and foolish talking.

3. Converse sparingly and cautiously with women, particularly with young women in private.

4. Take no step toward marriage without first acquainting us with your design.

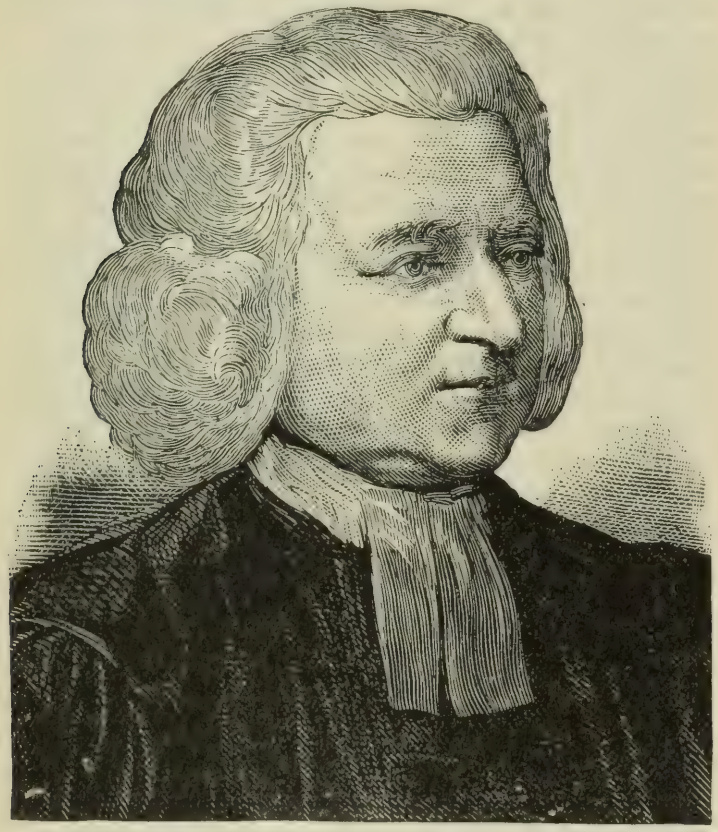
5. Believe evil of no one unless you see it done. Take heed how you credit it. Put the best construction on everything; you know the judge is always supposed to be on the prisoner's side.

6. Speak evil of no one; else *your* word especially would eat as doth a canker. Keep your thoughts within your own breast till you come to the person concerned.

7. Tell every one what you think wrong in him, and that plainly, and as soon as may be, else it will fester in your heart. Make all haste to cast the fire out of your bosom.

8. Do not affect the gentleman. You have no more to do with this character than with that of a dancing-master. A preacher of the Gospel is the servant of all.

9. Be ashamed of nothing but sin; not of fetching wood (if time permit) or of drawing water; not of cleaning your own shoes or your neighbor's.



CHARLES WESLEY.

10. Be punctual. Do everything exactly at the time; and, in general, do not *mend* our rules, but *keep* them—not for wrath, but for conscience's sake.

11. You have nothing to do but to save souls. Therefore spend and be spent in this work. And go always, not only to those who want you, but to those who want you not.

12. Act in all things, not according to your own will, but as a son of the Gospel. As such, it is your part to employ your time in the manner which we direct; partly in preaching and visiting the flock from house to house; partly in reading, meditation, and prayer. Above all, if you labor with us in the Lord's vineyard, it is needful that you should do *that part* of the work which we advise, at *those* times and places which we judge most for His glory.

WESLEY AS POPE.

Wesley was almost as autocratic as General Booth. The General, indeed, always asserts that he is the true descendant of Wesley. He does in the nineteenth century what Wesley would have done had he lived in our day. Certainly Wesley's note about the conference was as imperious as General Booth could have wished it. "Observe," he said, "I myself sent for these of my own free choice, and I sent for them to advise, not govern me, neither did I at any of these times divest myself of any part of that power which the providence of God had cast upon me without any design or choice of mine." He laid down rigorous rules for his ministers. They were on no account to touch snuff nor to take spirituous liquors on any pretence. He expected them to eat nothing but toast and water in the morning, and to live on vegetables on Friday. How particular he could be on occasion, and to what minute details he could condescend, may be gathered from the following letter to one of his Irish preachers:

Be steadily serious. There is no country where this is more necessary than Ireland, as you are generally encompassed with those who, with a little encouragement, would laugh or trifle from morning till night. In every town, visit all you can, from house to house; but on this, and every other occasion, avoid all familiarity with women; this is deadly poison both to *them* and to *you*. . Whatever clothes you have, let them be whole—no rents, no tatters, no rags; these are a scandal to either man or woman, being another fruit of vile laziness. Mend your clothes, or I shall never expect to see you mend your lives. Let none ever see a ragged Methodist. Clean yourselves of lice; take pains in this. Do not cut off your hair; but clean it, and keep it clean. Cure yourself and your family of the itch; a spoonful of brimstone will cure you. To let this run from year to year proves both sloth and uncleanness. Away with it at once! Let not the north be any longer a proverb of reproach to all the nation. Use no snuff, unless prescribed by a physician; I suppose no other nation in Europe is in such vile bondage to this silly, nasty, dirty custom as the Irish are. Touch no dram, it is liquid fire, it is a sure, though slow, poison; it saps the very springs of life. In Ireland, above all countries in the world, I would sacredly abstain from this, because the evil is so general, and to this, and snuff, and smoky cabins, I impute the blindness which is so exceeding common throughout the nation.

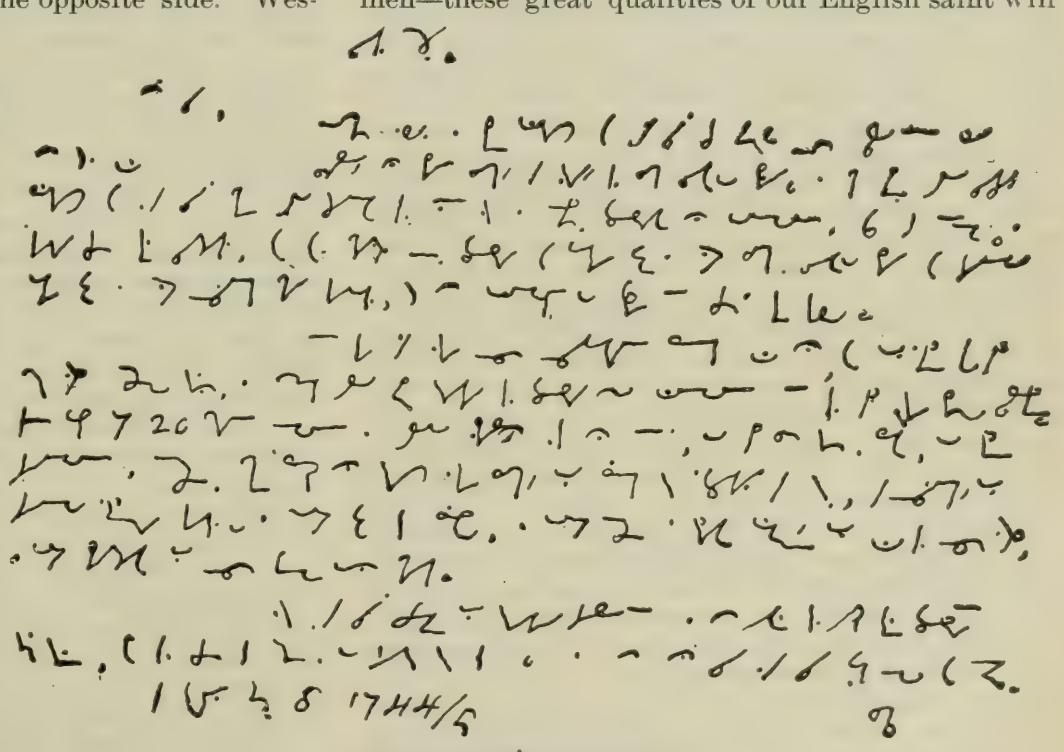
WESLEY'S PARISH.

It would be easy to fill a whole REVIEW with sketches of Wesley as a man as well as a force. The little figure is as familiar as that of his ponderous contemporary Dr. Johnson. We see him ambling along the country roads, his horse's reins lying loose on its neck, while the rider pores over the open volume that lies upon the pommel of his saddle. Ten hours a day on horseback in the open air: that was John Wesley's reading time; that was the period during which he read Homer and Virgil, studied controversial divinity, and matured his plans for the regeneration of the world. For Wesley used no idle phrase when he declared that the world was his parish. He had grasped the idea of a true catholicity which would embrace the whole world. He wrote once, "The Methodists do not impose, in order to admission into their Society, any opinions whatever. Let them abuse our mode of worship, it is no bar to their admission. The Presbyterian may be a Pres-

byterian still, the Independent or Anabaptist use his own mode of worship, so may the Quaker, and none will contend with him about it. They think and let think. One condition, and one only, is required, a real desire to save their souls. Where, then, is there such another Society? In Europe? In the habitable world?'' If Methodism could return to that primitive catholicity, it might still become the Church of the New Era. But, alas! Methodism itself is split up into sects, the difference between which, when examined by the microscope, is discovered to be as momentous as that between tweedledum and tweedledee, and as for ''Think and let think''—that is not exactly the favorite motto of many Methodists to-day.

THE METHODIST ON POLITICS.

Wesley, although somewhat narrow in some things, was infinitely wider in the range of his ideas than many of those who call themselves by his name. He believed much more in ''the Citizen Christ'' than do those who abstain from politics because, forsooth, they are too spiritually minded. He urged, not abstention, but participation in elections. The Wesleyan electors were advised to vote without fee or reward for the person they judged most worthy, to speak no evil of the person voted against, and to take care that their spirits were not sharpened against those who voted on the opposite side. Wesley himself rode over to Oxford on one occasion in the midst of a bitter frost, and his journals during the time when the Pretender was in full march southward show how keen an interest he took in English affairs. He published a pamphlet deprecating the secession of the American colonies, and his last letter was a vehement word of encouragement to Wilberforce in his onslaught on slavery. When any one joined the Methodist Society he was instructed that he was expected to evidence his desire of salvation by ''doing good, by being in every kind merciful after their power as they had opportunity, doing good of every possible sort, and as far as possible to all men, to their bodies, of the ability that God giveth, by giving food to the hungry, by clothing the naked, by visiting or helping them that are sick or in prison,'' etc.



JOHN WESLEY'S SHORTHAND.

It is in reading these and similar instructions that we appreciate Mr. Green's rendering of the verdict of history. ''The Methodists themselves were the last result of the Methodist revival. The noblest result was the steady attempt, which has never ceased from that day to this, to remedy the guilt, the ignorance, the physical suffering, the social degradation of the profligate and the poor.''

HIS WRITINGS IN PROSE AND VERSE.

John Wesley was a pithy writer. He knew his mind and said his say, and some of his letters are admirable examples of plain speaking. He was fond of children, sometimes filling his coach with them, and allowing them to ride half an hour before he entered it. He was most methodical and punctual in all things. He was a prodigious reader, a voluminous writer, and a moderate poet.

CONCLUSION.

He was a good human, saint though he was, and his love affairs are to the world at large more interesting than a great deal of his controversial divinity. That has become more or less archaic, and much that he wrote is already as devoid of all practical application to the thought and problems of our time as papyri buried with the mummies of the priests and priestesses of Anubis belonging to the Twenty-first Dynasty, which have just been unearthed in Egypt. But his passion for the welfare of men, his aspirations after a closer union with the Invisible and the Ideal, and his determination to spend and be spent in bringing the love of God home to the hearts of men—these great qualities of our English saint will never become obsolete. They belong to the region of the Eternities; and on their influence on the things of Time, progress and salvation depend. The eighteenth century lost us the United States and gained us India; but neither of these great incidents in our Imperial annals can compare, for its abiding influence on the world to-day, with the religious revolution that resulted from the preaching and teaching of John Wesley.

RECENT AMERICAN LEGISLATION.

A REVIEW OF THE WORK OF CONGRESS AND THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

I. THE WORK OF THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

With the Fifty-first Congress opened the second century of legislation under the constitution. In many respects it was the most memorable representative body of recent times. In the number, variety and general importance of the measures brought to the attention of this body, it stands on record unsurpassed by any preceding Congress. The election of 1888 placed every department of the government not then under Republican control in the possession of that political party. For the first time in sixteen years the Executive department, the Senate and the House of Representatives became politically harmonious.

THE OPENING STRUGGLE.

But notwithstanding the fact that the Republicans were inthe majority in both houses of the Fifty-first Congress—they had a majority of fourteen members in the upper House and of twenty in the lower—the control which they at first exercised over legislation was little more than nominal. They found opposed to them in the House of Representatives a strong and determined minority, which, intrenched behind a complication of House rules, stood prepared to obstruct at every turn any party legislation which the majority might attempt to carry through. The Republicans were in a peculiar situation. Upon them had been placed the responsibility of government for two years, and yet they were powerless to carry out the measures to which they stood pledged. They sought to free themselves from this difficulty by instituting a radical change in parliamentary rules. Before the Committee on Rules made its report, however, the question of supremacy had come up squarely in the House over the consideration of a contested election case, and, so far as the Fifty-first Congress was concerned, had been practically settled. The Democratic members present when the motion to consider this case was put refused to respond to the roll call, and as the resulting recorded vote showed one less than the number necessary to transact business, the minority raised the point of no quorum. The Speaker of the House, Representative Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, over-ruled this objection, taking the ground that the Constitution plainly implied that mere presence was sufficient to constitute a quorum, and pronounced arbitrarily a quorum present. In this decision he was sustained by the Republican majority, which later incorporated a clause to the same effect in the rules of the House. A review of this opening struggle between the minority and majority in the House is important here, inasmuch as every successful measure of party legislation of the Republicans in the Fifty-first Congress was adopted through strict adherence to the rules which were adopted as an outgrowth of the contest.

IMPORTANT MEASURES.

Two measures stand forth prominently among the vast number of those of general importance which came up for consideration in the last Congress. One was the McKinley Tariff bill, which provided for the reduction of government revenues—both internal and from imports—and the equalization of duties on exports, and which further authorized the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with other countries This bill passed both Houses by a strictly party vote, and received the President's signature.

The other was the Limited Coinage Silver bill, which proposed the purchase by the government of silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces each month at the current market price of that metal, not exceeding one dollar for three hundred and seventy-one and twenty-five hundredths grains of pure silver, and the issuing, in payment for such purchases, of Treasury notes redeemable in coin on demand. The repeal of the Act of Feb. 28, 1878, which required the purchase and coinage of not less than $2,000,000 and not more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month, was also provided for in this bill. The Silver bill became a law and went into effect July 14, 1890. During the second session an effort was made by members from the Western States to carry through Congress a Free Coinage bill, but the support which this measure received proved not sufficiently strong to overcome the opposition to unrestricted coinage in the Eastern States. Of less importance than either of the two measures mentioned, only because of its failure to become a law, was the so-called Force bill, introduced and earnestly supported by Representative Henry Cabot Lodge, which provided for the Federal control of Congressional elections. This bill was passed in the House, but failed to receive the support of the Republican majority in the Senate.

OLD BILLS RECONSIDERED.

The Fifty-first Congress disposed finally of a great part of the unfinished legislation which had come down to it by direct inheritance from previous Congresses. Among the most important of the old bills upon which this body took final action were:

The Copyright bill, which recognized the author's property in his own litrary productions. This bill was passed on the expiring day of the Fifty-first Congress. It extends the privilege of copyright protection to foreign authors upon the same terms as to American authors, with the proviso that all copyrighted books must be manufactured in the United States.

The Postal Subsidy bill, which provides that the Government shall contract only with American steamship Companies for carrying the mails and which fixes the price to be paid for this service, and the minimum rate of speed at which the mails must be carried.

This postal subsidy bill will call for appropriations reaching perhaps into the millions of dollars, and is expected at once to stimulate the construction and operation of American steamships and the opening of several new lines. It was passed in lieu of a bill which failed, after long discussion, and which was intended directly to subsidize construction of ocean steamships.

The Land Grant Forfeiture bill, which provides for the reversion to the public domain of all land grants made to railroads not then occupied by these companies for the purpose granted.

The bill to repeal the sections of the land laws which permitted persons to obtain land under timber and pre-emption claims. The laws as they stood unrevised

encourage, it was found, the squandering of the public domain. Under them lands fell easily into the hands of speculators who had only to fulfil a few technical requirements, such as six months occupancy or the planting of a few acres of trees, to prove claims. The law as it now stands on the statute books makes five years of actual residence a condition to ownership, which is practically the old Homestead law.

The bill to relieve the Supreme Court by creating an intermediate appellate tribunal for the sifting of cases.

The bill to raise the salaries of the United States District judges.

The Direct Tax bill which provided that the direct tax levied in 1861 shall be refunded to the States which paid it and forgiven to the States which refused to pay their share.

And the bill providing for the establishment of forest and park reservations in the State of California.

Conspicuous among the long-pending measures which failed again to carry was Senator Blair's bill for the distribution of Government funds among the several States in proportion to the illiteracy of their populations for the benefit of elementary education.

OTHER SUCCESSFUL MEASURES.

In addition to the successful measures of legislation which have been already mentioned the following bills of varied nature and importance became laws in the last Congress:—

Two Dependent Pension bills, one for increasing the pensions of soldiers or sailors who are now helpless from injuries received or diseases contracted while in the service of the United States, and the other for granting relief to the helpless parents of disabled veterans and for placing on the pension roll all persons now permanently incapacitated for work, who served at least ninety days in the United States army and were honorably discharged. This last provision introduces an entirely new principle into the Pension legislation of this country.

Several important bills intended to correct abuses in the administration of customs laws and to protect honest importers from such frauds as undervaluation.

As a feature of this legislation, a new tribunal is established to which must be referred all cases in dispute as to invoices and valuations arising under the tarriff system; and this commission is composed of practical commercial men and experts

The Anti-Lottery bill forbidding the use of the United States mails for the benefit of lottery enterprises—a blow at the Louisana State Lottery Company.

The Original Package bill, which was intended expressly to confirm to the states the right to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in packages imported from other states, when the state already prohibited, as a domestic police regulation, the traffic in intoxicants.

The Anti-Trust bill which had for its object the prevention of combinations in the form of Trusts in restraint of Trade among the several States or with foreign countries.

Bills for increasing the annual naval appropriations, for the construction of three battle-ships and for the armament of ships now building.

The Owen bill for the further regulation of immigration. This bill takes the inspection of immigrants away from State control and places it with a Federal inspection bureau to be created for that purpose.

The Reapportionment bill for readjusting the districts from which Congressmen are elected in accordance with the distribution of population as shown by the census of 1890.

The bill to require the Superintendent of the Census to secure statistics relating to farm mortgages and to take a census of the Chinese in the country.

The bill to apply part of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, and the receipts of certain land grant companies, to the support of agricultural and industrial col leges.

The Contagious Disease bill foT preventing the introduction of contagious diseases from one State into another.

The bill for the inspection of meat intended for exportation and making it unlawful to import into the United States any adulterated or unwholesome food, drug or liquor.

River and Harbor bills for appropriations to the amount of $25,000,000.

SOME FAILURES.

Besides the Federal Election Bill and the Free Coinage bill a number of other important measures of a somewhat radical nature failed of securing the support necessary to become laws; among which were the Sub-Treasury and Farm Mortgage bills, the Postal Telegraph and Postal Savings Bank bills and the Canadian Reciprocity resolutions. All of these measures will probably come up again in one form or another in the next Congress. In all two thousand two hundred bills were passed by the Fifty-first Congress only fourteen of which were vetoed by the President,—as against one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five passed by the Fiftieth Congress of which number one hundred and sixty-one were vetoed.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations made by the last Congress were, according to departments, as follows:

Agricultural	$ 4,827,253,50
Army	48,820,000,98
Diplomatic and Consular	3,367,740,00
District of Columbia	11,366,669,32
Fortifications	8,007,738,00
Indians	23,648,300,88
Legislative, &c	43,058,427,00
Military Academy	837,360,75
Navy	55,677,690,31
Pensions, including deficiencies	288,329,751,69
Post-Office	150,133,921,60
River and Harbor	25,136,295,00
Sundry Civil	67,148,646,21
	$730,359,795,24
Deficiencies, inclusive of pensions	22,667,636,94
	$753,027,432,18
Miscellaneous	11,267,436,37
Total regular annual appropriations	$764,294,868,55

Which, including permanent annul expenditures, makes the total appropriations authorized by the Fifty-first Congress amount to $988,400,129 in round numbers—one hundred and seventy. five million dollars ($175,000,000), more than the total appropriations of the Fiftieth Congress.

II. STATE LEGISLATION IN 1890.

Just at this time, when so many State Legislatures are in session, it may be instructive to glance back over the completed record of last year's legislation, to discover, if possible, the marked tendencies of recent legislative activity in different parts of the land. The fact that more than one-half of the legislatures meet only in the odd years, accounts for the comparatively small amount of statute law enacted in 1890. During the year, however, representative States in each section of the country held legislative sessions, and most of the pressing social and political problems of modern American life received some measure of attention. Some twenty volumes, of varying bulk, contain the sum of the year's law-making in as many States. Twenty-eight millions of people were represented by the legislative bodies which did this work. These laws deal with a great variety of interests and institutions. Large populations, both urban and rural, are affected by them. Many of their provisions are intended to be applied to varied industrial and economic conditions, and yet, upon examination, one is more than ever impressed by the tendency to uniformity. Still this harmony of general features does not always extend to particular regulations. The condition of the divorce laws in many of the States furnishes a case in point. The action of New York, last year, in appointing a commission to devise some method of securing uniform laws on this subject in the different States, was an initiative effort towards State co-operation on this and other lines. The importance of the topic suggests that we begin our survey of the year's work in legislation at that basic social institution.

THE FAMILY.

Aside from the North Dakota marriage-license law, the provisions of which are very stringent, there was little new legislation. Laws to compel support of families were passed in North Dakota, Ohio, and Vermont, with penalties for abandonment by husband. In New York, married women are to have right of action for injuries to person, property, or character: the husband not to be liable for wife's wrongful acts, nor for injuries caused thereby. In Massachusetts, in libels for divorce on the ground of adultery, *particeps criminis* may appeal and contest the libel. In New Jersey, divorces may be granted in case of desertion for two years (formerly three).

PUBLIC MORALS.

North Dakota prohibits selling, giving, lending, or showing to minors any publication principally devoted to illustrating or describing immoral deeds. The usual list of laws relating to the licensing and prohibition of the liquor traffic were enacted. In Mississippi, it was thought necessary to prohibit treating to intoxicating liquors on church grounds. In Massachusetts, persons under eighteen years of age may not be employed to serve liquors to be drunk on the premises, and in Maryland minors are to be punished for obtaining liquors by misrepresenting their ages. In a number of the States, the sale of tobacco in any form to minors under a certain age, is forbidden. In Maryland, this age-limit is fifteen years, in North Dakota and Virginia, sixteen, and in Kentucky and Utah, eighteen. In New York, children "actually or apparently under sixteen yeears of age," are forbidden to smoke or use cigars, cigarettes, or tobacco in any form, in any public place. Utah also prohibits the sale of opium to minors. In a group of miscellaneous regulations which may properly be placed under this head, we note the Maryland cruelty-to-animal law, one of the most stringent of its class, the New York law making it a misdemeanor to deliver a libelous statement for publication, the Maryland law prohibiting street musicians or vendors from having in their possession children under eight years of age, the Virginia law against loading or unloading ship's cargoes on Sunday, and the laws of Louisiana and Virginia against furnishing minors with pistols or knives to be carried as concealed weapons.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

In New York, there are new regulations of the practice of medicine and examinations of medical students. New Jersey and the new States of North Dakota and Washington also establish boards of medical examiners. Laws relating to dentistry and pharmacy were enacted in North Dakota and in several of the older states. Requirements of practitioners are by no means slight. The powers of State Boards of Health are increased in several instances. In Louisiana, the boards may make rules for the protection of the health of operatives in workshops and laboratories where poisonous substances are handled. Food-adulteration received much attention in some legislatures. In Ohio, Vermont, and Washington, heavy penalties are prescribed for deception in the sale of milk and dairy products. The Vermont statute is aimed directly at the makers of oleomargarine, and the manufacture of that article is expressly prohibited. The number of provisions for quarantine, and various measures to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, increases from year to year. In the Western States especially these regulations are extended to cattle and sheep.

EDUCATION.

North Dakota, Washington, and Utah, each established an elaborate public school system, following in the main the lines laid down by the more advanced of the older western commonwealths, which in their days of beginnings had imitated New York and New England. Kentucky lays a tax on her railroads for the benefit of her schools, while in Louisiana the proceeds of sales of unclaimed freight by common carriers is to be devoted to the same object. New compulsory-education laws were passed in Massachusetts and Ohio, the former state maintaining truant schools in each county. New York exempts from taxation the buildings of associations which provide free night-schools, lecture-courses, or libraries. In Iowa, New Jersey, and Ohio, the purchase of text-books is committed to the school boards. New York requires fire-escapes on all school buildings more than two stories high. Not negligent of the higher education, Washington founds a state university, an agricultural college, and a school of science, the latter to be under the supervision of a "commission of technical instruction." The most noteworthy library law of the year was that of Massachusetts providing for a commission to advise as to selection of books, and to purchase books for free public libraries in the State.

CHARITIES.

An important New York law directs the removal of all pauper and indigent insane in the care of counties to state asylums. Massachusetts provides in a similar way for insane persons in almshouses. In Washington, the education of deaf-mute and feeble-minded youth is more compulsory. Ohio undertakes the care of epileptic persons.

PUNISHMENT OF CRIME.

In both Iowa and Louisiana, the principle of indeterminate sentences has won recognition on the statute-books. Virginia permits minors charged with any crime, and certain other persons when arrested or convicted, to be emanded to the custody of the State prison association.

POLITICAL REGULATIONS.

New election laws were passed in Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Vermont and Washington. Each of these introduced the "Australian ballot" in essential features. Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Tennessee added important modifications to their ballot laws of '88–9 (other States which had obtained electoral reform before 1890 were Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin). The "Corrupt Practices Act" of New York requires candidates to file statements of election expenses, and prohibits betting, bribery, or intimidation of voters. Laws of similar intent, though less stringent, were passed in Louisiana, Virginia, and West Virginia. New York and Washington attempt to regulate primary elections. In Massachusetts an effort was made to purify the legislative lobby by requiring the names of all "counsel" to be entered on dockets, while the employers of such counsel, or agents, must file statements of expenses incurred in promoting or opposing legislation.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

In almost every part of the country laws were passed for the protection of wage-earners. Of special importance was the New York weekly payment law, which applies to all corporations except railroad companies. Maryland prohibits railroad companies from keeping back from employees any part of their wages for relief or insurance purposes. Ohio forbids contracts by which railroad employees surrender rights to damages. The same State limits the railroad working day to ten hours, and forbids employees being kept on duty more than twenty-four hours consecutively—assuredly not an unreasonable provision. Women and children may not be employed as factory operatives, in New York or Virginia, for more than ten hours in the day. Iowa and Ohio establish "Labor Day" as an annual holiday. Kentucky and Ohio offer some measure of protection to members of labor unions by permitting the trade-marks used to designate the products of their labor to be registered. There are numerous provisions for the safety and well-being of people engaged in various employments. In Washington, managers of mines must use a certain kind of "safety cage" for lowering and lifting the miners. Iowa requires automatic couplers and brakes on all cars and engines. In Massachusetts, manufacturers are to report all accidents to employees to the proper authorities. Vigorous "anti-trust" laws were passed in Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and North Dakota. All restraint of trade is declared illegal. By the Louisiana statute, persons "monopolizing, or attempting to monopolize any part of trade or commerce," are deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

PUBLIC FINANCE.

North Dakota and Utah, following the example of other Western commonwealths, offer bounties for the encouragement of manufactures of native products. Beet-root sugar, potato starch, binding-twine, and iron were placed on the subsidy list. Utah exempts from taxation property used in making Portland cement. Maryland and Vermont provide for State taxation of corporations. North Dakota and Washington have constructed elaborate systems of local taxation. The assessment and taxation of bank stock is a knotty problem in several States. Iowa now requires that it be assessed to the banks themselves, and not to individual shareholders. Railroad taxation receives especial attention in North Dakota, Vermont, and Washington. In each of these States a tax is levied on the gross earnings of the roads accruing from business done in the State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Space does not permit the notice of the numerous details of railroad legislation. Iowa requires joint freight rates to be established, with the same accommodations to local as to inter-State traffic. Louisiana fixes a maximum passenger tariff. Kentucky and Washington, partly following the lines of Federal regulation, prohibit discrimination in freight and passenger rates. The "warehouse acts" of North Dakota contain probably the most complete system yet devised for the public management of grain-handling. The counties of that State are authorized to issue bonds to procure seed-grain for needy farmers, thereby acquiring liens on the crops.

IN EARLY SPRING.

EDITH M. THOMAS IN MARCH SCRIBNER'S.

Bright days are with us, lengthened and serene.
The clods grow mellow, and the forest hath
Its budding pleasures; yet of Winter's scath
Some drear memorials here and there are seen.
For, though the wind no more breathes frosty-keen,
It often floats the old leaves in our path,
Or sighs along some unreaped aftermath,
To mind us of the rigor that hath been.
O thou my Joy, Spring of my Wondrous Year!
Forgive, if in thy presence aught of grief
Remain from that dead time ere thou wast here.
Now, surely, such gainsaying shall be brief;
For thou wilt set my feet where flower and leaf
And soft new sward blot out the stubble sere.

SOCIAL POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SIR JOHN GORST.

THE British public is getting tired of party politics. The overthrow of Mr. Parnell, although it has averted the threatened extinction of the Home Rule party, has reminded every one of the possibility that the next general election may have to be fought quite as much on English questions as on Irish ones. Whether that is so or not, depends at the present moment on the Catholic Church. If the Catholic hierarchy in Ireland is not strong enough to repeat the lesson of North Kilkenny in every other county, there will be a great and growing tendency on the part of the Liberal constituencies to



SIR JOHN GORST.

postpone Home Rule to a more convenient season. A robust Yorkshire Radical and Home Ruler, when asked the other day what he thought about the situation, said tersely, that "unless Parnell was cleared out pretty quick Home Rule would have to take a back seat, and, what is more, we expect Mr. Gladstone to say so plainly." It is clearly no use talking about going to the country on Home Rule when the Irish are fighting like Kilkenny cats, and when a strong and powerful section are insisting upon postponing the claims of Ireland to the personal ambition of a single man. As a prominent Liberal on the front Opposition bench said some time ago, "It may be just as well, considering the possibilities in Ireland, that we should cast about to see what can practically be done to provide substitutes for the great question upon which until now we have been solely dependent." The first indication of this uneasy feeling on the part of the Liberals was the official promulgation by Mr. Gladstone at the Hartlepool election of the new Reform Bill, One Man One Vote. But it is impossible, in view of the vast social unrest which characterizes the present time and the aspirations which are stirring the minds and hearts of men, to imagine that the formula "One Man, One Vote" will suffice to fill the void. The phrase about filling one's belly with the east wind applies surely to those who would provide three nations on the eve of a momentous election with no other diet than that barren formula. Without raising the question whether or not Home Rule is to take a back seat, it is high time for men of all parties and no parties to consider seriously whether or not the welfare of the nation does not demand the adoption of a Practical Social Programme, which need not necessarily be a programme of a party. What is wanted is Politics for the People, not for party, sect, or faction, and power will gravitate most surely to the hands of those who most clearly perceive the wants of the day.

A NATIONAL SOCIAL PROGRAMME.

Upon the subject of Home Rule there is nothing fresh to be said, nor is it likely that anything will be written between now and the general election in the shape of argument that will affect a single vote. That fact renders it more important to ascertain whether it is possible to place before the electors at the coming struggle a programme of social reform which will not be of party origin, but which can be placed before the whole people as the platform upon which every candidate can be invited and expected to stand. The "Condition of the People" Question is not a party question. The quickened interest which has been aroused on behalf of the poorest of the poor, and the least deserving of the submerged tenth, should not be allowed to evaporate in empty resolutions, even although they are unanimously passed amid cheers. The next Parliament, if it is to be a true representative of that which is best in the English-speaking people, will be pledged up to the eyes in favor of Social Reform.

SIR JOHN GORST AND THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

This need is recognized on both sides of the House, but the first person to formulate a practical social programme has been appropriately enough the commissioner who represented England at the Congress at Berlin. Sir John Gorst, member for Chatham and Under Secretary for India, was the representative of the British Empire at the great Labor Parliament which assembled at the German capital in the spring of last year. He was the chief of an admirably selected delegation, the members of which were able to speak with the authority belonging to the shrewdest and most experienced representatives of British industry. At Berlin, although selected by Lord Salisbury, Sir John Gorst represented the whole nation, and during the debates no one was able to discern any difference due to party color between the Conservative Chief Commissioner and such Radical assistants as Mr. David Dale and Mr. Thomas Burt. At Berlin Sir John came into contact with the leaders of what may be called the practical Socialism of the Continent. From the German Emperor to the Bishop of Breslau, who may be said to have attended the Congress as the special although informal representative of the Pope, he met all the men

who are most in sympathy with the social aspirations of the new era. Immediately on his return from Berlin Sir John sought to give practical effect to the immense impressions which had been produced on his mind by the Labor Parliament at Berlin. He saw that England, although in many respects leading the van of civilization, had in others lamentably lagged behind its Continental neighbors and rivals. The least therefore that could be done was to level up and to come abreast of the most advanced nations of Europe.

THE STATE AS A MODEL EMPLOYER.

His first idea was an eminently practical suggestion, of which a great deal more will be heard before the General Election is over. The State is a great employer of labor. It is, therefore, possible for the State to set an example to all its subjects and lead them in the way in which they should go by realizing, as far as possible, the ideal relations which should exist between employer and employed in its own workshops, factories, and drydocks. The first great plank, therefore, in the social programme which Sir John has drawn up, may be succinctly formulated as follows : The State must be the ideal employer of labor. How far short it comes of this at present few people adequately realize ; and as it is impossible to realize an ideal before the ideal is defined, this leads up to the second plank in the programme, namely, a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of labor as at present existing in the countries of the most advanced nations of the world, with a view to ascertaining how far the existing conditions of labor are capable of being improved.

A ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

On this point Sir John Gorst had good ground to go upon. Seven years ago a similar Commission to that which he now proposes was appointed in Belgium. It appointed a number of sub-committees, which drew up exhaustive reports upon all the weak places in the industrial organization of Belgium. As the practical consequence of this report some eighteen statutes, many of them of the first importance, have been passed by the Belgian Parliament, and there is every reason to believe that were such an inquiry instituted on an adequate scale in this country, we should at least have as valuable a harvest of beneficial legislation. Unfortunately, however, for the immediate execution of this double-barrelled programme, which Sir John Gorst brought home with him from Berlin, it was found difficult, if not impossible, to induce the Government to act.

WHERE THE HITCH CAME IN.

It is an open secret that many Ministers were heartily in favor of Sir John Gorst's proposals. Rumor says that they even went so far as to discuss the *personnel* of the Commission. But the departments which may be said to represent the capitalist side of the Administration, those which employ the greatest number of workmen, were up in arms against the idea of making the State an ideal employer. The authorities at the War Office and the Admiralty shook their heads. "Let sleeping dogs lie," they said ; "our workmen are perfectly contented—why should you stir them up with dreams of Utopian excellence." So strong was this feeling that their colleagues, seeing that no direct political advantage was to be gained by entering upon reforms which would certainly increase the burden of the taxpayers, did not press his scheme. Sir John is not yet in the Cabinet, and being only an Uuder-Secretary was unable to make headway against the permanent officials, so that although his suggestions have borne fruit in a general increase of the wages at the dockyards they have hitherto failed to secure the Government's support. As to the second proposal, that of an inquiry into the condition of labor, the field opened is so wide that it is not surprising that ministers shrank back in some alarm.

AN APPEAL TO THE NATION.

This being the case, Sir John, seeing the old year '90 out without any practical progress being made toward the execution of the project which he brought back from Berlin, has appealed from the administration to the nation, and in a remarkable speech addressed to his constituents at Chatham last month he roughly outlined a programme of Practical Social Reform which, although a first draft, affords an admirable groundwork upon which to construct a practical programme of politics for the people. Shortly after his Chatham speech, Sir John was called upon in the little den from whence he directs the government of 300,000,000 of the human race, with the result of a long conversation upon the subject which he has so much at heart.

A NOTABLE INTERVIEW.

The following notes of the conversation will show more exactly the point of view of the statesman who, his official position notwithstanding, has ventured to take so bold an initiative in formulating a social programme for the people.

"In considering this question," said Sir John, "it is necessary to divide it into two categories. The first consists of those things which are ripe for legislation, the second of those upon which public opinion has not yet definitely pronounced itself. Of course opinions may differ as to what belongs to the first and second category, but I have no objection to tell what I think on the subject.

I. LEGISLATION.

"The first category consists of reforms ripe for legislation. Under this head I would specify first a good Employers' Liability Bill. I have been working at this subject for fifteen years, but it is still far from being settled. Ministers have brought in bills on the question, but although well meant and going in the right direction they do not bring our legislation up to the level of the Continent."

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY

"Do you mean to say that in the liability of employers to compensate workmen for accidents in their service England lags behind the foreigner ?"

"England," said Sir John, "in this respect is behind almost every country on the continent of Europe. The continental system is fairly well embodied in the Compulsory Accident Insurance Law of the German Empire. By this law every workman is compulsorily insured against accident, and the whole of the payment of the insurance money is provided by the employer. Nor is that all. The doctrine of common employment which, in England, bars the claim of the workman for compensation in the majority of cases, does not exist in foreign legislation. The way in which this doctrine works is best illustrated by a concrete instance. A relative of one of my servants, who was a guard on a railway, had a hand and a foot taken off in switching, caused by a mistake of a switchman. That man did not receive a penny compensation because the switchman was not in any sense in authority over him, and the doctrine of common employment prevented him from any claim which he would have had in any foreign country. I maintain that in such services as the railways, which can only be carried on by an annual sacrifice of a large number of lives, and a still greater number of accidents which cripple, in cases in

which the railway servant is killed or maimed by what may be called the ordinary conditions of his labor, compensation should be awarded and paid without demur."

"Do not the London and North Western Directors claim that their workmen have greater advantages under their insurance system than the State guarantees?"

"They say so," said Sir John, "but their insurance fund is largely made up out of the money of the men themselves, whereas I told you in Germany the whole of the insurance money is paid by the employer. No legislation will be satisfactory or final that does not level up English legislation to the level of the Continent."

"Would you carry this principle to insurance against sickness?"

I think not. It is hardly necessary in England. In Germany insurance against sickness is compulsory, and there the workman must pay two-thirds and the employer one-third. I don't think legislation is necessary here, at any rate I don't think that we are ripe for it.

THE LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.

"The second subject unmistakably ripe for legislation is the prevention of loss of life at sea. I sat on a Royal Commission which some seven years ago exhaustivcly considered this subject, and, what is marvellous to say, it arrived at a practically unanimous conclusion—ship owners and the representatives of the seamen agreed on two points. There were many practical proposals made, but the chief was this: that no ship owner should be allowed to insure his vessel and freight at its full value. The law of France, which has now been in operation for many years, limits the amount that may be insured, to, I think, 90 per cent., leaving a margin of 10 per cent. as a guarantee that the shipowner will not contribute by any negligence to the loss of his own vessel. Whenever the shipowner has insured his vessel above the 90 per cent., he would be liable to lose the whole of the insurance money when his offence was brought clearly home to him. I remember another rather important proposal: that in every case when there is loss of life at sea, a formal inquiry should be held into the circumstances attending it. That is, in other words, that the principle of the coroner's inquest should be extended to death at sea. Once, when coming home from Egypt on the P. and O. steamer a Lascar fell overboard, the weather was pretty rough and the poor fellow was drowned. The captain did everything to save him; the ship was put about, the boats were lowered, but after an hour of vain effort the steamer resumed her course. I could not help thinking what might not have been the case had we been on board a cargo steamer, with a captain more anxious to make up his time than to look after a poor wretch of a Lascar. If he had steamed on without regard to the fate of the unhappy man who fell overboard, there would be no one to call him to account, no one even to ask whether he had done anything to save him from death. That is a matter which could be remedied and ought to be remedied without loss of time.

COMPLETE FREEDOM OF COMBINATION.

"The question of shipping legislation brings me naturally to the third question, namely, the industrial disputes which from time to time arise between masters and men both at sea and on shore. It seems to me that we are ripe for legislation in this matter in several directions. First, there must be complete freedom of association. Judging from recent legal decisions there is some doubt as to whether the present law, which was passed to enable workmen to combine without molestation from the law, is really efficacious for this end. If these decisions should be taken as faithful interpretations of the present law, then unquestionably an Act should be passed without delay making the law what everyone has believed it to be, namely, that Trade Unions must be perfectly free to combine for the protection of the interests of labor.

THE SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES.

"Secondly, there must be some cheap and speedy tribunal for the settlement of disputes which arise as to the interpretation of existing contracts. At present these quarrels must perforce be carried before justices of the peace or into the police-court. Breaches of contract, or alleged breaches, caused by difference of interpretation of the contract, are not matters which should be referred to a Court whose usual business is of a criminal character. The ordinary police magistrate or justice of the peace is by no means an ideal arbitrator in disputes between masters and men. In France these matters are relegated to the Conseil de Prud'hommes, which is constituted of representatives of both employers and employed, together with a small number of the representatives of the Administration. In Germany all such questions are referred to a special court in which the judge is assisted by two assessors, one representing the men and the other the masters, which deals summarily with disputes as they arise. In Austria, besides commercial tribunals similar to those of Germany, there is a plan which is unique. All disputes may, by mutual consent, be referred to the adjudication of the factory inspector. This law has been in force for the last six or seven years. In the first year in which it was passed 1,600 disputes were settled by the factory inspectors, the majority of them being grievances of the men against their masters for wrongful dismissal. But in 1889, the last year for which we have any official returns, 4,338 disputes were settled by the inspectors without any one of them coming into court at all. Similar jurisdiction might be given with advantage to our inspectors, or in some other way a cheap non-criminal tribunal should be instituted to which both disputants could have instant access instead of, as at present, going before a justice who in almost every case belongs to the class of the employer, and cannot therefore be regarded as impartial and disinterested by the workmen.

A COLLEGE OF CONCILIATION.

"Fourthly, besides these disputes which arise out of the interpretation of existing contracts, there are the much more serious disputes which relate to the new contracts which are being negotiated between employers and workmen. In these cases it is obvious that the State cannot interfere directly, but the State might do a great deal. I should prefer to see in all cases a Board of Arbitration established, as in the North of England Iron Trade by the voluntary effort of the interested parties. There is also a great deal to be said in favor of your suggestion that the churches should appeal to all professing Christians to form a representative Board of Peace Makers to tender their services for conciliation whenever a dispute threatens to end in industrial war. But if voluntary means fail, and the churches do not act thus, I think we might take a leaf out of the German book, and constitute a standing College of Conciliation in each district, to which the disputants should be invited to appeal. No one, of course, could compel them to take this course, but if the College of Conciliation existed, public opinion would probably be brought to bear pretty sharply upon either party which refused to lay its case before the College, and the same force might be depended upon to operate if either struck or locked out in opposition to the advice of the Conciliators.

"The fifth measure for which we are ripe for legislation is the question of raising the period during which the child shall have breathing time allowed him before being passed into the industrial army. At present no child can be employed under ten; after ten he can be sent to work at half time. In this we are distinctly behind our continental neighbors; there are several countries in which no child is allowed to be sent to the mill or factory until he is twelve or fourteen years of age. I do not propose to forbid the employment of half-timers until they are fourteen, but I think that we have fairly a right to insist that no child should be taken from school until he is twelve. Let the little ones have twelve years exemption from toil before they have to put their shoulders to the wheel at which they must push all the rest of their lives."

WHAT ABOUT A SIX DAYS' WEEK?

Sixthly. "What do you think, Sir John, about legislation for the limitation of male adult labor?"

"That is a large question, upon which opinion is certainly not ripe for legislation, except, perhaps, in one direction. If it be true, as you assert, that in this country the six days' working week is not secured to every workman, then certainly we should do well to follow the example of Holland and Belgium in strengthening the legal and administrative securities which we possess for one day's rest in seven. We thought at Berlin that this was really secured by the Act of Charles II. and by public opinion."

"Unfortunately," it was replied, "this is by no means the case in the great new industries: railways, tramways, telegraphs, and the Post Office, which may be regarded as the creation of this century; there is no security that every man has one day of rest in seven. It is not a question of Sabbatarianism or putting down Sunday trains, but of forcing every employer to engage sufficient hands to allow every one in his employment one day off in seven."

"Well," said Sir John, "that, in the Post Office, could be met by reformed administration. On the railways it might be enforced by law, because the railways are the creatures of the State; and tramways also may be regarded as enterprises which owe their existence to municipal or State monopolies. A proposal to secure to every workman one day's rest in seven is a point on which public opinion is sufficiently ripe for action, if it is once clearly shown that that rest day is not already secured to our working population.

"I am entirely with you on this point, as you may imagine from the fact that we are going to secure one day's rest in seven to all Indian mills. At present they can work seven days a week all the year round. By the new Factory Act which we are about to pass, every mill must close for twenty-four hours, from Saturday evening to Sunday evening, with the exception that when a religious festival occurs in the week the mills can stop on that festival instead of on Sunday. The principle, however, is unmistakable, and as we are applying it to India, we cannot possibly object to enforce it in England.

EDUCATE THE WORKER.

"Seventhly, another matter on which public opinion is ripe for action is the extension of technical education. The workman must be taught to use his tools. In this respect we are far behind many foreign countries. A good deal has been done to make up leeway, but a great deal more remains to be done. In Ireland and in the rural districts of England and Scotland a great deal might be done by agricultural schools. This system, even when applied in a very tentative fashion, in Ireland, I hear, has produced very excellent results. There is one branch of this question to which I regret not much attention is paid in this country; I refer to schools for housewifery. As one consequence of the Belgian commission, to which I have already referred, housewifery schools were established all over the country. There are some eighty or ninety now in which girls are taken in and thoroughly instructed in washing, mending, cooking, repairing clothes, and furniture, the care of the sick and children, and all other things needful in the profession which, after all, the majority of women will always pursue, namely, that of being mistress in their own household.

A GARDEN FOR THE COTTAGER.

"Eighthly, something should be done to secure every cottager in the country a garden in which to grow his vegetables, and when possible to do so he should have the opportunity of having an allotment of fair land at a fair price.

A MINISTRY OF LABOR.

"Ninthly, I bring up the rear," said Sir John, "by a proposal which might have been put at the beginning, that the time has fully come for the institution of a Ministry of Labor. The Government has already shown the way by establishing a Ministry of Agriculture; it is now for them to establish a Ministry of Labor. Labor questions, which, after all, interest nine-tenths of the population, are distributed over several offices. The President of the Local Government Board has some, the Board of Trade has others, the Home Office has probably most. These labor questions should be collected and placed under the control of a competent Minister of Labor.

"These are the points in the programme which I think are ripe for immediate legislation."

II. FOR INQUIRY.

"Now let us turn to the other subjects on which you would have an inquiry."

THE HOURS OF LABOR.

"The first place," said he, "relates to the question of the Hours of Labor. Personally, I am not in favor of a statutory legal day of so many hours. It is a question which we have always settled without the intervention of the State, and I am loath to abandon this practice unless the weightiest reasons are shown to the contrary. It is evident that if the State did not attempt to fix the legal day it would have to make the standard a very low one. The only continental nations which have as yet limited by law the day's labor are Switzerland and Austria. They have not been able to go beyond an eleven hours limit. It is impossible to expect that the State could enforce an eight or nine hours day against which great industrial centres like Lancashire are up in arms, and which is far shorter than that which is contentedly worked by the workmen of many of the best employers in the country. But if the State laid down ten or eleven hours as the normal working day it would operate as a great obstacle in the way of shortening the hours by the ordinary higgling of the market. There are, however, various departments of industry in which it may be safe and right for the State to interfere, as for instance in industrial establishments such as dockyards and arsenals in which the Government directly employs labor without the intervention of a contractor. The same rule may be applied to labor employed by municipal bodies and local governing authorities. Contractors for Government might also fairly be made to comply with the conditions established in the Government factories. Railways, tramways, and

industrial undertakings which are of the nature of monopolies created by the State for the benefit of the community may be subjected to special legislation. It is also fair to say that in all industrial undertakings where long hours are directly dangerous to health and to life the welfare of the State may justify the compulsory shortening of the hours. But this rapid survey is sufficient to show that the question is not one to be rushed: it should be considered by the best Commission that can be selected, and before whom the various phases of the question could be exhaustively discussed.

THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.

"The second question upon which inquiry might be profitably held relates to the question of the administration of the Poor Law. This is an old question with which many years ago I was much more occupied than I am at present. I have had a practical experience in dealing with it as local secretary of the Charity Organization Society, and as guardian of the poor. In those days I was more familiar with the details than I am at present, but it is evident the Poor Law administration must be brought into accord with more advanced standards of humane administration. There is much heard in the shape of an ignorant demand in some quarters for greater laxity in out-door relief. On the other hand, there is a natural recoil against classing together all indigent persons without any regard to the circumstances which have compelled them to come upon the rates. My idea is that every person in need of relief should be dealt with on the broad general principle that those who correspond to the fraudulent bankrupt may be assigned to a quasi-penal treatment, while others who are worn-out veterans of industry should be regarded as pensioners of the State and treated apart. Another point in which reform is much needed is in the treatment of the children. I am a great advocate for the boarding-out system. The children of the State should be brought up so as not to be a disgrace to the State. What you say as to the experience of those who have employed workhouse girls is, if true, a scandal and a disgrace to the nation. It should be looked into and remedied. The children of the State should be worthy of the State. It is not so much the money but the mothering which is lacking. There may be abuses in boarding-out, but more thorough supervision will prevent that.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

"Of the great question of the unemployed I have to say nothing beyond mentioning it as one of those subjects on which light is urgently needed. We might do worse than study the reason why such a disease as the existing of a great unemployed class has never made its appearance in the ancient civilization of China. I have been very much struck recently in reading M. Simon's 'La Cité Chinoise.' Unless that gentleman is an inveterate romancer the Chinese have done more to solve this question than any other people, and it would be better if we were a little less supercilious in studying the methods of a nation which, whatever its faults, has secured for more than four hundred millions a peaceful and prosperous existence for many centuries.

PAUPER IMMIGRATION.

"In this connection we must put the question of the regulation of pauper emigration. On this point Denmark is the only European country which has taken any steps in the matter. The United States have been compelled to deal with it, and every fresh interdict that is placed upon the import of paupers elsewhere is an additional argument for asking what can be done to prevent this island from becoming the dumping-ground for the outcasts and wastrels of the world?

OTHER QUESTIONS.

"Now," said Sir John, in conclusion, "I think this is a fairly comprehensive *résumé* of what should be done to bring our country up to the level of foreign nations. There are many other questions which might be referred to, such as the cheapening of railway and tram communication by the adoption of something like the zone system of Hungary, especially in overcrowded places like London. But that is not a subject to which I have paid any special attention, and I leave it to be dealt with by others. I have said enough to indicate my ideas as to what can be done at once and what should be inquired into at once. Legislation no doubt depends upon opportunity, and the progress of bills through the House of Commons is very slow, but the immediate practical step that can be taken is the appointment of two commissions, one to inquire into the Hours and Conditions of Labor, and the other to investigate the subject of the Poor Law Relief. This might be done, and done at once."

So far, Sir John Gorst. His programme may be summarized as follows:

First—LEGISLATION.

1. Employer's liability.
2. Prevention of loss of life at sea.
3. Settlement of trade disputes.
4. The establishment of Colleges of Arbitration.
5. Raising the age of permitted child labor from 10 to 12.
6. Six days' working week.
7. In addition to free education, industrial, agricultural and housewifery education.
8. Allotment grants.
9. Ministry of labor.

Secondly—INQUIRY.

1. Royal Commission into Condition and Hours of Labor.
2. Royal Commission into the whole question of Poor Law Relief.

THE TWO SPIRITS.

JAMES B. KENYON IN JANUARY CENTURY.

I dreamed two spirits came—one dusk as night:
"Mortals miscall me Life," he sadly saith;
The other, with a smile like morning light,
Flashed his strong wings, and spake, "Men name me Death."

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE JEWS OF TO-DAY.

When M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu writes about the Jews, every one who cares about the Jewish question will read. There are few people who know more about them than he, and few people better qualified to write in a spirit of fairness and scholarly desire to add something to historic truth. He takes his stand as a Frenchman on the fact that France was the first of European nations to abolish all legal difference between Jew and Christian, and devotes his first article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* to an examination of the religious cause of complaint against them.

A HUNDRED YEARS' PROGRESS IN RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

It was on the 27th of September, 1791, in the last sitting but one of the Constitutional Assembly, that the French law-makers of the Revolution decreed the enfranchisement of the Jews of France. At that time, it must be remembered, the Jews were in such a position of inferiority in Christian countries that they paid toll per head like cattle upon entry into any market town. This was one of the disabilities which was removed from them in France by the decree of 1791. France regarded herself then as legislating for humanity, and to some extent her expectations were justified. England, as we know, took more than fifty years to follow her example, but followed it at last, removing the last political disability of the Jews as Jews in 1858. Denmark, Austria, Hungary, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Bulgaria, and Servia gradually yielded in the course of the next twenty years to the same influence of enlightenment. In 1879 Russia and Roumania at one extremity of Europe, and Spain and Portugal at the other, were the only countries in which the disabilities of the Jews were still maintained. Twenty more years from that date will perhaps see their annals also purged of the lingering barbarism.

THE POSITION OF THE MAJORITY OF JEWS.

It is natural, in the presence of these facts, to suppose that the majority of the Jewish race is removed from the possibility of persecution. The fact is not so. The exact number of Israelites in the world is not known. It is believed to be about eight or nine millions, of which seven or eight millions are in Europe. Of these Russia possesses three or four, some people say five or six millions. Austro-Hungary has 1,650,000, and Germany has 600,000 Jewish inhabitants. In England, which comes next on the list, there are 100,000, in France about 80,000, in Holland 80,000, in Italy 50,000. The smaller states of Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden follow with a few thousands apiece, and Spain and Portugal stand at the bottom of the Western European States with about 1,500, who live chiefly at Gibraltar under the English flag. In Eastern Europe the proportion of Jewish inhabitants in the small States run to much higher figures. Bulgaria has 20,000, Turkey 120,000, and Roumania from 300,000 to 400,000. In Asia altogether there are about 200,000 Jews, in America about half a million, and in Australia and the islands of the Pacific, where they are just beginning to gain a footing, there are about 20,000. From these figures it is evident that the great majority of the Jewish people live in those countries in which the laws are most severe, and that the pivot of their race is at present fixed in Eastern Europe, and especially in Russia and Roumania.

THE RELIGIOUS GRIEVANCE.

This being so, the religious grievance against the Jews is not the mere academic question that it might be in the civilized and sceptical societies of France and England. There is a real and strong feeling of superstitious fanaticism. With the number and importance of the Jews the jealousies and antipathies which they excite may be expected to grow. Anti-Semitism will be strongest in the countries in which the Jews are most numerous; and supported as it is in the less religious western states of Europe by racial feeling and commercial competition, it is not, M. Leroy-Beaulieu considers, to be looked upon as a mere reactionary movement which may be left to take care of itself, but should be dealt with seriously as a sign and product of contemporary life. It is only as part of a whole that he deals with the religious aspect of the question, and gives a sketch of the practical and moral nature of the precepts from which Judaism has drawn its enduring force.

THE JEW THE ALLY OF THE CHRISTIAN.

Both religions hold the root of Old Testament tradition in common. They diverge upon the Talmud and New Testament, with the apocalyptic writings, which are in both cases subjects of ecclesiastical dispute. The actions of the Spanish Inquisition, which were supposed to be derived from the direct teaching of the Church, outdo in intolerance any action which can be brought against Judah. On the other side, precepts of mercy and morality can equally be matched. Then he turns to the more enlightened complaint by which the Jew is accused of being the national enemy of what is called Christian civilization. On the whole, he maintains that Jewish influence makes rather for than against the conservative forces of the world, and that to find the real elements of modern materialism we must look, not to the *Judaization*, but to the *paganization* of society. That which is really in conflict with the spirit of Christianity are the old pagan instincts of the pride of life and the idolatry of nature. The Churches are one in their opposition to this spirit, and the Jew who worships the same God is not the enemy, but the natural ally of the Christian.

PERSECUTION OF RUSSIAN JEWS.

In *The Forum* for March, Mr. G. Hubert, Jr., draws a graphic picture of "Russia's treatment of Jewish subjects." He asks his readers in the very beginning of his article to consider, by way of illustration, the Jews of this democratic country as subject to the same legal restrictions which now obtain in despotic Russia. This is unfair. It disturbs calm judgment at the outset. The treatment of the Jews in Russia cannot be fairly presented separate from the conditions and circumstances which may have given cause to this treatment. However, the valuable information contained in this article and the insight it gives into the condition of the Jews of Russia place it easily among the leading articles of the month.

THE MAY LAWS.

The recent persecutions of the Jews in Russia date from the passage of the so-called "May Laws" of 1882, which forbade Jews, with but a few exceptions, to settle outside of towns, to carry on business on Sunday and on Chris-

tian holidays, and from acquiring land by purchase, mortgage, or lease. Since these, additional laws have been passed limiting the attendance of Jewish scholars at universities and gymnasiums and excluding the Jews from the civil service and all public offices, together with placing restrictions upon their entering the legal, medical, and other professions. The number of Russian Jews dislodged from business by the enforcement of the "May Laws" is estimated at about 1,000,000.

HOW THE JEWS ARE TAXED.

"Jews have always been among the poorest classes of Russians, owing to their large families and heavy taxes, the tax of a Jew being reckoned at half as much again as that of a Russian Christian dissenter. But the policy of restricting Jews to the towns has made matters incomparably worse. There are said to be 25,000 Jewish paupers in Berdicliev, the Russian Jerusalem, and throughout the Pale—the settlement in which the Jews must live—thousands of families have only one meal a day. No wonder that those who find refuge in our country prefer what appears to us to be a miserable existence to such extremity of poverty. The government subjects the Jew to a number of special taxes and the government's servants make sure that the last farthing is paid. For instance, the State levies a tax on every animal and every bird that is slaughtered for food according to the rites of the Jewish religion; a percentage of the profits of factories, breweries, industrial establishments, and other trade enterprises carried on by the Jews; a percentage on property bequeathed by the Jews; a tax on apparel specially worn by Jews, and other small taxes too numerous to mention here."

The principal grounds upon which the Russian justifies his persecution of his Hebrew brother are given as follows: "He asserts that the Jews are too sagacious and too successful in getting money and property away from the surrounding Christians; second, that they hold themselves, as a class, apart from the rest of the community; third, that they furnish many of the leading nihilists and mischief makers; fourth, that they evade service in the army and do not become patriotic Russians." All of which charges Mr. Hubert attempts to weaken or disprove.

JEWISH IMMIGRANTS.

The number of Jews in Russia is given as between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 and the present rate of emigration as about 50,000 a year.

The writer has something to say about the immigration of Russian Jews to this country. Following the passage of the "May Laws" in 1882 a stream of Russian refugees began to pour into this country. "Some of these immigrants have been good settlers, who undoubtedly will assimilate with the people around them. Others herd in the great cities, notwithstanding the efforts of many educated and influential American Jews to get them out into the country; and these, while they are hard-working and frugal people, are less to be desired than farmers and country workers. In the third place, there are thousands of refugees who are compelled to make a living by peddling. A Russian of education, who has had much experience with his fellow-countrymen here, and has contributed money toward helping them to colonize, sometimes with success, sometimes with failure, assures me that when failures do occur, the fault is not in the character of the immigrant but in the circumstances under which such experiments are made."

Referring to the Russian Jews in New York City the writer says: "When one realizes that, in the vast area east of the Bowery populated by Russian Jews, the crowding, the filth, the noise, and the stenches are beyond description, and that the majority of these people work from fourteen to eighteen hours a day, often beginning their labor at dawn and continuing it until they fall exhausted upon the piles of clothing that they make for the cheap shops, he can see that the fate of the Russian Jew who has to stay in Russia must be hard indeed."

THE PROTESTANTS IN RUSSIA.

The ill-treatment of the Jews in Russia is not due to religious persecution; but there is religious persecution in Russia, and persecution of a very shameful kind. The policy which leads M. Pobedonestself to persecute the Stundists, the Molokani, and other Protestant sects is fraught with the most deplorable consequences to the empire. The *Leisure Hour* for March publishes some account of this scandalous persecution in an article from which the following extracts are salient:

THE SPREAD OF PROTESTANTISM.

Fifteen years ago there was hardly a Protestant in the entire archbishopric of Kieff; to-day, in 150 villages, the new heresy is at work. In the sub-district of Tarash there are now over 2,000 Protestant families. There are villages where they may be numbered by hundreds—one, for instance, where there are 350. The movement is so great that the bishops of eight provinces are conducting a stern conflict against it; pillars of the church, like the Metropolitan Platon of Kieff and the Archbishop Nicanor of Odessa, are employing all their resources to destroy these enemies of the Orthodox faith; but, notwithstanding *every effort made to repress it*, the new protest is going steadily forward, and fresh recruits are flocking to its standards.

"Efforts made to repress it" are the euphemistic words employed by a high official to describe a system of persecution which has had no parallel in Europe since the days of the Reformation, by which simple and timid peasants—endeavoring to live pure lives, modelled on the precepts of the Gospel—are harried and oppressed, wantonly and cruelly persecuted.

THE LOVE OF PERSECUTION.

The articles on the Penal Code on which the greater part of this action is founded are numbered 187, 189, and 196. Paragraph 187 deals with the "crime" of leaving the Church for another Christian community, and cites the punishment as loss of civil and personal rights and privileges, and transportation to Siberia. There is an alternative punishment for milder cases at the discretion of the court: work in a reformatory for a period not exceeding eighteen months. Article 189 treats of the crime of those who, either by means of preaching or writing, pervert orthodox believers, "although it be to join another Christian community," or who mislead people so that they join an heretical sect, or who induce others to join a dissenting sect or to embrace dissenting views. For a first offence the punishment is loss of certain personal rights, and imprisonment from eight to sixteen months; for a second offence, imprisonment in a fortress from thirty-two to forty-eight months; the third offence entails loss of all rights and transportation to Siberia. Article 196 specifies the punishment for spreading or propagating the views of heretics or dissenters already sundered from the Orthodox Church, or for establishing the views of any new sect dangerous or hostile to the faith. This punishment is loss of all civil rights and transportation—from European Russia to the Caucasus, from the Caucasus to Siberia, and from Siberia to "regions beyond."

PRIESTLY PERSECUTORS.

Scattered up and down the published reports of diocesan consistories, we meet with numerous complaints from the priests, that the power of the Church, unaided by the strong arm of the State, is utterly unable to cope with the growing heresy. The civil authorities are urged to take energetic measures to eradicate the "leprosy" which is so rapidly spreading over Russia and tainting the Orthodox believers. Fiery and envenomed letters are sent by village priests to their diocesans, full of malevolent slander against the Protestants, describing them as vile livers, as blasphemers, as revilers of everything sacred, and crying out for assistance in ridding the villages of their pestilent presence. There is one poem entitled "The Damned Stundist" (Protestant) that should not be passed over, as it bears on its last page Censor Kapustin's *imprimatur*, and the sanction of the ecclesiastical authorities in Moscow, and may be taken, therefore, as an authoritative expression of the attitude of the Russian Church towards Russian Protestantism.

"THE DAMNED STUNDIST."

It has been scattered broadcast in cathedral and church in the diocese of Kharkoff. The invocatory opening is supposed to be sublime.

"Sound forth, thunders of the Church!
Discharge yourselves, curses of the Councils!
Crush with everlasting anathemas
The outcast Stundist rabble!"

And then through eight or nine verses the author describes the iniquity of these Stundists; how they have abandoned the traditions, how they shun the temples of God, revile the pastor, despise the icons, crosses, relics, and so on; and giving as refrain to each of his verses, "the damned Stundist." The closing lines are:

"Cruel and dark as a demon,
He shuns all faithful Christians,
And crawls into darkest corners—
The enemy of God, the damned Stundist.

"The thoughtless and harmless, who near
The den of the malignant beast,
Are befouled with blasphemies and slanders,
And cajoled by the damned Stundist."

Considering that these Stundists admittedly stand high among the best citizens of the Empire, was there ever a more suicidal policy sanctioned by a sincerely religious and good-hearted ruler?

RAILWAY REFORM IN AMERICA.

An Advocate of Public Control.

In *The Arena* for February Mr. C. W. Davis has an elaborate paper on "The Farmer, the Investor, and the Railway," in which, after producing a mass of statistics in support of his contentions, he puts the practical conclusions at which he has arrived in the form of the following series of questions, which may be commended to those who are engaged in the consideration of railway reform abroad as well as in the United States:

"The railway and the bank each perform functions that the State might; yet the bank alone is held to the most rigid discharge of its duties, a maximum fixed for its rates of toll, the amount it shall loan any one party, and the kind of security determined as well as the amount of its reserve fund, its books and assets at all times subject to inspection without notice, no share issued until paid for in full, the payment of unearned dividends made a penal offence, and breaches of trust punished in an exemplary manner.

"Can there be any sufficient reason why the railway corporation, with indefinitely greater power and privileges, performing functions a thousand times more important, and directly affecting a hundred persons for one affected by bank administration, should not be subjected to control quite as stringent and quite as far-reaching?

QUERIES FOR LEGISLATORS.

"Shares and bonds being the basis of tolls, should a railway company be permitted to issue share or bond until its par value in actual money has been received into the corporate treasury?

"Should the basis of tolls be laid until it has been shown that a proposed line is necessary to public convenience and will make fair returns on its costs?

"Should a railway company be permitted to collect tolls until it has shown the exact cost of the instrument of transportation?

"Should it not be a penal offence for a railway official to pay an unearned dividend?

"Should not railway accounts, stock and bond ledgers, and assets be subjected to like inspection as those of national banks?

"Would not rate wars cease, were railways, once having reduced rates, debarred from ever again advancing them without governmental permission?

"Should not railway companies be taxed on their capitalization, as shown in issues of bonds and shares?

"Should not railways be appraised at present cash value, and earnings, from all sources, be limited to what would afford a given or maximum return on such appraisal?

"Or should the nation assume the ownership, and operate the railways through a non-partisan commission, as the province of Victoria, Australia, has shown to be both practical and economical?

"There is no longer any question as to the power of the nation to control these great arteries of trade, nor is there outside a limited circle any question as to the necessity of such control, and it but remains for the lawgivers to formulate such statutes as will protect user and investor, both of whom are at the mercy of a small body of men who can and do make and mar the fortunes of individuals, cities, and States, without let or hindrance."

Professor Hadley Opposes Government Ownership.

In the *Atlantic Monthly* for March, Professor Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University, writes in a very different vein from that of the writer in *The Arena* who is quoted above. Mr. Hadley's book upon "Railway Transportation" some years ago gave him rank as a high authority in this special field of economics, and he has easily deserved by subsequent articles to keep that rank. His present paper upon "Railroad Problems of the Immediate Future" is a wise piece of writing; and yet its purpose to be strictly fair, makes it disappointing to the reader who wants his own views or prejudices strongly sustained by an authority. Mr. Hadley reviews the Interstate Commerce law by saying that it was meant to secure perfect equality of treatment between different shippers, and to prevent arbitrary discriminations. While a beginning has been made towards the solution of the national railway problems under this law, nothing more than a beginning can be claimed. As against the old theory that the railroad is a private business to be run by the investors, Mr. Hadley notes the rapid growth of opinion in favor of early or ultimate public ownership and operation. He contends that public railway construction would have been far more expensive than that of the private corpora-

tions, and that reduced passenger and freight rates could only be secured under government operation by such a deterioration in the quality of the service as would not be tolerated. His position is therefore strongly in favor of the maintenance of the existing system. American roads have cost $50,000 a mile, while German State roads have cost $100,000. The much-vaunted State roads of New South Wales (Australia) "have no double track; they run no fast trains; they accomplish no great feats of engineering." As for the Hungarian cheap zone-tariffs, Mr. Hadley argues that Americans would not endure Hungarian service at Hungarian rates—which is a remark that he ought to have carefully qualified.

AS TO GOVERNMENT REGULATION.

Professor Hadley deems the tendency towards stringent legislative regulation of railroad rates as a real and immediate danger. He criticises the Iowa rate law, quotes the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance platform, and declares that such efforts to bear down earnings tend to check railway construction and to impair the standard of service. He cites the experience of the rate laws of the Granger period as proving that such legislation reacts sharply.

The other form of limiting profits—that of establishing a maximum legal percentage of profits on stock—is pronounced by Mr. Hadley to be invariably delusive in operation. It tempts to extravagance or inefficiency, and the patrons of a road never derive any benefit from the surplus that the stockholders are forbidden to divide among themselves. Mr. Hadley does not allude to the possibility of a division of net surplus earnings between the corporation and the State—a policy that might have many advantages, especially creating a certain mutuality of interest.

NEED OF CORPORATION REFORM.

But, while Mr. Hadley favors the existing system of English and American corporate ownership and operation of railways, he is not blind to the defects of corporation law and to the frequent instances of inefficient and vicious management. The control of railways by men who are Wall street speculators rather than faithful and efficient representatives of bona fide investors is not approved by Mr. Hadley. He suggests that the law should require an actual investment where stock is issued, and that the stockholders should have furnished as much money as the bondholders. He advises investors to insist upon good railway management, and to rid themselves of the control of the speculators. "State socialism will grow more and more powerful," and investors will lose control of large industries, unless they exercise their existing powers ably and wisely.

THE ENGLISH FOLK IN AUSTRALASIA.

Mr. Parkin, in the *Century* for March, gives an interesting account of the way in which our English folk develop under the Southern Cross.

STATE SOCIALISM AT THE ANTIPODES.

The prevailing state socialism is filling the larger towns with good things—excellent museums, splendid libraries, free reading-rooms, parks, botanical gardens, manifold places of interest or amusement. These are for the multitude, and the multitude in Australia is unquestionably becoming southern in its taste for excitement and amusements. For the rich are music, the theatre, and clubs as expensive and almost as luxurious as those of Pall Mall or Piccadilly. For the children of all, excellent schools and universities. So rich and poor alike crowd into the towns, which become large without becoming crowded, so wide is the room for expansion, so perfect the appliances of tram, rail, and boat for the suburban residence. Thus the cities have acquired not only an access of population, but also a social and political dominance which is neither British nor American, and for which only a Continental parallel can be found.

The great difficulty is to get people to go to the land and stay there. There is a dearth of labor on the farms, while the unemployed clamor for food in the towns.

OUR ENGLISH-SPEAKING GREEKS.

Under the sunnier skies of the southern continent our English folk are developing a race that is not unlike the ancient Greeks in its love for physical exercises and for its appreciation of the beauty of nature.

Beautiful public gardens are not confined to Sydney, but form a striking feature of Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, Ballarat, and every considerable Australian town. They enter into the life of the people both for pleasure and for instruction. The services of highly skilled botanists are secured to give them scientific interest. Experiments in acclimatization are constantly carried on, and have a wide range for the advantages of climate. Several have attached to them zoological collections of considerable interest. At Ballarat private generosity has added a beautiful collection of Italian marbles. The brilliancy and profusion of the semi-tropical flowers, and the ease with which large numbers of tree-ferns are reared in light structures of lattice work, make possible effects in gardening which are very striking to northern eyes.

THEIR LOVE OF BEAUTY AND ATHLETICS.

The free way in which money is thus spent on what is simply beautiful, the pride taken in these gardens by all classes, and the evident sense of proprietorship with which the humblest workingman enjoys them as public property maintained for the pleasure of all, seemed to me among the most interesting and satisfactory developments of an extremely democratic condition of society. One fancied that he could already detect in the masses a refinement of taste and softening of manner such as contact with art appears to have given to the Italian and the Greek, and which intimacy with nature in its most beautiful forms might be expected to produce here.

In Australia the thought constantly recurs that if ever the æsthetic side of the Anglo-Saxon is to receive full development, it will be in these southern seas.

Another parallel with ancient life no traveller can help observing in this new land. Since the days of Greece and her Olympic and Isthmian games there certainly has been nothing to match the devotion of the Australians to athletic sports.

THE PARADISE OF TRAMPS.

The country is the paradise of tramps. Nine months out of twelve it is as pleasant to sleep in the open air as it is in the house. Food is cheap and plentiful. There are no workhouses in Australia. In their place are benevolent asylums. One of these institutions near Sydney contained eight hundred men when Mr. Parkin visited it. They were well fed and well clothed, and were smoking their pipes in the pleasant sunshine. Swarms of people sleep every night in the park at Sydney. There is a great deal of activity and energy, but there is a danger that the fibre of the Australians may suffer from the temptations of fulness.

"Moral strenuousness can scarcely be looked for as a characteristic of the popular mind, and circumstances are

not favorable to its development. Neither religious restrictions nor political tyranny has existed to stimulate the severe virtues. The people have never been called upon for any great effort of national self-sacrifice. Still there is abundant motive force in the life of the people, abundant stimulus to effort after social ideas. Nowhere does one find a larger public spirit, nowhere a finer enthusiasm pervading all classes for building up a worthy state and assimilating whatever is best from the outer world."

The wonderful elasticity of the English political system under new conditions is being put to a new and crucial experiment in Australia, and nothing but Mr. Parkin's confidence in the saving common-sense of the New World would lead him to look forward with anything but misgivings as to the future.

THE NEW PEOPLE OF THE NEW WORLD.

There is an excellent article, full of suggestive matter, in the *Nineteenth Century*, entitled "The New World," by Mr. J. W. Cross. He holds that the formula which expresses the full significance of the new-world development may be the expansion of the great humanitarian movement, the central idea of which is industrialism, as opposed to militarism. The new world of the United States of Australasia is founding itself on the evolution of a social faith in which industrialism is a vital tenet and a part of its effective religion. India, Mr. Cross thinks, has always been an effectual bar to the true union of a Greater Britain, and Equatorial Africa will prove a second bar. The extension of the British Empire alarms the mass of voters in Canada and Australia. They are dominated by three main ideas: the sovereignty of their own people, the importance of their own industrial development, and the determination not to meddle with the affairs of other people.

UNITY OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD.

To the mass of the working folk throughout Great Britain Mr. Cross reminds us, "the New World is the ideal world, and in these days, when the voice of the majority is so widely recognized as the voice of God, we need not be surprised—although it may be a rude awakening—to find that Canada and the United States of Australasia will presently follow in the way that the United States of America have led, because they imagine it to be the way of Peace—the way that seems best to secure to them the undisturbed enjoyment of their industries, the precious possession of their individuality and the natural principle of their growth. And just as there cannot be true patriotism in the United States, in Canada, or in Australia, without perpetual loyal recognition of the root from which they have all sprung—from which they have derived their language and their laws, their literature and their religion—so there cannot be true patriotism in England without proper consideration for the best interests of all the offspring; and in whatever way they see fit to work out their own future (by separation or otherwise), we shall be better occupied in strengthening our alliances and our fellowship with the whole 75,000,000 of them, in unifying the sentiment of all the English-speaking peoples, rather than in attempting a partial British Imperial Federation which, with its heterogeneous elements, can never really be welded into a homogeneous structure, because it does not represent any natural principle of growth."

CARDINAL MANNING.

In a paper on "The Church and the Workman," which the Cardinal Archbishop of Capua has contributed to *Merry England* for March, there is the following passage referring to Cardinal Manning:

"In Europe I know none among Catholic Socialists (let the name be permitted me) braver than my beloved friend, Cardinal Manning, a social student fearless in speculation, effectual in enterprise. His conceptions are expressed, not by means of wordy books, but—after the manner of great and decisive intelligences—without nebulous or inaccessible abstractions, in brief, precise, and luminous formulæ. Manning, living as he does in the midst of the independent and tenacious English people, has not hesitated to put himself at the head of Christian 'Socialism.' Friend of the people, because the friend of God, he goes in advance of contemporary philanthropists, economists, philosophers, in his study of the possible means for restoring the dignity and amending the condition of the poor. No man is more beloved by the laborer; and his name is almost as dear among Protestants as among Catholics, among the rich as among the poor. Temperance, arbitration, peace-making, public charity, have in him an eloquent, a persistent, a fearless advocate."

THE WESLEY CENTENARY.

Rev. Hugh Price Hughes.

The best article on Wesley this month is by the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes in the *Nineteenth Century*. Mr. Hughes says:

"All modern religious history is summed up in the two momentous facts that Ignatius Loyola has captured the Catholic Churches, and that John Wesley has captured the Evangelical Churches. Jesuitism and Methodism—these are the two ultimate forms of intense, logical, thoroughgoing intense Christianity. Absolute subjection to the Church, or absolute subjection to the Christ—there is no other alternative for the enthusiastic 'out-and-out' Christian of the twentieth century. Absolute subjection to a creed is no longer possible."

So far, however, are people in general from recognizing the justice of Mr. Hughes's claim, that he tells us that Mark Pattison, the Rector of Lincoln, had to be told three times that there were twenty million Methodists in the world before he would believe it. He suggested that Mr. Hughes meant twenty thousand. "I had not the faintest conception," said Mark Pattison, positively gasping, "that there were so many Methodists." Mr. Hughes speaks with even more authority than if the twenty million Methodists were speaking through his pen. For instance, he says that John Wesley killed Calvinism.

"Wesley and his helpers were the first Christian missioners since 'the coming of the Friars' who reached the masses of the people. The Reformation was essentially a middle-class movement. It never gained either the upper classes or the poor. Evangelical Christianity had not yet reached the upper classes, but the poor are now saturated by it, thanks to the evangel of Wesley."

Again, quoting the authority of Dean Stanley, in order to justify his claim that John Wesley was the founder of the Broad Church party, Mr. Hughes points out that John Wesley always asserted that all sincere men who had never heard of Christ were accepted by God. He thought Mohammedanism was probably an improvement on Oriental Christianity, and admired Ignatius Loyola as one of the greatest of men. It is a pity that so much of Wesley's loving and tolerant spirit seems to have evaporated in the last hundred years. Mr. Price Hughes concludes his paper as follows:

"In a word, Wesley was always willing to adapt his

creed to indisputable facts. He was the first great religious leader in modern times who heartily accepted the Baconian principle of verification in the region of theology. If History did not agree with Dogma, he did not say, like a distinguished ecclesiastic of our own time, 'so much the worse for History,' but so much the worse for Dogma. He gradually abandoned all the most distinctive dogmatic convictions of his early manhood because, when he left academic cloisters to mix with men, he found that his favorite doctrines were inconsistent with indisputable facts. He was the earliest of scientific theologians. Hence nothing that criticism or history may yet reveal can shake the foundations of his faith, which rested, not upon external authority or intellectual speculation, but upon the direct experience of human consciousness, summed up at last in the triumphant exclamation of his dying lips, The best of all is, God is with us."

Archdeacon Farrar's Tribute.

Archdeacon Farrar writes on Wesley in the *Contemporary Review* for March. His paper is very appreciative, and he does not spare the clergy of his own Church for the way in which they treated the Apostle of the Seventeenth Century.

"His vast success was owing," says the writer, "first and foremost, to his inspiring conviction that he was doing the work to which God had called him, and doing it with God's visible benediction. But no small part of the supreme impression which he made upon his age was due to the character which has left to all time a luminous example. They who would beat down the hundred-headed hydra of inveterate evils must use the same Hercules-club of moral conviction and absolute self-sacrifice. The most simple, the most innocent, the most generous of men, he was called a smuggler, a liar, an immoral and designing intriguer, a pope, a jesuit, a swindler, the most notorious hypocrite living. The clergy, I grieve to say, led the way. Rowland Hill called Wesley 'a lying apostle, a designing wolf, a dealer in stolen wares'; and said that he was 'as unprincipled as a rook, and as silly as a jackdaw, first pilfering his neighbor's plumage, and then going proudly forth to display it to a laughing world.' The revival of religion had to make its way among hostile bishops, furious controversialists, jibing and libellous newspapers, angry men of the world, prejudiced juries, and brutal lies. And yet it prevailed, because 'one with God is always in a majority.'"

Other Articles on Wesley.

In the *Newbery House Magazine*, R. Denny Urlin, writing on the centenary of John Wesley's death, points out that the whole of the Wesley machine is legally capable of being worked within the inclosure of the English Church. The conference would in such case continue to be the patrons, as such nominating to all posts of duty, and having legal rights analogous to those of the Simeon Trustees or the Board of Keble College.

In the *Sunday Magazine* for March, Dr. Stephenson, writing on the Patron Saint of his Church, retails the accusation about the doctrine for other worldiness which is sometimes brought against the Evangelicals. He says: "If in the later development of the Evangelical movement, men, who were very anxious to 'save their own souls,' shirked the labors and responsibilities of citizenship, it is not true of the Evangelical movement as a whole. Let any man inquire into the origin of the anti-slavery crusade, of cheap literature, of Sunday-schools and elementary education, of our hospitals for the sick, and of our rescue and reformatory schools, and he will be surprised to find that almost without exception these things which, from a social as well as a religious point of view, are the glory of the Victorian age, took their rise in that 'enthusiasm of humanity' which sprang up with and in the revived religious life of the nation."

Mr. R. E. Prothero writes upon Wesley in *Good Words* for March. He remarks: "His wise catholicity and broad and liberal sympathies are exemplified in the admiration which, at a time when the name excited detestation and disgust, Wesley expressed for Ignatius Loyola. Yet Wesley may, in some respects, be called the Loyola of the eighteenth century. Wesleyanism has stimulated religious sensations rather than deepened religious thought. It has made no mark in theological science. But apart from the natural infirmity of age, there is little to mar his greatness as a religious reformer except a self-confidence which necessarily resulted from his surroundings, and, as it appears to us, an undue dependence upon religious excitement, combined with an assumption of absolute assurance in matters which can only admit of moral persuasion."

MR. GLADSTONE INTERVIEWED.

By Dr. Joseph Parker.

In the *New Review* for March, Dr. Parker publishes extracts from a sort of written catechism which, he says, Mr. Gladstone has been good enough to allow himself to be put through. From this catechism we gather that Mr. Gladstone thinks that the greatest Parliamentary speakers on the Conservative side within his own personal knowledge, have been Peel, Derby, Disraeli, Lyndhurst, and Ellenborough; that in mental power through his sermons Mr. Gladstone thinks that Canon Liddon was the greatest Church of England preacher, and the Rev. Henry Melville in command over his congregations. Up to 1860, Mr. Gladstone regarded O'Connell as the typical Parliamentary Irishman on a large scale, and Shiel on a smaller one. Dr. Parker asked him whether he thought the Church of England had a firmer hold upon the people than it ever had:

"'The Church of England,' he replied, 'suffers much from the general decline of what is called the prestige of churches, but has gained much from the transformation of the clergy.'

"I then varied the inquiry thus: 'Do you think the Church of England pulpit of to-day is equal to its position thirty years ago—in ability, in zeal, in popular sympathy, and theological learning?'

"'Too short a term,' he replied; 'since I was a boy this pulpit has become more liberal and genial, and infinitely more Christian.'

"'I do not believe,' said he, 'in what is known as the interchange of pulpits. With all respect to those clergymen who are willing to preach in Nonconformist pulpits, I must say they do not seem to form a proper conception of their own Church.'"

The following curious story is vouched for by Dr. Parker:

"During his last Premiership I had the honor of breakfasting with him in Downing Street. After breakfast Mr. Gladstone took down a book and read aloud an account of the circumstances under which Ireland was united to Great Britain. The account was so pathetic that Mr. Gladstone could not proceed. He simply broke down and sobbed like a child.

"On this point I may not enlarge; it is introduced to prove that Mr. Gladstone's is a great and sensitive heart."

The only other thing in Dr. Parker's article that is worth mentioning is his estimate of Mr. Gladstone's Jesuitism. He says:

"Loyola himself was but a skeleton of a Jesuit compared with Mr. Gladstone. I now use the word Jesuit in its purest sense and application. All the baby tricks of *The Spiritual Exercises* would come with natural ease to Mr. Gladstone. He believes in long lines and short lines, in dots and notches, in orientation and attitude, in religious marchings, in emblematic colors, in fast and vigil and prostration. All these terms are part of his mother tongue. When he hears them he recognizes them as having heard them in some pre-natal state. They are older than Homer. They are sterner than the dreams of Dante. But is Mr. Gladstone a member of the Romish Church?

"Nothing of the kind. All his assurances on this matter may be received with implicit and absolute confidence. Yet Mr. Gladstone has, one can quite imagine, infinitely more respect for the Sovereign Pontiff than for the Archbishop of Canterbury."

THE PROSPECT OF UNIVERSAL PEACE.

A French Symposium.

MR. ERNEST W. SMITH, in an exceptionally interesting and noteworthy article in the new number of the *Revue des Revues*, sums up various opinions sent him, *apropos* of the Universal Peace Congress, by a number of eminent French literary and political celebrities. M. Frederic Passy, a member of the Institute, and one of the chiefs of the Peace Crusade, remarks that, instead of being styled the Universal Peace Congress, it should be called the Universal Congress of Peace, for "I have never met any person who started with the notion of once and forever, to-day or to-morrow, abolishing the art of warfare. We are called upon to do what we can to better humanity, but to flatter ourselves that we are going to make her ever quite perfect is a snare and a delusion." And this point of view is shared by two well-known Academicians. The Vicomte Melchoir de Vogué, brother-in-law of General Annenkoff and a prominent figure in Parisian society, points out somewhat maliciously that nothing people can say, do, or declare, will prevent quarrels breaking out between two nations as long as human nature remains what it has hitherto been. "History teaches us that peace will never be among us as long as there remains on the earth two men, a loaf of bread, a coin, and a woman between them. I shall be delighted if the approaching Congress succeeds in giving me the lie; I doubt, however, if it will be able to equally prove false history, nature, and Almighty God."

Jules Claretie, the director of the *Théâtre Français*, pleads eloquently the cause of *si vis pacem, para bellum*, observing significantly that peace is only secured by the resolute and strong ones of the earth. The most sincere and thoughtful letter on the subject is that contributed by M. Jules Simon, who was, it will be remembered, one of the French delegates to the Labor Congress held last year in Berlin. The same idea is pithily expressed in M. Ferdinand de Lesseps' short note: "Universal peace will not be declared, but will impose itself, in the natural course of things, by human and commercial federation."

M. Maxime du Camp, after declaring that a volume would be all too small to contain his views on such an important subject, contents himself with laying down at some length what he considers would be a practical code of warfare; its principal points being that no declaration of war be made till the will of the country has been ascertained by plebiscite. In a word, we are to mitigate, as far as possible, a necessary evil.

JEKYLL AND HYDE IN SCIENCE.

Have We More Souls than One?

One of the most interesting of the serious articles of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is a scientific explanation of the Jekyll and Hyde phenomenon of double personality, which is given by M. Alfred Binet. He adds one to the many maladies from which the world is suffering, and describes as a nervous affection of the personality the division of consciousness into several parts with its corollary that we call in common language inconsistency. He says:

"A great number of psychological phenomena are to be explained by a disease of the primality, which consists of a division, or rather a breaking up of the ego; the normal unity of the consciousness is destroyed; several distinct consciousnesses are produced, and each one may have its own perceptions, its memory, and even its moral character."

TWO PERSONALITIES IN ONE BODY.

M. Binet confines himself to hysterical examples in which the disease is distinctly pronounced, and proceeds by a series of experiments to show that a given organism may contain within itself two or more moral personalities. He limits himself also to the human subject, therefore when he speaks of an organism it may for the present be taken for granted that he means a human organism. The undernote of the article is struck in a suggestive paragraph in which he observes that the conditions of partial consciousness and the power of automatic action which accompanies it are present in us all. But it is difficult to study the character and extent of unconscious mental activity in a normal person; for this reason he selects hysterical illustrations, where the subjects may easily have two parallel sets of consciousness.

CONSCIOUS AND UNCONSCIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

There is what he calls the unconscious intelligence and the conscious intelligence; but his experiments also show that the unconscious intelligence is by no means confined to the small automatic acts which we are all familiar with in every-day life—such, for instance, as the fastening of strings on buttons, which we do not see in our daily toilet; or the power by which a musician finds the notes on an instrument at which he does not look.

"The acts of this consciousness may be very complex; they suppose perception, memory, reason, imagination. They reveal, therefore, that there exists in those cases an intelligence which is other than that of the normal ego, and which acts side by side with that ego without its help and without its knowledge."

TWO DISTINCT MEMORIES.

A further development of the argument is to prove that this second consciousness, observable in states of trance, etc., maintains its continuity and carries itself on in the hysteric state as the ordinary consciousness does in the ordinary state. Let one state be called Jekyll and the other Hyde; Jekyll will remember what Jekyll did and continue to act accordingly, while Hyde, who has no knowledge or remembrance of Jekyll, will remember in like manner what Hyde did. Involuntarily the reader will recall the famous "I think, therefore I am," of Descartes, and will ask himself, in anticipation of M. Binet's conclusion, "But if two think, do therefore two exist?" He is fully prepared, therefore, before it comes, for the statement that "we are thus brought by a complete series of experiments to this important conclusion: Several moral personalities, each having consciousness of itself, may rise side by side without mixing in the same organism." After this, there is again this note of re-

minder, that though the fact is only demonstrable as a disease in the hysterically affected patient, there is no proof that it is not equally true of the normal human being, for it is only in the more extreme condition of hypnotic sleep that the states alternate; in the ordinary wakeful condition of hysteria they are usually coexistent, and there is hardly any one who has not at times been made aware of the existence of a double consciousness in his healthiest self.

AFTER DEATH, WHAT THEN?

In relation to "spiritual" manifestations, M. Binet suggests that the moral personalities which have been known to coexist, and to alternate without knowledge of each other, may possibly reach the point of communicating with one another, and that the question asked orally of one personality of the medium, may be answered by another through the hand which raps on the table, or which holds the so-called inspired pencil. The question with which most readers will rise from the article is: If it be indeed true that within one organism there are several moral individualities, what happens when that organism is dissolved by death? Would M. Binet incline to believe in the immortality of many souls for each body, or in none?

WANTED, A NEW CHARTER.

By the late Editor of the London "Star."

GENERAL BOOTH has been for some time struggling to draw up a new Charter, and has now got about three or four points. As he has not yet even completed his rough draft, I will not say anything more about that. Mr. Massingham, being temporarily relieved of the editorship of the *Star*, has turned his attention in the same direction, and in the *New Review* for March he announces that the moment is historically ripe for a new Charter, and in order to meet this demand he offers the following modest points:

1. The Land for the People.
2. An Eight-Hour Day.
3. The Educational Ladder.
4. A People's Parliament.
5. The Free Commune.
6. Taxation of the Idlers.
7. Pensions for the Aged.

The following is Mr. Massingham's explanation of his charter, which, however, can be made to mean anything or nothing, according as to whether a candidate chooses to maximize or minimize. Mr. Massingham, it will be seen, maximizes:

Point 1 would include allotments at fair rents (the half-acre plot as a beginning), full national control of the land monopolies, such as the railways, with the municipalization of the local tram and train services, and the regulation of their fares (on the zone system) in the interest of the town worker in his suburban home, and of wages and hours in behalf of the railway employees. Of course, it would cover the municipalization of land values.

The starting-point of 2 would be the proclamation of a normal working day for State, municipal, and monopoly employees, the extension of the Factory Acts to the men, women, and children employed in the sweated industries, and the cautious adoption of a system of local option in hours for the fully organized trades.

3. The Educational Ladder would begin with free elementary, evening, and continuation schools, coupled with technical instruction, and would lead by the path of scholarships from the Board Schools to the open University.

4. The People's Parliament involves the payment of its members, and, as a basis, the vote of the adult nation, irrespective of property or residence, guaranteed by the State officials, so as to carry with it a fair representation of the proletariat, who now claim less than one member for a million workers.

5. The Free Commune implies open District and Parish Councils, endowed with their proportion of the tithe, and with powers of land administration, the effective municipalization of the services of light and heat and water, the regulation of the liquor traffic, the gradual rehousing of the poor, and the enlargement of the public sources of health and pleasure, much of which could be effected in London, and in most flourishing townships, by taking over yearly the unearned increase of land value.

Point 6 may be attained by freeing the people's breakfast table, and replacing the food taxes by municipal and equalized death duties on real property, and a graduated income-tax, equitably levied on earned and unearned revenues.

Finally, Points 5 and 7 would realize the essential idea of the Poor Law, apart from its needlessly debasing elements, and, without at once interfering with voluntary thrift, would freely restore to the worn-out toiler, in a degree of modest dignity and comfort, the unexpended value of his life's work.

Within this programme, Mr. Massingham thinks, lies a very dayspring of hope for the masses. He has little hope of the existing parties, although I am glad to see that he refers favorably to Sir John Gorst's "admirable and most suggestive speech at Chatham, a speech full of the best kind of statesmanship, as the two parties, now almost dominated by capital, understand statesmanship."

DR. KOCH'S BOYHOOD.

In the *Deutsche Revue* for February and March Herr Biewend writes of the boyhood of Dr. Koch, and his article is of value in so far that next to nothing of the early days of the discoverer of the bacillus seems to have as yet come to the knowledge of the public; indeed, all interest seems to have been concentrated in the illustrious bacillus itself. Born on Dec. 11, 1843, Robert Koch was the third child of a family of thirteen. Of this large family nine are still alive, and, with the exception of one brother, all of them are married and have families. Six brothers and one sister have founded homes in America; one brother is employed by a mining company in Tarnowitz, and the other sister has married Herr Biewend, the author of the article. The duties of the father seem to have left him little time to devote to his wife and children, but the leisure he had he was delighted to spend in his family circle.

THE YOUNG NATURALIST.

In the evenings the children would either gather round him to listen to his wonderful tales of travel, or he would wander out with them in the neighboring woods and valleys. Both Robert and his father were passionate lovers of nature, but the father loved it more as a great whole, while Robert from his earliest days looked at it rather with the eye of the scientist. No plant, no rare beetle or butterfly, no mineral ever escaped him. All he needed was a friend to dismember his finds and explain all he knew about them. His uncle, the late Dr. D. Biewend, on his frequent visits to the neighborhood, often

accompanied him on his scientific expeditions, and the children of his uncle, not his own brothers and sisters were usually the attentive listeners on these occasions. The mother devoted herself to the utmost to her family, but she suffered more than the father from their slender means. Yet with her constant worries, she managed to find time to enter in a diary all the more important events connected with the family. In 1854 Koch's father acquired a little property of his own at Klausthal, and the family took up their abode there. The dwelling-house, which was situated in a little park-like garden, commanded a charming view of the green meadows, the pine woods, and the hills and valleys as far as the Brocken itself, which bounded the prospect on the east. To the delight of the children the farm-yard was not left long uninhabited. Horses, cows, swine, poultry, even a pair of foxes, and dogs and cats of course, were procured. Robert was at that time ten years old. He soon arranged an aquarium, and in addition kept live singing birds which he got in the woods, caught mice and tamed them, and killed animals of every kind for their skins.

HOW HE CAUGHT THE CATS.

Cats were his special enemies because of the devastation they wrought among his caged birds and birds of the garden. At length, all unknown to the father, a trap for the cats was constructed in the garden bushes, and Robert and his friend, our author, slipped each victim into a sack and immediately tied it up. The head was then carefully got into a corner, and with the help of a noose the animal was strangled in a few moments. What the animal looked like they only saw after the bag was opened; but it quieted their consciences to find that out of twelve cats caught in succession not one of them belonged to any of their neighbors. The animals were skinned while warm, and the skins were given to the tanner, to be returned in the form of a warm fur-lined jacket, as a Christmas present for Robert's mother. The boys played the wildest games; no tree was too high for them and no hedge too difficult for them to get over. Danger was but an incentive, but they did not escape unhurt. Robert and a younger brother each got an arm broken.

THE BOON OF POVERTY.

The cares of the parents never oppressed the children in the least. Their food was the plainest; sugar, tea, and coffee were only known by name, white bread was Sunday morning fare, and meat was eaten at dinner only twice or thrice a week. Their dress was equally simple. As the younger members inherited their clothes from the elder ones, wonderfully strange were the effects sometimes produced. But Koch's happiest reminiscences are associated with the free life of those Klausthal days, and it was many years after his father's death before he could bring himself to visit the place which had fallen into strange hands. Fourteen years afterwards, however, he was able to buy it back and revive the old memories. From Robert Biewend's second installment, we gather that Koch was by nature less given to bodily exercise than his brothers and sisters, and that he would hide himself in a quiet corner to pursue his studies in natural history. In this respect he received much encouragement from his grandfather Biewend, also a lover of natural science, with a special taste for the collecting and arranging of minerals, plants, insects, and the like. Koch also inherited his fondness for the game of chess from this grandfather. But the article is chiefly a picture of Koch's career at the University of Göttingen.

A FRENCHMAN ON THE SALVATION ARMY.

M. VALBERT, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, takes his own ingenious view of the authorship of "In Darkest England." He admits of no doubt that Mr. Booth is the real author of his book; but "there are in him two men, and each in turn has held the pen. I mean that Mr. Booth has had for a colleague the General of the Salvation Army, and I regret it. For all that there is of good in the book I honor Mr. William Booth. All that is absurd and puerile I attribute to the General." On this assumption M. Valbert bases a criticism which would not be his if it were not ironical as well as appreciative. His sympathy and admiration are throughout reserved for the man, and the shafts of his cynicism are let freely loose on the General.

THE SALVATION ARMY AND THE JESUITS.

The sins against taste with which the Salvation Army is so often charged do not escape his flagellation, and causes him to repudiate almost indignantly the comparison which has been made between the Army and the Order of Jesuits. "The Jesuits, whatever may be thought of them, either for good or evil, were at least learned teachers, and applied themselves to cultivating the mind," etc.; "whereas the Salvation Army prides itself upon being the religion of the illiterate." "But he who desires to influence crowds must not aim high." And then, after quoting Jotham's parable of the olive, the fig, and the vine, who would not leave their fruits to take the leadership of the forest, that was so promptly accepted by the bramble, M. Valbert observes:

"The moral of this apologue is that those nations who pride themselves on producing good fruits are less consumed than others by the passion for reigning, and that to certain undertakings noble ambition is an obstacle."

THE "GENERAL."

This is severe, but it represents only M. Valbert's attitude towards the "General." The general who indulges in half-thought-out dreams of Utopias where criminal lunatics shall "grow tulips and roses" at the expense of honest labor; the general who prefers anecdotes to statistics, and refuses to modify the attributes of his self-created dictatorship to accord with the requirements of common-place book-keeping; the general who ignores the labors of all his predecessors in the same field; the general who has inaugurated the reign of autocratic and mysterious philanthropy, and substituted himself for the laws of righteousness; the general who also, it must be admitted, has incensed and perhaps tortured his critic by a shocking "abuse of the drum"—for him M. Valbert has only ridicule and scorn.

MR. BOOTH.

For Mr. Booth, who really cares about the well-being of John Jones, and cannot rest until some means of providing John Jones with dinner has been found, M. Valbert has hearty sympathy. The Mr. Booth who is prepared to train agriculturists for the colonies; the Mr. Booth who has known how to arouse enthusiasm and enlist working sympathy in the lot of those more unhappy than ourselves; the Mr. Booth who has created a widespread movement of charity without regard for national limits; the Mr. Booth who has not only organized the Salvation Army, but has devoted to it the brain, the heart, the indefatigable activity, the whole personal life of his family, as well as of himself, is an individual for whom all right-thinking men can feel respect. To this man M. Valbert gives sincere wishes for the success of his new scheme.

PHILANTHROPY VERSUS RELIGION.

All that there is in it of practical philanthropy attracts him as much as the religious propaganda and the undue prominence of a not very sympathetic personality repels. It is, he very justly observes, by the events that the scheme must now be judged. Mr. Booth asked for a sign, and it has been given to him. The dew of gold has fallen on his fleece. "He has promised too much and received too much not to be in honor bound now to proceed." And the article ends with a somewhat extended interpretation of the parable from which it set out: "There are so many evils to cure in this world that we must accept the good which is done, no matter what its form or method. Though the fruits of the bramble and their sharp savor are repugnant to a delicate palate, do not let us despise them so long as they serve to feed the poor who have nothing else. If Mr. Booth, without performing all the miracles that he promises, succeeds in comforting a certain amount of sorrow, everything else may be forgiven, even his boasting and his injustice. There is an Eastern proverb which says, 'If benevolence has far-reaching hands and swift-advancing feet, it matters nothing that its grimace displeases thee. Thou hast no need to look it in the face.'"

THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

Lady Dufferin, having lived four years in India, has had many opportunities of studying the condition of her own sex in that great dependency. In the *Nineteenth Century* for March she endeavors to correct the erroneous impression which prevails as to the wretchedness of female life in India. An enormous proportion of the women go about as freely as if they were men. She says: "The lower-caste women in India, who are not kept behind the purdah, but may be seen in the streets of the towns and villages and in the country districts, are as free as most European peasantry, as happy and as cheerful."

And as for the higher classes, who are kept shut up in the zenanas, Lady Dufferin says that she thinks the general impression as to their imprisonment is a misunderstanding.

"The impressions I carried away from my visits to zenanas were invariably pleasant ones. In spite of the shortcomings of interpreters and the want of a common language, I never left a zenana without being deeply impressed by the gentleness, friendliness, and charm of manner I found there. But I, for my part, consider that under the present conditions of Eastern life the zenana system offers many undoubted advantages. I think that neither the men nor the women of the country are prepared for its abolition; and while I would earnestly advocate improvements calculated to give interests, occupations, out-door exercise, and innocent amusements to zenana women, I have no desire to touch their privacy; and, in arranging for their medical relief, every effort was made by me, and by those who worked with me, to respect to the very utmost all the laws which govern the purdah system."

The peculiar trials of an Indian woman's life result from the hideous atrocity of child marriage, by which little girls are often compelled to become mothers before they are thirteen or fourteen. At present one woman in five is a widow, the majority of whom have been betrothed before they were ten, and have become widows without ever being married. To an Indian woman, a husband is the aim and object of life. He is her only *raison d'être*, and Lady Dufferin does not see how the sentiment with regard to widowhood is to be modified by any reforms which can be suggested. She thinks the best way to help Indian women is by supplying them with medical relief. "In most cases no man would, under any circumstances whatever, be allowed to enter the zenana. No man would ever be called in to attend confinement cases, and for all female diseases and chronic cases, Indian women are practically without any medical aid whatever."

SILVER AS A CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

To what extent and by what measures shall the use of silver as money be continued? is the question which Mr. Geo. S. Boutwell, a former Secretary of the United States Treasury, asks himself, and discusses at some length in the March number of *The Forum*. He leads up to the discussion proper with a running review of the silver legislation of the United States during the last decade. The results of this legislation justifies, this writer maintains, the use of silver as the most available, the most valuable, and the least dangerous means of reinforcing the currency. That the currency needs reinforcing is not taken for granted. Figures and statistics are given to show that there is not gold enough in existence to carry on the commerce of the world. The present annual output of the world's gold available for coinage does not furnish more than $80,000,000. This sum is manifestly inadequate to meet the growing business needs of England, Germany, and the United States, to say nothing of other countries where industry has reached a high degree of development. Neither would this annual output of gold be adequate if the use of silver should be limited by the countries of the world to subsidiary coins. "Either all commercial nations must use both gold and silver upon an agreed ratio of relative value, or some nations may use gold exclusively, while other nations must accept silver altogether, or as the chief part of their currency." The United States has adopted the latter policy, and must abide by it. To demonetize silver, and thereby withdraw the vast sum of $376,000,000 worth of silver coin from our currency, would bring financial ruin to industries generally throughout the United States. Thus Mr. Boutwell reasons.

CONTINUE THE PRESENT POLICY.

But what shall we do? Continue, he says, the purchase of silver bullion upon substantially the present basis, limiting the market for this product to the United States. From 1887 to 1889 the silver increase for the world was $37,000,000, of which increase only $11,000,000 came from the mines of the United States. To throw open the market to the entire world would destroy the silver-mining industry of the United States by stimulating the production of silver in Mexico and South America, where the mines are reputed to be richer than those in this country. Furthermore, the United States should use every available means to extend the use of silver in other countries. The comparatively small annual yield of gold may not be adequate to meet the demands of growing business and of increasing popularity in Germany and Great Britain, and thus those countries may be forced to accept the bimetallic system. With this hope to cherish, Mr. Boutwell bids us be content with our present policy of restricted coinage.

In closing he restates an old monetary doctrine very well. "Omitting all reference to possible ultimate consequences, it may be assumed of a nation in which the volume of currency is increasing that there will be activity

in business and an aspect of general prosperity. On the other hand, there will be depression, discontent, and finally bankruptcy, more or less universal, in a country in which, through a continuing series of years, the volume of currency decreases in proportion to population and to the demands of business."

THE CANADIAN QUESTION.

Mr. Wiman's Views.

MR. ERASTUS WIMAN had something to say about "The Struggle in Canada," and said it in the last number of the *North American Review*. His article, which was written about thirty days before the elections in Canada, treats of the condition of political affairs then existing in that country. "The struggle in Canada wasover the question of commercial relations with the United States. The Liberal party were sworn to the policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity—a policy which means close trade relations with the United States and a common tariff with the United States against the rest of the world. The Tory party stood for what is known as 'The National Policy,' the result of which is isolation and commercial belligerency. A high rate of duty against American manufacturers; an antiquated and harsh interpretation of the fisheries treaty; a railway policy menacing American profit; a discrimination against bottoms in Canadian waterways; a denial of bonding privileges for fish and grain, and a general policy of commercial hostility pervades the politics of the Tory. Loyalty to the British crown, and mock sentimentality as to treason and rebellion are somehow mixed up with this apparent desire to get the better of the American people."

GROWTH OF RECIPROCITY SENTIMENT.

The desire for reciprocal relations between the two countries originated only about four years ago in Canada, but since that time has had a rapid growth. Indeed, so swiftly did the movement for a closer commercial union, once started, spread among the people that Sir John and his party, to secure themselves against certain defeat later, felt obliged to have Parliament dissolved a year in advance of its legal expiration. The dissolution was decided upon simply and solely to prevent another year of educational effort, conscious that, were it permitted, it would dispose of any claim the Tory party had to any continuance of confidence. The dissolution of Parliament at this time, coming as it did just as the census was due and a reapportionment was in order, practically disfranchised a hundred thousand young men. The official list of voters having been revised only up to 1889, no young man less than twenty-three years of age could vote because of the absence of his name from the list.

ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME.

In the closing pages of his article Mr. Wiman's forecasting a possible Liberal defeat—a defeat which later came—says: "It is impossible that two great nations, side by side with each other, having so many interests in common, and whose destiny and future are so closely interwoven, can long remain commercially hostile to each other. It may be that a continuance and prolonged dose of McKinleyism are necessary for the education of the Canadian people. It is just possible that the high duty which the Foster tariff enforces in Canada is essential to proper education. These results will all follow the defeat of the Liberal party. The fact that Sir John urges reciprocity in natural products, and tries to delude the farmers of Canada into the belief that a partial reciprocity is possible, shows how desperate is the need of the Tory party. Every one acquainted with the question knows how utterly impossible is a partial reciprocity, so far as the United States are concerned. An enlarged market for manufacturers is the essential basis of the new movement for reciprocity. If manufactures are omitted, there is no ground to seek an extension into new markets; and it has been aptly said that 'one might just as well attempt to build a railway to the moon as to get reciprocity from the United States with the omission of the manufactured interests.' It shows how desperate are the straits to which the Tory party have been driven when they undertake to obtain what they know cannot be got, and run the risk of the disaster which will certainly follow their utter failure in the future."

A Nova Scotian Forecast.

THE HON. J. W. LONGLEY, Attorney-General for Nova Scotia, discusses in *The Fortnightly* for March the probable future of Canada. Mr. Longley evidently believes that Canada will ultimately become independent, although he admits that independence has not reached the stage of practical politics. There is no knowing how soon it may reach that stage.

"It is too soon to say to what extent this feeling will spread, and how soon it may reach the stage of practical action. Nothing has occurred of late to give it any direct impetus. Any friction between the Canadian Government and the Colonial Office might call the full strength of the independence sentiment into formidable existence, but this does not seem likely to occur. Therefore one can but form general opinions as to the trend of events. Granted that the Colonial relation is to terminate some day, it is not too much to say that independence seems, at present, the most probable solution."

Hence he argues that: "If those who are concerned in the scheme of concentrating the powers of the English race, and making the forces of the English-speaking people at home and abroad a unit for the common glory and the common strength, addressed themselves to the work of securing enduring alliances with those great colonies which shall hereafter establish an independent existence, it would be likely to prove a more practicable undertaking than anything involved in any shadowy project of federation, which presents enormous difficulties, and may prove short-lived even if accomplished."

Mr. Longley is a little bit of a dreamer, as may be seen from the following passage: "The people of Great Britain can view with complacency the creation of an effective navy by the United States as well as Canada. Blood is thicker than water, and whatever little family jars may now and then occur between those great English-speaking peoples, if the day should ever come when British interest and honor were in real peril, owing to European combinations, depend upon it the star-spangled banner, floating proudly from the masts of American warships, would be found floating beside the glorious old Union Jack. This, perhaps, sounds too pretty, but it is not Utopian."

Still he may be right when he says: "The question of defence, which in Europe is such a formidable one, does not present the same difficulties in America. North America is practically divided between the United States and Canada, both English-speaking countries, and happily free from the entanglements of European diplomacy."

At the same time it might be much better to have Canada and the United States united with England, South Africa, and Australasia in a peace and war alliance, which would practically make the naval forces of the confederation available for defence of the common interests of the whole English-speaking world.

A BRITISH COMMERCIAL UNION.

In the *Nineteenth Century* for March Lord Dunraven explains what he means by the Commercial Union of the Empire. He says:

"My proposition is that a duty of about 10 or 15 per cent. should be imposed upon foreign products, and that a portion of the revenue so raised—one-half per cent., one per cent., or two per cent., or whatever was necessary—should be set aside to form a fund for imperial defence as limited in the way I have suggested. Such a fund would, of course, have to be administered, audited, and accounted for, by a council representative of all the contributory parties. There can be no taxation without representation. But no difficulty would arise in a limited case of that kind. A council conferring some honorable dignity and distinction upon its members could be formed of eminent men selected by the Colonies, of the Ministers interested here at home, and of the naval and military advisers of the Crown. It would not be necessary for them to meet at very frequent intervals, and their duties would not involve any great sacrifice of time or trouble. The greatest danger to which the Empire is exposed undoubtedly lies in the comparatively defenceless condition of its commerce."

He maintains that this is neither protection nor retaliation; it is in accordance with the wish of the colonists, and would tend to strengthen and consolidate the forces which hold the Empire together.

"If, as the great colonies wax strong and wealthy, the feeling of mutual responsibility and mutual obligation grows stronger and the national instinct gathers weight, then a common fund for the common purposes that I have mentioned will develop into some form of Imperial Federation.

"But all these matters lie hid in the womb of time, and need not now be considered: they are interesting for speculation, but possess no practical value in discussion at present. All that can now be done is to plant a sound principle by providing a fund for certain purposes in which we are all individually and collectively especially interested, and by adopting preferential treatment within the Empire."

SENATOR SHERMAN ON THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

First place is given in *The Forum* for March to an article by Senator Sherman, of Ohio, on "The Nicaragua Canal." Power to build this inter-oceanic canal has been granted by the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to a private association of citizens of the United States, known as the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, which has already entered upon the work of construction. Senator Sherman urges strongly the policy of Government aid in the construction of the projected waterway, that the enterprise may be secured against failure and against the possibility of its control being transferred to commercial rivals.

ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED.

He gives three advantages to be derived by the United States from a waterway connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific. The first is the advantage of a direct route around the world—an advantage to be shared by other commercial nations as well. To discover such a route was the cherished hope of Columbus. The hope of the civilized world since that time has been to effect some open way across the isthmus.

The second advantage to be gained from the construction of this canal is the establishment through it of water communications between the Western and Eastern States. "Vessels sailing from New York to San Francisco are now compelled to pass around Cape Horn, a distance of 19,000 miles. The enormous quantities of wheat, lumber and other articles produced on the Pacific coast can now be transported to the Atlantic States only by 3,000 miles of railway, or by a long voyage around South America, so that the entire value of these productions is often consumed in the expense of the journey."

A third advantage to be secured from the opening of this canal is that it will give our people a community of interests with the Western coasts of Mexico and South America, now substantially closed to our commerce. The commerce of these coasts, being compelled to go around Cape Horn, can from that point reach with less difficulty the markets of Europe than the markets of our own country; while, if the canal be constructed, there will be a safe, well-protected water route between the Western ports of the American continent and our chief commercial cities.

TO VIVIFY THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The canal will, for the first time, make possible an enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine, hitherto a mere dogma in American policy. The communion of interests between the American States will be enormously strengthened by this work. The South American Republics are patterned after ours; there can be no clashing of interests between us. For many years they are not likely to be manufacturing countries, but will be devoted mainly to agriculture and mining. They would naturally exchange their gold, silver, sugar, coffee, tropical fruits, guano, and other sources of wealth for the manufactures and productions of the United States.

PROGRESS AND OTHERWISE IN AMERICA.

While the question of raising the age of consent at which marriage may be permitted is preoccupying the attention of the Government and people of India, *The Arena* calls attention to another phase of the same subject, which is not attracting as much attention as it should in the United States of America. The age of consent, however, in Western counties does not mean the age of marriage, but the age at which illicit intercourse is to be criminal. The editor of *The Arena* has some vigorous pages devoted to this subject, in which he appreciatively speaks of the part Mr. Stead was privileged to play in this matter. He points out that within the last few years the age of consent has been raised, in a score or so of American States, from seven and ten years to from twelve to sixteen, but he says, "we must not allow ourselves to be deceived by the delusive hope that man is growing more moral, high-minded, and humane. There is a reason for those changes, a reason as significant as it is well known to students of this problem. The *Pall Mall Gazette* revelations brought this tremendous reaction. That exposure was the grandest single act which has marked our epoch in recent years. America felt the thrill of horror that the *Pall Mall Gazette* has awakened." He continues:

"In vain did conservatism endeavor to suppress the discussion and the details of the revelation on the threadbare plea that it was dangerous for the people, and especially young people, to know the truth. *The revelations were dangerous for the moral lepers.* They awak-

ened parents to the perils before their daughters, and revealed to girls the snares that confronted them. They did more. They created that healthy public sentiment for right and justice that is always evinced when agitation unmasks a great wrong. New York was the first State to raise the age of consent from ten to sixteen years. Other States followed her example, but only after hard-fought battles, and in many instances the age has been only increased to twelve or thirteen years."

DANGER OF REACTION.

Instead of steadily carrying out this good work there has been a return in many quarters to a policy of reserve, which has been immediately taken advantage of by the other side in order to win back the vantage ground from which they were driven in 1886:

"Efforts are being put forth to reduce the age of consent. For example, in New York last year, where Senator McNaughton introduced into the State Senate a bill to reduce the age of consent from sixteen to fourteen years, the judiciary committee reported favorably, and had it not been discovered, just as its framers were preparing to crowd it through in the closing hours, it would doubtless have been passed. A few papers were courageous enough to denounce the bill in unmeasured terms, and it was killed. On the very day that Senator McNaughton introduced his bill to reduce the age of consent to fourteen years, an elderly man was convicted in the Court of General Sessions in New York City for abducting a fourteen-year-old school girl.

"It is noteworthy that the sessions at which efforts are made to reduce the legal age of consent are always secret, it being alleged by the advocates for reducing the age of consent that the subject is not one which it is fit for women to hear about! It is to be hoped that there are not many men in American legislatures who would care to have their names associated with such measures; but the case is bad enough if, after all the work of these long years, it be true that in the States of Minnesota, Colorado, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Texas, Idaho, and South Dakota the age of consent is only ten years!"

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

Promoters of University Extension in this country will find valuable information on the growth of this movement in England, in the *Andover Review* for March. The account contributed is by Mr. Robert A. Woods, of Toynbee Hall, London.

The plan of University Extension was first given a trial in England in 1872. This movement for the extension of University instruction to the people at large has since spread rapidly. There are now close to two hundred and fifty extension centres in England. Over 40,000 persons attended the courses of lectures given during the year 1889, as against 16,752 persons during the year 1885. Extension work is carried on in England by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Victoria, and by the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching.

HOW THE WORK IS CARRIED ON.

The methods of extension are described by Mr. Woods. "The two old Universities and the London Society each have a head office, in charge of men who give their whole time to directing extension work. Early in the Spring of the year, the list of subjects in history, economics, literature, and science, with the names of the lecturers, is made out and sent to the local centres. The secretary of each centre must report his committee's first, second, and third choices for lecturers and subjects. From all the applications, the assignments are made out according to the selection of places by lecturers, and the possibility of convenient railway arrangements." By the middle of the summer the programme is complete.

THE LECTURES GIVEN.

The lectures are about an hour in length. "As far as possible, specimens and diagrams are brought into use. The magic lantern is found to be a very valuable aid. With every lecture, a number of questions are given out for further study. The students are expected to write out their replies to these and send them by mail to the lecturer." Classes for discussion are held in connection with the lecture courses. Examinations are given at the end of the courses, and all who pass receive certificates, the best students receiving in addition prizes and honors.

LOCAL CENTRES.

The account given of the organization of local centres is instructive. "The local centres usually have their origin through some University man, or other intelligent person, who is acquainted with the extension movement and wishes to try to gain its benefits for his own town. Through his influence, a committee is formed, and a secretary for the branch appointed. Then a good deal of active missionary work has to be done to get people sufficiently interested to come to the lectures and pay the fees. In most cases, a public meeting is held, at which some representative of University Extension is present to give information. As soon as it becomes possible to guarantee the payment of the lecturer's charges, the centre is ready to begin its work. Sometimes the lectures are given at a local college, and are made part of its programme. Public libraries and mechanics' institutes occasionally take the responsibility of engaging the lecturers."

University Extension has greatly influenced the growth of local colleges in England. A few colleges can be traced back directly to extension centres, and many have been strengthened by the movement. Relations between the Universities and the local centres are kept up by means of summer meetings—especially is this true of the Oxford University Extension system. Last Summer fully a thousand students attended the Summer meeting held at Oxford. The University Extension movement, with its grand centres, its local centres and its Summer meetings, closely resembles the educational movement carried forward by the Chautauqua Association in this country. In fact, they represent the same idea—the education of the masses.

PLEASURE VS. ETHICS IN FICTION.

In the March *Atlantic*, Miss Agnes Repplier defends her position taken a year ago in an article on "Fiction in the Pulpit." In that paper she dissented strongly from the theory that fiction should primarily be used to convey lessons in ethics, and paid her respects to such works as Robert Elsmere, John Ward, Preacher, and the Kreutzer Sonata. Her present article, entitled "Pleasure: A Heresy," is in reply to the numerous criticisms, printed and private, that her thesis has evoked. Stated in the simplest terms, she holds that "the sole business of a novel-writer is to give us pleasure, and his sole duty is to give it to us within decent and prescribed limits." She tilts a keen lance against the people who regard the novel as a medium for the inculcation of social or ethical doc-

trines, rather than a product of pure literary and artistic workmanship. She distinctly dissents from the view that "the business of fiction is to elevate our moral tone; to teach us the stern lessons of life; to quicken our sense of duty; to show us the dark abysses of fallen nature; to broaden our spiritual vistas; to destroy our old comfortable creeds; to open our half-closed eyes; to expand our souls with the generous sentiments of humanity; to vex us with social problems and psychological conundrums; to gird us with chain armor for our daily battles; to do anything or everything, in short, except simply give us pleasure."

WORSHIPPING AT DARK ALTARS.

It is against the Ibsens and the Tolstois in particular that Miss Repplier obviously desires to be regarded as protesting. Her comment upon certain Bostonian Ibsen readings is slightly irreverent, as instance the following: "It was a curious and rather melancholy experience, a year ago, to hear the comments of those patient women who devoted their afternoons to Ibsen readings, and to turning over in their minds the new and unprofitable situations thus suggested. The discussions that followed were invariably ethical, never critical; they had reference always to some moral conundrum offered by the play, never to the artistic or dramatic excellence of the play itself. Was Nora Helmer justified, or was she not, in abandoning her children with explicit confidence to the care of Mary Ann? Had Dr. Wangel a right, or had he not, to annul his own marriage tie with the primitive simplicity of the King of Dahomey? . . . We try so hard to be happy—we have such need each of his little share of happiness; yet Ibsen, troubling the soul more even than he troubles the senses, has chosen to employ his God-given genius in deliberately lessening our small sum of human joy. When shall we cease to worship at such dark altars?"

THE DIDACTIC CRITICISM.

Commenting upon Mr. Ruskin's unwillingness to let you enjoy Florence unless you consent to see subtle marvels in certain bits of fresco that he deems ineffably beautiful, Miss Repplier proceeds to say of the ethical criticism that takes the exclusive and didactic form: "On precisely the same principle you are commanded to cleave to Tolstoi, not because he has written able novels, but because these novels teach a great many things which it is desirable you should know and believe; you are bidden to revere George Meredith, not because he has given the world some brilliant and captivating books, but because these books contain a tonic element fitted for your moral reconstruction. If you do not sufficiently value these admirable lessons, then you are told, in language every whit as contemptuous as Mr. Ruskin's, to amuse yourself, by all means, with Lever, and Gaboriau, and Jules Verne; for all higher fiction is, like the art of Florence, a sealed book to your understanding."

There is, after all, nothing so very alarming in Miss Repplier's "heresy." The "pleasure" that she defends is not akin to levity or recklessness, but is that serene and wholesome delight that belongs in all ages to the true and beautiful in art. Perhaps she differs less radically from her critics than she supposes.

A LINK BETWEEN JAPAN AND AMERICA.

In an open letter to the *Century Magazine*, Mr. Horace F. Cutter gives a most interesting and touching illustration of the Japanese spirit and character. He speaks of two monuments—one erected in California by the Emperor of Japan as a tribute to the memory of an American citizen, Matthew Scott, and the other has just been erected by humble villagers in Japan "to commemorate the goodness of the United States." Mr. Cutter gives the following translation of the inscription, made by Mr. Kawagita, the Japanese consul at San Francisco:

In September, 1885, an American vessel was wrecked off the island of Tanegashima, and the whole of the crew perished with the exception of twelve men. Of these, seven persons entered the one remaining boat, and the other five constructed a raft, and after several days of suffering effected a landing on Tanegashima, and wandered about almost exhausted by hunger and thirst. Seven of them went to the village of Akimura on Tanegashima, and were succored by Mr. Iwatsbo, an inhabitant of that place, while the remaining five, having separated from their comrades, wandered about during the night near the village of Sekimura, another village of Tanegashima, calling for help. Fortunately Mr. Furuda, a resident of this place, being out fishing, heard their cries and took the sufferers into his own home.

In the mean time all the inhabitants of these villages, hearing of this unfortunate event, promptly gave food and clothing, and every possible assistance to the shipwrecked sailors, by which means they were restored to their usual strength. After this they were accompanied by the village officers to Kagoshima, the capital of Kagoshima Prefecture, and from there they were returned to their own country.

The Government of the United States, being grateful for the kind treatment shown by the villagers towards these American sailors, awarded gold medals to Messrs. Iwatsbo and Furuda, and a sum of money to each rescuer; and further, in March, 1889, with the approval of Congress, the said Government sent through our Foreign Department the sum of $5,000 as a reward to all the people of the two mentioned villages.

Our Government transmitted this money to Mr. Watanabe, the Governor of Kagoshima Prefecture, and by him it was sent to Mr. Omodaka, the chief magistrate of the district of Kumaje.

Upon the receipt of the said $5,000, the latter magistrate, after holding a careful consultation with the people of the villages, bought the Japanese Government bonds known as the consolidated funds, and divided them between the schools of Sekimura and Akimura, the interest upon the same to be appropriated towards the annual educational expenditures.

This wise action of the magistrate thus provides for the perpetual education of our posterity, and at the same time immortalizes the goodness of the United States Government.

Therefore, we, the people of these villages, acting in harmony, erect this monument and inscribe thereon all these facts, together with the following verse, which we dedicate to posterity in immortal commemoration of the goodness of the United States Government:

The principle of loving our neighbor
Is a very important matter.
Our Emperor made this Golden Rule;
We act in accordance with it.
We must help each other in calamity,
For sympathy is the law of nature.
Our act was humble, but its reward was great.
So, perceiving the spirit of the Giver,
We accept this gift forever
And dedicate it to the education of our children.

When the Emperor's "Golden Rule" is more commonly observed, the ordinary relations between great nations and small ones will be radically improved. What act of neighborly kindness ought America not to perform towards Japan, whenever occasion offers? It is to be hoped that the Japanese Government may in the early future have occasion to erect a mammoth monument in memory of the staunch friendship of the United States in helping to secure a revision of the commercial treaties under which Europe is throttling Japan.

SUPPOSED TENDENCIES TO SOCIALISM.

Professor William Graham, of Queen's College, Belfast, in the March number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, takes a thoroughly optimistic view of the present social arrangement. He says, in substance, that the alleged tendencies to socialism are chiefly two: the tendency of the State to widen its functions, especially in the economic sphere, and the tendency to increased concentration of wealth. That the former tendency exists in the modern State, and that it is to a certain extent socialistic, Professor Graham admits, but he claims that this tendency will not increase fast nor go far unless the second should develop and "show itself mischievous." This second, the concentration of capital, also exists; is an increasing tendency; and under certain circumstances of abuse might lead to socialism, "not because of its affinities, since it is the very opposite of socialism, but by way of repulsion." "The real tendency at present is to the greater massing together of separate portions of capital owned by many capitalists, small, great, and of moderate dimensions; to the concentration of capital certainly, but not to its concentration in single hands; to the union of capitals for a common purpose, while still separately owned."

THE CONCENTRATION OF CAPITAL NOT A TENDENCY.

Socialism, he further says, will not come, then, through the concentration of capital in the hands of a few mammoth millionaires, though "it might conceivably come as a result of a universal syndicate and monopolistic régime," which, in case of grave abuse by monopolists, might lead either to stringent regulation or to the occupation by the State of those industries "whose abuses prove incorrigible." But the coming of socialism in this way, he continues, will give the present system a long lease of life. In the first place, the occupation of the industrial field by monopolies and the extinction of competition will be a slow process; again, the capitalists will not be a small number, but hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, and these would naturally oppose State occupation; in the third place, corporate selfishness can be checked by State supervision; the formation of great potential combinations prevented by the State refusing permission to companies to unite. Lastly, the syndicates would have to be devoid not only of conscience, humanity, public spirit, but also of common sense and prudence, if they tried to extort the highest prices for necessaries, and to reduce wages to the lowest point. Only in such cases of abuse would the State be called in to interfere. The result of these considerations, he writes, is "to put off universal socialism indefinitely as peremptory public exigencies may require, in those cases where a social function would not be intrusted to private enterprise."

LABOR CO-OPERATION A SLOW TENDENCY.

Again, the tendency of the laborers to co-operative effort is commonly interpreted as pointing to ultimate socialism; and the actual existence of this tendency is also conceded by Professor Graham, who asserts that it is in the direction of socialism in the widest sense of the word; but he deems it a much slower tendency and a smaller one than that of concentration of capital, and declares that socialism might sooner come through the latter, unchecked, than through co-operation. What political action to improve their economical position the working classes will take, he does not find it easy to forecast. And as to the final goal, new and unforeseen factors, such as physical discoveries, or new moral and religious forces, may arise to upset all our calculations. The writer, gathering a lesson from the prophets and writers on the science of society, and the failures of their prophecies, says, guardedly: "Society may, indeed, come to the collective ownership of land and capital, but it will not be for a long time; it may come to equality of material goods, but it will be at a time still more remote. On the other hand, the system of private property and freedom of contract may last indefinitely or forever; but, if it does, we may prophesy that it will be brought more in accordance with reason, justice, and the general good, and, though there be never equality of property, there will be a nearer approach to equality of opportunities, and a somewhat nearer approximation of the existing great extremes of fortune."

WHAT THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE HAS COST ITALY.

Italy is passing through an economic crisis, which, if the figures quoted by "Testis" in the *Nouvelle Revue* for February 15th can be relied on, is going steadily from bad to worse. The deficit for last year was, according to the ordinary budgetary calculation, 74 millions of francs. If to this are added certain debts about to fall due and 139 millions for railway construction, the deficit for the year amounts to nearly 252 million of francs, or something over 10 millions sterling. An average industrious family of four persons, spending between them an income of 2,380 francs, or about £100 a year, pays to the State 565 fr., or a percentage of 23.9 upon their yearly income. In England, with a similar calculation, the same family would have paid a total of 84 fr., or 4.4 per cent. In trade, production is declining, so that every year importation exceeds exportation. For last year the excess was 440,000,000, and this year it will be greater still. Agricultural production is also declining. The figures are too long and complicated to quote in full, but taking only wheat, olive oil, and wine, the fall has been, since 1882—in wheat, from 51,000,000 hectolitres to 37,000,000; in olive oil, from 3,500,000 to 2,000,000; in exportation of wines in the last three years, from 1,030,471 hectolitres to 278,263. While production decreases, debt increases. In 1861 the debt of Italy was three milliards; in 1876 it was nine milliards; now it has reached the total of thirteen milliards. With all this the expenditure on the army increases. In 1879 military expenses were 232,000,000 frs.; in 1889 they had mounted to 565,000,000 frs.

The cause of it all is to be found, according to "Testis," in the Triple Alliance and the policy of M. Crispi. He alone could tell how many millions of deficit each handshake given and received at Friedrichsruhe "has cost his unhappy country; but there is no one who does not know in general terms the fatal consequences of the diplomatic and military system to which, since its entry into the Triple Alliance, the House of Savoy has condemned the young kingdom built up by French assistance."

THE SWISS REFERENDUM.

MR. W. D. MCCRACKAN describes at some length the "Swiss Referendum" in the March *Arena*. We, the people of these United States, are so afraid of ourselves—are so afraid that in a moment of excitement we might be tempted to do something which in the light of a calm and cooler after-thought we would bitterly regret, that we have locked up much of our power in State Constitutions for safe keeping.

THE INSTITUTION AS IT IS.

It is very different in democratic Switzerland. There the people have retained the final decision over all important measures of legislation to themselves. Every canton of that republic except two has incorporated in its constitution either the compulsory or the optional Referendum, that is to say, the constitutions of these cantons require that all measures of importance shall be referred to the people for final approval or rejection, or that this shall be so done upon demand. In a similar manner the Federal constitution of Switzerland requires that "the Federal laws as well as Federal resolutions, which are binding upon all, and which are not of such a nature that they must be dispatched immediately, shall be laid before the people for acceptance or rejection when this is demanded by 30,000 Swiss or by eight cantons." The Swiss Referendum bears a close resemblance to our New England town meetings, in which the people take part directly in local law-making. In fact, the Referendum is only a big town meeting, the two having a common origin, no doubt.

ITS ADOPTION IN THE UNITED STATES FAVORED.

Mr. McCrackan favors, as the best means of bringing our representative system to conform to the principle of popular sovereignty, the adoption of this institution in the United States. The success of its practical working in Switzerland he thus describes:

"As for the results already obtained by the Referendum in Switzerland, they are in every way most gratifying. Contrary to the expectations of many sinister prophets, it has proved distinctly conservative instead of revolutionary; in fact, the extraordinary caution and fear of innovation displayed by the voters might almost be made a cause of reproach to the system, for, out of seventeen bills submitted by the Referendum between 1874 and 1884, no less than thirteen were rejected by the people. The Referendum is above all things fatal to anything like extravagance in the management of public funds; it discerns instantly and kills remorselessly all manner of jobs, and forbids favors lavished upon one district at the expense of the rest.

"This principle, that the people are the final arbiters, has many far-reaching consequences. Politics cease to be a trade; for the power of the politicians is curtailed and there is no money in the business, no chance to devise deals and little give-and-take schemes when everything has to pass before the scrutinizing gaze of the tax-payers. Democracies have been justly reproached for the fact that their political offices are not always filled by men of recognized ability and unstained honor, that the best talent of the nation after a while yields the political field to adventurers. This is not the case in Switzerland, under the purifying working of the Referendum. Nowhere in the world are the government places occupied by men so well fitted for the work to be performed."

THE ORIGIN OF LANGUAGE.

In the *Popular Science Monthly* for February, Andrew D. White, LL.D., ex-President of Cornell University, adds another chapter to his "Warfare of Science," which has been running in this periodical for some months past. In earlier chapters of this article, it will be remembered, President White revealed the steps by which the sacred theory of the origin of language had been developed. In the present chapter he shows how this theory, having been accepted by the most eminent theologians down to the beginning of the eighteenth century, came gradually to be overthrown by the revelations of science. He reviews the struggle which arose between the theologians on the one hand and the scientists and philologists on the other, the struggle which ended in destruction to the theory that language was evolved from the "philosophic utterances of Adam in naming the animals" in the Garden of Eden.

THE SCIENTIFIC THEORY OF ITS ORIGIN.

The conclusions which leading theologians and scholars have been forced at last to accept he sums up, together with a running account of the conflict leading up to these conclusions, as follows:

"First, as to the origin of speech, we have in the beginning the whole Church rallying around the idea that the original language was Hebrew; that this language, even including the mediæval rabbinical punctuation, was directly inspired by the Almighty; that Adam was taught it by God himself in walks and talks; and that all other languages were derived from it at the 'confusion of Babel.'

"Next, we see parts of this theory fading out: the inspiration of the rabbinical points begins to disappear; Adam, instead of being taught directly by God, is 'inspired' by him.

"Then comes the third stage: advanced theologians endeavor to compromise on the idea that Adam was 'given verbal roots and a mental power.'

"Finally, in our time, we have them accepting the theory that language is the result of an evolutionary process in obedience to laws more or less clearly ascertained. Babel thus takes its place quietly among the sacred myths."

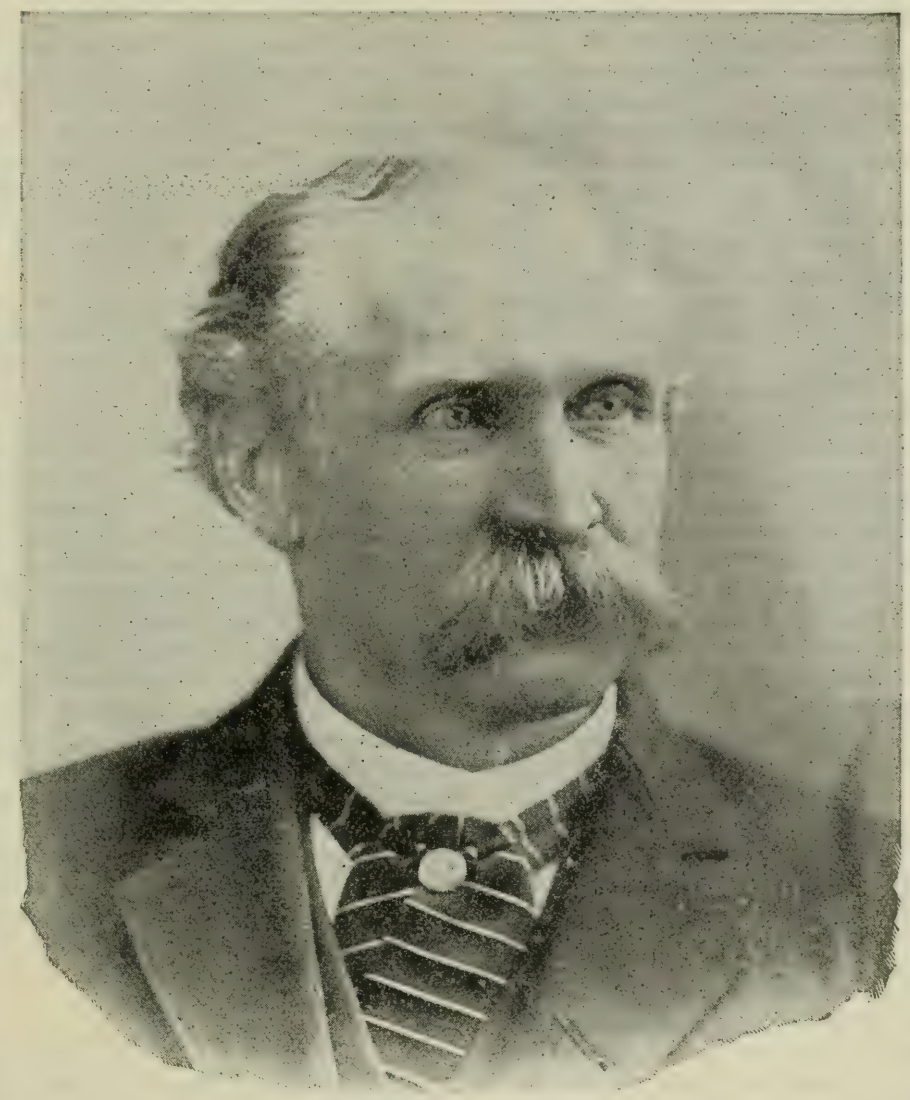
HARMONY BETWEEN SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

In conclusion, President White expresses beautifully the harmony which exists between science and religion; between nature and God: "It may, indeed, be now fairly said that the thinking leaders of theology have come to accept the conclusions of science regarding the origin of language, as against the old explanations by myth and legend. The result has been a blessing both to science and to religion. No harm has been done to religion; what has been done is to release it from the clog of theories, which thinking men saw could no longer be maintained. No matter what has become of the naming of the animals by Adam, the origin of the name of Babel, the fears of the Almighty lest men might climb up into his realm above the firmament, the confusion of tongues and the dispersion of nations; the essentials of Christianity, as taught by its Blessed Founder, have simply been freed, by comparative philology, from one more great incubus and incumbrance, and have therefore been left to work with more power upon the hearts, minds and conduct of mankind."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM AND ITS EDITOR.

The thinking and reading public of America will receive with deep regret the announcement that Dr. Lorettus S. Metcalf retires, with the April number, from his active connection with the periodical which he founded five years ago and which he has conducted with such brilliant success. Mr. Metcalf may probably claim that he has served for a longer time and with greater assiduity in his particular line of work than any other prominent review or magazine editor now in the harness, either in America or England. His duties on the *North American Review* began with the removal of that periodical from Boston to New York upon its purchase by the late Allen Thorndyke Rice, some fifteen years ago. He had previously had long years of experience in the editorial and business conduct of various weekly publications at or near Boston. Mr. Metcalf was born in Maine in 1837, and has always kept a home there, doing his editorial work for three months each summer at this country place. He is not a man of collegiate training, his youthful studies having been pursued under the direction of tutors, and his later acquirements having resulted from constant reading and travel, and the unceasing cultivation of natural literary tastes. Academic recognition of these acquirements was made by Bates College, Maine, in conferring the degree of M. A. upon Mr. Metcalf, and further by Iowa College, which has quite recently made him a Doctor of Laws. Mr. Allan Forman in a recent issue of the *Journalist* made the following allusions to the methods of work and the personal habits of the editor of the *Forum*:



LORETTUS S. METCALF.

"Mr. Metcalf is an untiring worker, and attributes to this quality such measure of success as has followed his efforts. While engaged on his newspapers in Massachusetts he was accustomed ordinarily to give as much as sixteen hours a day to labor, and during his connection with the *North American Review* the usual length of his working day was fourteen or fifteen hours. He is very methodical in his habits, and of unerring memory in regard to business engagements. The routine editorial work of *The Forum* is conducted by him with such system that it moves with the precision of clockwork. Though religious in his tendencies of mind, he has a strong dislike to dogma; and in social matters he is very democratic, having little respect for the claims of wealth and position, and conceiving that character and mental ability are the only things of real value. He is interested in affairs and independent in politics.

"Mr. Metcalf is naturally a lover of adventure, and in his earlier days devoted all his spare hours to wild sports, such as hunting, yachting, and mountain-climbing. He has been thoroughly over the United States and Canada, has made several trips to Europe, and has met most of the men that have been prominent in public affairs in recent years. He belongs to the Century Club, the Authors' Club, and to several scientific and philosophical societies. During nine months of each year he resides in the city, but goes little into society. During the other three months of the year the editorial work of *The Forum* is performed at his country house in Maine."

The reading public for the most part are impressed with the idea that the work of a magazine editor is one of luxury and ease. In order to afford some glimpes of the reality, THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS is permitted to make public some notes of a very recent conversation with this veteran who has literally worn himself out in the task of creating a world-famed periodical. "For fifteen years," said Mr. Metcalf, "I have been engaged without rest in the work of reading essays. I am now, I believe, the veteran magazine editor of this country, and for that matter of England as well, having served longer than any of my contemporaries continuously in this line of work. For the past five years or more I have had scarcely a single day's relief or recreation, and I find myself worn out and ready to turn the work over to younger hands and fresher minds."

Upon an expression of regret at Mr. Metcalf's retirement from an enterprise with which he has been so vitally identified in the public mind, he remarked: "I have come pretty definitely to the conclusion that in our terrible American rush, where competition is so fierce, where important enterprises have to be pushed with such unremitting energy, no man can, for an indefinite period, carry on an important enterprise. He should serve his time, and then turn the task over to another man. I have probably accomplished the best work that I am capable of doing in this line, and now, upon my theory, it is time to retire and give another man the opportunity."

Mr. Metcalf expressed his entire willingness to give some information and opinions about review-editing in this country as the result of his experience. "Upon the *North American Review*," he said, "under the proprietorship of the late Allen Thorndyke Rice, I had the full and responsible editorship. My arrangement with Mr. Rice gave me entire liberty, and made me wholly responsible for what went into the *Review*. But I knew that there was a certain preference for articles which tended to the sensational, and I allowed myself to be considerably influenced by Mr. Rice's undoubted belief in the practical business advantage of such contributions.

"When, in 1885, I left the *North American Review* and organized the *Forum* Company, it was with absolute freedom to make of the *Forum* just such a periodical as I desired. You will observe that we have constantly followed the principle that the *Forum* was to be constructive, not destructive; that its object was to further the best causes of the day, and that its space was not to be occupied by men who were working merely to tear down religious, social, or political fabrics and standards. But let me say now that I have never made a number of the *Forum* as good, or anywhere near as good, as I could have made it or as I wanted to make it. I have gone upon the plan of publishing three or four articles in a given number which I regarded as finished and important essays and as real contributions to the thought and literature of the time. These might be articles by great thinkers or specialists upon the educational, theological, economic, scientific or social problems of the day. Then I have felt it expedient to fill up the number with articles of a more practical, commonplace sort which would appeal to the ordinary reader, cause newspaper discussion, and make the magazine sell. If I could have shaped the *Forum* to correspond with my own ideal, it would have been impossible to have kept it in the field. This fact has frequently discouraged me, but I have never been oblivious to it. In England," continued Mr. Metcalf, "the public is of a different sort. The *Nineteenth Century*, the *Contemporary* and the *Fortnightly* are able to appear month after month with something like complete numbers, each article being, upon the whole, such an article as I should deem worthy of publication in a dignified, standard periodical. There would seem to be in England a larger element than in America of people interested in a high quality of periodical essay-writing. The exigencies are such in this country that I have even been obliged to decline and send back some of the very best articles that have been submitted to me. A case in point occurred only last week, when I returned an article by one of the most distinguished men of modern times." In response to the question what proportion of the articles he actually printed were articles which were submitted as volunteer contributions, Mr. Metcalf's reply was very interesting. "I have been receiving and reading from two thousand to three thousand volunteer manuscripts a year, and out of that entire number I have accepted and published perhaps twelve, that is to say, an average of one article in each number of the magazine. More than nine-tenths of the articles which appear are articles that are written at the instance of the editor. We decide upon the subjects which we believe ought to be treated, and then we endeavor to select the best men in the whole world to write us the articles upon those subjects. There is absolutely no standard as to the price paid. The lowest price we have ever paid has been $10 for a thousand words. In one of our average ten-page articles there are some 3,500 or 4,000 words. Sometimes we pay from a thousand to two thousand dollars for three thousand words. It is by no means the men whose articles are the most valuable who receive the most money, and my ideal magazine would be no more expensive to produce—even less expensive, perhaps, to produce—than the numbers of the *Forum* which have ordinarily appeared. But what would meet my ideal would be in danger of falling flat and dead upon the market. The men whose work commands a high price are often men of affairs, eminent politicians, or distinguished lawyers. They are men whose time is occupied, or men who have no particular literary ambition and whose time is exceedingly valuable in their regular pursuits, so that it is necessary to pay a large fee in order to induce them to sit down and write the article desired."

Mr. Metcalf's judgment of the *Forum* is more severe than that of the scholarly public; for its high quality has been unanimously recognized in all countries, and many men in England have pronounced it the ablest and timeliest periodical of its class that is printed in the English language. It has drawn upon several countries for its leading contributors, and has always emphasized the oneness and catholicity of the world of thought and letters. Thus it has done not a little to bind together the several portions of the English-speaking race and to promote the cause of international good neighborhood.

At Mr. Metcalf's instance, Mr. Walter H. Page, who has for three years filled the position of business manager of the *Forum*, has been chosen editor. Mr. Page is a young man, of college training, literary aptitudes and decided executive ability, who is of North Carolina origin and who had served a journalistic apprenticeship upon the New York *Evening Post* before undertaking the business control of the periodical that he is henceforth to edit. He may safely follow in the general line of policy that has in five years brought the *Forum* to so commanding a position among periodical publications and to so strong a place as regards influence with the serious elements of the community.

THE FORUM.

The Forum for March contains three contributions from English writers. The first two and the last articles in this number are reviewed at length elsewhere. There remain eight other articles to be noticed here.

Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe protests against the methods of politicians who seek to elevate the passions of the moment into policies of State. It is such passionate appeals, he declares, that stir up hatred against England in this country.

Mr. W. S. Lilly sums up a second article on "The Shibboleth of the People" in this wise: "The truth in the people's gospel is that all men have political rights, natural, inalienable, imprescriptable; the error is that all men ought to be equivalent in the public order. The great political movement which we date from the French revolution has done the signal service of inculcating the

verity that there is a fundamental democracy in human society. But the sister verity that human society is essentially hierarchical, is equally necessary. There are elements in the body politic far more important than mere numbers; and these cannot be set aside or ignored without a grievous, nay, fatal, loss in the long run. Civilization is bound up with what Mr. Gladstone calls 'the classes,' and with their tenure of their proper place and special function in the social organism. There are in human life principles of subordination, of solidarity, which must be differently applied in differing ages of the world, but the due recognition of which is essential to the well-being, nay, to the continued existence, of the public order."

FREEDOM OF RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION.

Prof. Max Müller makes a strong plea for freedom in religious discussion. Religion, as he defines it, appeals to every human heart. The critical treatment of it should for this reason not be confined to the professional few. Nor in this day and generation, when discussions in academic precincts are preached the next day in the street, can restriction be placed upon the critical analysis of religious beliefs. "To expect that religion can ever be placed again beyond the reach of scientific treatment or honest criticism, shows an utter misapprehension of the sign of the times." It may be quite right to guard the child's mind against too free thought on theological subjects so long as it is possible, "but when it is no longer possible, I feel certain," says the writer, "that the right thing is to face the enemy bravely. Very often the enemy will turn out to be a friend in disguise."

Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, editor of the *Magazine of American History*, and widely known through her "History of New York City," cites some of the influences which have been the most powerful in shaping her own character and in giving direction to her energies. She attributes her power of practical achievement in the historical field to an acquaintance with European history obtained when her mind was in a receptive condition.

OUR PRESENT SCHOOL POLICY UNSATISFACTORY.

Ex-President John Bascom suggests a "New Policy for the Public Schools." The rapid growth of private schools in many States, he writes, calls for a change of policy in public school instruction. Under existing State laws, supporters of parochial or private schools in general are taxed doubly. They sustain their own schools and at the same time must pay their proportion for the maintenance of the public schools, even when the work in their own schools is accepted as a just equivalent. "This public policy was bearable when private schools were comparatively few in number, sporadic, and indicative of no decisive division in reference to moral and religious training; when no compulsion was in force and no definite terms of substitution were accepted. Now, when religious instruction is coming to be distinctly disclaimed in the public schools, when private instruction makes this disclaimer a ground of its own existence, and when parochial training is first defined and then accepted in place of public instruction, this policy assumes the appearance of extended and glaring injustice."

The policy suggested is a partial coalescence of public and private methods of instruction. Dr. Bascom's prescription is merely a suggestion of greater flexibility and adaptiveness in our school system. It offers no definite scheme.

Mr. W. M. Acworth traces with studied impartiality the workings of "Railroads under Government Control," deciding in the end against that policy; and the Rev. Dr. William Barry thinks that the democracy of this country ought to employ the surplus in buying back at a just value the rights which "the Ring and the Trust have been allowed to appropriate."

THE ARENA.

The current issue (number 4, volume 3) of *The Arena* contains one hundred and sixty pages of solid reading matter, including thirteen contributions on as great a variety of subjects. Albert Ross, the novelist, looks out over his right shoulder from the frontispiece. Professor Alfred Hennequin makes the somewhat self-evident assertion that the "Drama of the Future" will contain elements which are essential to its existence. These essentials are "protrayal of life" and "action." The drama, in his opinion, will not change materially. As it has been and is, so it always will be. They who enjoy reading ethico-psychologicalabstractions will be thoroughly enraptured by the article on "Evolution and Morality," by Charles F. Deems, D. D., LL. D.

NATIONALIZATION OF LAND.

Professor J. B. Buchanan begins in this number an essay on the "Nationalization of the Land as First Presented." This essay was first published in the Cincinnati *Herald of Truth* in 1847, and is interesting as having been an early announcement, if not the first in this country, of the doctrine with which Henry George's name is now associated. Four fundamental principles are laid down which, no doubt, were considered extreme when the article first appeared, but which now are at least familiar enough to all. They are:

"1. The earth is an original gift of God to man, and, as such, belongs, of right, to the human race in general, and not to the individuals of the race, separately.

"2. The exclusive proprietorship, in fee simple, of any given amount of land, by an individual, is an infraction of the common rights of the race, unless a general consent has been given by the community to this monopoly.

"3. The rights of individual proprietorship are consequently factitious or conventional, and based, in reality, not upon government edict or immemorial usage, but upon the will of the people.

"4. Antecedent generations have not an unlimited power to prescribe the legislation of posterity. Each generation, therefore, has the right, in itself, to establish its own conventionalities, and re-create those institutions which depend upon its own consent for their legitimate existence."

Prof. Buchanan promises, in a foot-note, to suggest a "new and revolutionary" measure of social reform, based on these principles, in the coming number.

WHY DO PEOPLE EMIGRATE?

There are three causes, says Rabbi Solomon Schindler, which bring about emigration. The first is the natural restlessness of some minds. Emigrants of this disposition "may bring harm to the individual natives among whom they settle, but they will always prove a blessing to the land and the nation at large." The second cause for emigration is "the attraction which another country holds out to the comer." They who seek to better their fortunes in a new country are not dangerous to the community to which they go, says Mr. Schindler. It is the third class, who emigrate from lack of safety in their home country, that become a menace and a burden. "People who are driven from their homes, either on account of over-population, famine, religious and social intolerance, bring neither talent, energy, nor will with them; they bring despair and discontent. There seems

to be but one way," he concludes, "to prevent such an undesirable influx of strangers, and that is to convince those governments which undertake to rid themselves of their surplus population by acts of intolerance, that their proceeding is inhuman, and that if such inhumanities on their part is not promptly stopped, means will be resorted to which will make such a government listen to the voice of justice and humanity. No country ought to be made the dumping-ground upon which other countries could unload their refuse matter, their invalids, their aged, and their criminals. But it is of no avail to attempt to sift the material after it has arrived. It is inhuman and unworthy of so wealthy a country as America to drive the unfortunates from her doors after they have been placed at her steps."

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

"Some Further Recollections of Gettysburg" are given by Major-Generals Daniel E. Sickles, D. M. M. Gregg, John Newton, and Daniel Butterfield in the March *North American Review*, which supplement well the accounts of this battle that have recently appeared in the *Century Magazine*.

THE FUTURE OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Claus Spreckels, the Sugar King, gives some information not generally known about the Sandwich Islands. These islands, he tells us, are in sentiment and sympathy American, and their material prosperity depends upon the friendship of this country. On the contrary, "the commercial importance of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States cannot very well be overestimated, for the reason that their great natural resources are only beginning to be developed. And what has heretofore been accomplished has been mainly done by American skill, capital, and enterprise. The total foreign trade of the Hawaiian Kingdom in 1876, when the reciprocity treaty with the United States went into operation, was $3,811,187. The sugar export for that year was about 16,000 tons. For 1889, under the stimulus of limited reciprocity, the sugar export of the islands was about 125,000 tons, every pound of which was marketed in the United States, employing skilled labor in the refining business and dependent trades, while the total foreign commerce was $19,313,131, of which $13,972,579, or 72.34 per cent., was with the United States." The bulk of the Hawaiian trade is with this country.

Women marry us because we are brutes—so says Mrs. John Sherwood; why more of them do not marry, this writer cannot furnish us with even a woman's reason.

ANOTHER ARTICLE ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

"The Menace of Silver Legislation," in this number, by Mr. Edward O. Leech, director of the United States Mint, is a valuable contribution to the literature on the present silver question. It is one of those articles which must be read in whole to be intelligible. This fact alone prevents it from taking a place in these columns among the leading articles of the month.

Lieut. J. Rose Troup, of the "Rear Guard," gives evidence to show that the charges made against him by his late chief, Mr. Stanley, were unfounded.

In answer to the question, "Have we a National Literature?" Walt. Whitman writes: "Certainly, anyhow, the United States do not so far utter poetry, first-rate literature, or any of the so-called arts, to any lofty admiration or advantage—are not dominated or penetrated from actual inherence or plain bent to the said poetry and arts. Other work, other needs, current inventions, productions, have occupied and to-day mainly occupy them. They are very 'cute and imitative and proud—can't bear being left too glaringly away far behind the other high-class nations—and so we set up some home 'poets,' 'artists,' painters, musicians, *literati*, and so forth, all our own (thus claimed). The whole matter has gone on, and exists to-day, probably as it should have been, and should be; as, for the present, it must be. To all which we conclude, and repeat the terrible query: American National Literature—is there distinctively any such thing, or can there ever be?"

WHY HOME RULE IS UNDESIRABLE.

Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, the author of a "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," contributes a chapter of recent Irish history. He is of the opinion that if Home Rule were carried, its first result would be a fatal shock to Irish credit and would cause a great emigration of capital and industry; and that this disaster would be accompanied, or speedily followed, by stringent coercive legislation for the subjection of Ulster. Furthermore, Mr. Lecky holds that "there would be the gravest danger of an armed resistance by the Orangemen, and at least of a general strike against taxation in the north, and British troops would soon be required to place the most loyal, industrious, and hitherto law-abiding population of Ireland under the rule of rebels and outside the protection of the Imperial Parliament."

NEW ENGLANDER AND YALE REVIEW.

In the *New Englander and Yale Review* for February, Mr. G. H. Hubbard names five "social wedges" which affect harmfully our national prosperity. These are: (1) the rivalry of political parties; (2) the claims of the more extreme female suffragists; (3) sectarian prejudices and strife; (4) sectional rivalry; and (5) the bitterness of many socialistic writers. "Unity is the secret of social power and progress. Individual labor can accomplish little in subduing the forces of nature and securing social comfort; but by the union of many individual forces, the race has won a constant victory over nature, and has compelled her to yield her richest treasures for the happiness of man. And the more perfect this unity of force, the more complete will be the victory gained. Whoever, therefore, would help in the solution of our social problems and confer a real blessing on his fellows, must cultivate in himself and others a spirit of mutual confidence and sympathy, a broad-minded loyalty not to one class or section, but to the interests of society as a whole, to our common country. Whoever preaches a gospel of antagonism is the enemy of all classes and should be treated with contempt by all."

ARCHITECTURE AND CIVILIZATION.

Mr. Barr Ferree, of the School of Architecture, University of Pennsylvania, contributes to the same number an article on "Architecture as Affected by the Progress of Civilization." "Generally speaking," he writes, "there is no more satisfactory index to the social state of a people or any period than its architecture." With this as his thesis, he goes back to early times and traces the march of civilization down through the centuries to our own day by the styles and forms of architecture found in different periods. Commenting upon the architecture of modern times, Mr. Ferree says in substance that with the awakening of industry and science, people put away artistic things and busied themselves with things economic. Commercial and industrial buildings took the place of archi-

tectural structures. Cost was subordinated to final effect. A revival in architecture has shown itself of late, however, which indicates a broadening of culture and the awakening of artistic instinct. Mr. Isaac Thomas makes an attack upon the Bennett Compulsory Education law of Wisconsin, which was the chief issue in the late election in that State and which was promptly repealed at the opening of the legislative session in January. His opposition to this law seems to be due not so much to the fact that it compels children to take a certain prescribed course of elementary instruction as that it requires that they must have "intelligence in English." "Absurdity in law-making," he exclaims, "could hardly go farther." Mr. Thomas unintentionally makes a strong argument in support of the law which he condemns.

Mr. Oliver P. Hubbard gives thirty-seven citations from old books and periodicals to show that Prof. J. B. McMaster, the historian, was wrong in saying that the "graphite lead-pencil was unknown in 1800."

Mr. Samuel Ball Platner, in the March number, gives a résumé of the history and present aspect of the "Aryan Question," as found in the two works that have recently appeared on this subject, "The Origin of the Aryans," by Canon Isaac Taylor, and "Prehistoric Antiquities of the Aryan Peoples," by Dr. O. Schrader. The result of the whole investigation seems to be, the writer sums up, that the decided preponderance of evidence is in favor of the hypothesis that the original home of the Indo-Germanic peoples was in Europe, but that the particular part of Europe is still a matter of conjecture.

AS TO "FAITH HEALING."

The article on "Christian Science and Faith Healing," by Mr. Clyde W. Votaw, in the March number, begins: "Christian science originated twenty-five years ago in a Massachusetts woman's brain, and to-day—so authorities state—ninety-five per cent. of its adherents are women," and ends: "Men have been cured by coming in contact with the relics of saints and the bones of martyrs. No one cares to contest the genuineness or the considerable quantity of these wide-spread historic and contemporary cures. They all stand together upon the same foundation, and are to be accounted for in the same way. We conceive them to be produced by psychic influence, and believe that psychological science will render the sufficient explanation of them all. These psychic principles are known to, and used by, the medical profession everywhere, under the name of mental therapeutics, a well-established science whose sphere and usefulness are constantly being extended. The Christian science and faith cures all belong under this branch of scientific medical procedure. Presumably there will always be some people who will prefer credulity to knowledge, mystery to intelligence, and quackery to honest practice; but it is not too much to hope that before a great while the general public will be insured against fraud and deception at the hands of incompetent and irresponsible 'healers' of divers sorts."

PATERNOSTER REVIEW.

The most striking paper in the *Paternoster* is a translation from the Russian describing the sensations of a wounded Russian soldier in the Russo-Turkish War left to die, as he thought, close to the corpse of a Turk whom he had killed. Madame Belloc's reminiscences of Mary Howitt are noticed elsewhere. The first paper, by Wilfrid Ward, is little more than a quotation from Dean Church's writings, illustrative of the new method of theological controversy—he calls it "A New Phase in Religious Controversy." One of the most solid articles is J. E. C. Bodley's account of "French Criminal Procedure." Mr. Brett is prompted, by the production of "Ivanhoe," to suggest that the loves of Abelard and Heloise form a fit subject for operatic treatment. M. Paul de Remusat writes a philosophical biography in a dramatic form which will probably afford an English composer all the requisites for a musical drama.

Mr. H. S. Salt discourses upon Thoreau's "Gospel of Simplicity." Mr. William Henry asks, "Who is M. Lanin?" and ridicules his comic history of Russia, but, unfortunately, he does not answer his own question beyond the suggestion that he has a strong smack of Warsaw with a little Nihilism and a considerable admixture of the Jewish element. Dr. McWeeney writes on "Koch and Tuberculosis," holding that it is impossible to return a final verdict upon Koch's discovery, but pointing out that although the results have at present fallen short of what was expected, they suggest the possibility that scientific medicine will in the near future secure immunity against all forms of infectious disease. Mr. Colmer has a somewhat disappointing paper upon the "Colonies and Commercial Treaties" which does not come nearer than the observation that there is every probability that the colonies will soon make commercial treaties with each other for their mutual benefit. It will be possible to extend some understanding of the kind to Great Britain, although for the moment such expansion is barred by these ridiculous treaties with Belgium and Germany, which fortunately, however, are not immortal. Mr. J. Theodore Bent describes the progress of railway enterprise in Asia Minor and mercifully illustrates his paper with a map. Oswald Howarth discourses on California under the title of "The Land of the Afternoon."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

The March *Fortnightly Review* is somewhat too strenuous, although it contains the continuation of George Meredith's serial, and Thomas Hardy's short story "For Conscience's Sake."

THE OUTLOOK IN FRANCE.

Mr. Hurlbert continues his sketch of the degradation of French administration under the Republic. According to him, the French Magistracy has been transformed from a body of impartial and independent ministers of the law into a body of dependent and complacent servants of the Government. In France, under the third Republic, the Republican litigant is always presumably in the right, and anti-Republican litigant always presumably in the wrong. Mr. Hurlbert concludes his paper by promising another instalment in which he will consider what the unchecked rule of the Parliamentary majority means in its relations to the public Treasury and to the finances of the State.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUDAN.

Mr. Stutfield, who has had personal experience of the horrors that have been suffered around Suakin, where dead bodies were eaten for food and children were killed to feed their kinsfolk, describes the position of affairs in the Eastern Soudan. He says that the Arab traders report that the roads south of Berber are strewn with human bones and skulls, and the people were dying like flies. Khartoum is full of widows and orphans, and Mahdism is so nearly extinct that a force of a thousand men could make a promenade around the country. It may be so, but we know what such promenades have resulted in hitherto too well to venture upon another experiment of

that kind. Mr. Stutfield thinks that the Government must gradually extend its hold upon the country inland from Suakin, make a railway up to Berber, and gradually re-establish the dominion of civilization in the Upper Nile.

THE FATE OF THE PAPUANS.

Mr. Hume Nisbet has an article in the *Fortnightly*, which is rather grim reading. He describes the condition of things in New Guinea, and asserts that the Germans in the northern part of that island are killing out the natives with scientific precision and absolute indifference to the rights of the aborigines. The Germans maintain that England made over to them the whole of the territory, and that the native rights do not count. Mr. Nisbet considers that the whole of the Papuans in the German part of the island will soon be killed off either by massacre or by being driven over the mountains into our part. Of course we have no right whatever to make over to the Germans any of the possessions of the natives. All that we did was to allow the Germans to exercise sovereignty over the island, which we ought to have taken under our protection long ago. On our own side of the island massacre is not systematized, nor have we essayed to clear the ground, but we are still far from fulfilling the responsibilities of our position. Mr. Nisbet mentions the example of an honest tradesman, Mr. Keswick, who lives at Teste Island. He treats the natives of the island fairly and honestly, paying for what he uses, and employing them for fair wages. The aborigines were considered to be the most dangerous and treacherous along the coast, but he is obeyed with affection by the natives who regard him as a father. Mr. Nisbet would like to universalize Mr. Keswick's treatment, but in that case we should have to send out a sufficiently strong force to administer justice, and to protect our boundary lines from the German invaders, who are almost certain to crowd in from the north as soon as they have cleared their own part of the island. The difficulty about this is, of course, the question of finances. Where is the money to come from? This Mr. Nisbet does not answer.

ATROCITIES IN MACEDONIA.

Mr. A. Hume Beadman writes an article on the Macedonian Question, which ought to make Lord Salisbury feel very guilty. That Macedonia is at present a *vilayet* under the Turkish Administration is due to the great crime of 1878, in which Lord Salisbury took part together with Lord Beaconsfield. He has thrust Macedonia back under the direct rule of the Turks, and what the result has been can be read in Mr. Hume Beadman's papers. Tortures, outrage, and revolting misgovernment are habitual, being, indeed, a necessary part of the systematized terrorism which constitutes the Turkish method of dealing with a Christian province. It will be well if the Duke of Argyll were to ask Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords whether the Government will take the initiative in proposing a European commission to examine into and report upon the condition of Macedonia. Nothing has been done to fulfil the Treaty of Berlin, which provided for some kind of autonomous administration, but as the enforcement of this stipulation was the duty of all the Powers, nothing has been done, and nothing will be done.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE NEW FOREST.

Mr. Auberon Herbert describes at great length what he calls the slow destruction of the New Forest. He proposes to substitute for Mr. Lascelles a simple, thoroughly-reliable forester, honestly intent upon his work. This official should not regard his own amusement in the first place, and so use the forest as a convenience, to the neglect of its real interests. These interests are strict economy in management, preservation of the old woods in their old integrity and their old character, careful attention to plantation, careful supervision of the work that goes on, and thorough knowledge of all that is done by the subordinate officials. Mr. Herbert would also save from £2,000 to £2,500 a year by common sense reform, and he would further create round the edges of the forest 200 or 300 small freeholds or leaseholds. Mr. Herbert wants to hand over the responsibilities connected with the secretaryship of the Old Woods Protection Society to some younger, less occupied, and more active person than himself, and he appeals for some such person to communicate with him. No such person will be found, and a good thing too. Mr. Auberon Herbert is the Bishop of the New Forest, and his office shall no other take.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The *Nineteenth* for March contains two new features—an article by the editor, and a page of illustrations.

THE JOKE ABOUT THE ELGIN MARBLES.

Mr. Knowles writes so seldom that we have to welcome, as a novel treat, his cruel but exceedingly clever article on the Joke about the Elgin Marbles, which he publishes in the March number of the *Nineteenth Century*. Mr. Knowles, who signs the article in his own name, and only describes himself as "The Editor" on the title-page, maintains that Mr. Harrison's plea for giving back the Elgin Marbles can only be regarded as a *reductio ad absurdum* of the method of the demagogue. The following sentence is a tolerably severe method of dealing with one of his own contributors. Speaking of Mr. Harrison's article in favor of restoring the Marbles of Greece, Mr. Knowles says :

"The thirteen lines of the opening paragraph alone contain specimens of all the favorite devices of the platform speaker. In its six sentences may be found : (1) assumed confidence ; (2) baseless assertions ; (3) false suggestion ; (4) and (5) direct misstatement ; (6) misleading gush. These form, of course, the platform agitator's stock in trade, which Mr. Harrison intends to bring into ridicule and contempt."

His article, however, is more than merely elaborate sarcasm on Mr. Harrison. It is a satisfactory and apparently conclusive domonstration of the fact that the Marbles are in excellent preservation, and that every care is taken in the British Museum to prevent them suffering any damage. If, as Mr. Knowles says, a number of American sailors recently at the Pieæus amused themselves by breaking pieces off one of the columns of the Parthenon with a large stone which they found lying handy, Mr. Harrison's plea falls to the ground at once. There is also a good deal of point in Mr. Knowles' suggestion that the Greek Government in straights might very easily be tempted to sell the marbles to Germany or the United States.

MORE ABOUT THE GOSPEL OF WEALTH.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie replies to Mr. Gladstone and the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes in a paper which is somewhat badly handicapped by its misleading title. It is called "The Advantage of Poverty," a title which raises expectations that Mr. Carnegie does not fulfil. It is rather a plea for millionaires than a demonstration of the advantages of poverty. Mr. Andrew Carnegie believes that the condition of the masses is satisfactory just in proportion as a country is blessed with millionaires. He thinks,

however, that it is bad to leave wealth to young men, for lives of poverty and struggles are advantageous. His "Gospel of Wealth" is as follows:

"The fundamental idea of 'The Gospel of Wealth' is that surplus wealth should be considered as a sacred trust to be administered by those into whose hands it falls, during their lives, for the good of the community. It predicts that the day is at hand when he who dies possessed of enormous sums, which were his and free to administer during his life, will die disgraced, and holds that the aim of the millionaire should be to die poor. It likewise pleads for modesty of private expenditure."

He defends his position against all his assailants. Incidentally he says that a relation of wealth and position tends to deprive father and mother of their children, and children of their father and mother. The American democracy only elects poor men for high offices. Nothing is more fatal to the prospects of public men in America than wealth. Note that Mr. Carnegie is of opinion that the railways of Britain would pay much higher dividends if they were the property of one or two able men, and were managed by them. Joint stock companies cannot be credited with invention or enterprise.

THE SHIP RAILWAY.

Another novelty in the *Nineteenth Century* is the insertion of a page of illustrations showing the working of a ship railway, and is introduced to explain the method in which the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway will carry vessels 3,000 tons in weight direct from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. By this seventeen-miles overland passage, 600 miles of sea voyage are saved upon the long and exposed coast. Judging from the picture, the steamer looks very comfortable when it is on its railway cradle, towed by a couple of powerful-looking locomotives harnessed abreast.

THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, the labor delegate from Australia, replies to Mr. Champion's paper in last month's *Nineteenth Century*. Mr. Fitzgerald maintains that Mr. Champion first held a brief from the shipowners, and then was repudiated by the Trade Unionists as being anything but a friend of labor. Therefore, in bitter vindictiveness, he misrepresents the cause of the strikers. Without following Mr. Fitzgerald into the details of his controversy with Mr. Champion, the important thing is to note that the workingmen of Australia are inclined to resort to political action rather than to strikes in order to secure their ends. He predicts that the next General Election in each colony of Australia will tell a tale that will perhaps convert the Labor Moscow into another Waterloo.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE WITH THE ARMY?

The British Army is the despair of the most sanguine reformers. The only thing on which every one seems to be agreed is that while more millions a year are paid for the Army than were ever paid before, it is an utterly incompetent machine, which is not fit to go anywhere, and which can hardly do anything. Mr. Archibald Forbes writes very gloomily upon the whole of this military system. He shakes his head upon the decay of Army discipline, if indeed any discipline can be said to survive in face of the insidious spirit of the demagogue, which he says is so sedulously instilled into the lower classes of the people.

"The arguments seem overwhelming in favor of a reconstitution of our military forces, by dividing them into two distinct and separately recruited armies; one, a long-service army for continuous Indian and distant colonial service; the other, a short-service army for home defence, Mediterranean service, and available everywhere for actual war service. A considerably increased scale of pay would no doubt fill the ranks of the former, as a lesser increment to the normal shilling sufficed to keep up the strength of the old East India Company's European regiments, than which no finer troops ever stood on parade or retrieved the all but lost battle."

A STORY FROM THE CHARTREUSE.

Mrs. Lecky writes an interesting account of her visit to the Grand Chartreuse, of which she tells a legend, on the authority of a writer to the *Nineteenth Century*, the moral of which is good for all of us who are always seeking for some great thing to do, and neglecting the little duties which lie ready to our hands.

"A novice of the Order complained much of the rules, and especially of having to wear the black cope of the novitiate. One day he dreamt that he saw Christ, laden with a heavy cross, trying with much difficulty to go up the staircase of his cell; whereupon the novice, moved with pity, helped to lift the cross, saying, 'Lord, take it not amiss if I try to assist Thee; I cannot endure to see Thee in such trouble.' But the Lord turned indignantly toward him, and made him desist, saying, 'Dost thou presume to lift this heavy burden while thou art not willing to wear for My sake so light a thing as a cope?' and disappeared, leaving the novice overwhelmed with shame and repentance."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Lord Vernon has a brief article on "Over-mortgaging the Land," the practical object of which is to "suggest to the farmers the possibility of decreasing the waste, either by limiting the amount and making compulsory the registration of mortgage on cultivated land, or by some such form of enactment."

Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge states the case in favor of Mr. Speaker Reed's recent action in abating obstruction, in an article entitled "Parliamentary Obstruction in the United States." The Hon. Emily Lawless continues "Fragments of Irish Chronicles," by concluding the story of Gerald the Great, which illustrates the devotion of the Irish to their leaders. A correspondent wrote to Thomas Cromwell in 1539 to say that the Irish are so affectionate to the Geraldians that they covet more to see a Geraldian reign and triumph than to see God Himself come among them. Professor Huxley tackles Mr. Gladstone over the Gadarene swine once more, and justifies the importance of the pigs.

"We are at the parting of the ways," says Mr. Huxley. "Whether the twentieth century shall see a recrudescence of the superstitions of mediæval papistry, or whether it shall witness the severance of the living body of the ethical ideal of prophetic Israel from the carcass, foul with savage superstitions and cankered with false philosophy, to which the theologians have bound it, turns upon their final judgment of the Gadarene tale."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

The *Contemporary Review* for March is a good number, full of instructive and interesting articles.

THE UNJUST JUDGES ON THE BENCH.

Mr. Francis Peek, writing on "The Eclipse of Justice," sets forth several instances of scandalous injustice done by judges on the English bench. His paper shows how black a stain may rest upon the ermine of a judge, without any punishment having been meted out to the rascals who sit in judgment and deal out injustice. Says Mr. Peek: "In the case of two or three of the judges there

has been a determined attempt to avoid, as far as possible, carrying out two of the most beneficial Acts recently passed—namely, the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Act for the Better Prevention of Cruelty to Children. It seems almost incredible that so-called English gentlemen, clothed in the ermine and sitting on the judgment seat, should do their best to protect scoundrels guilty of inflicting cruel injuries upon helpless young girls and innocent little children."

The causes of the eclipse of justice, other than the prejudices of bad judges, are said to be threefold, as follows: "First, the confusion and mystification of the criminal law, the result of unmethodical and confused legislation extended through several centuries; such confusion being made worse by the retention of obsolete forms of procedure. Secondly, the eclipse of justice arises from the want of an authoritative guidance regarding the principles upon which the latitude allowed to the judges in their sentences should be exercised. Thirdly, the eclipse of justice arises from the absence of a Court of Criminal Appeal."

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING.

Mr. J. M. Barrie writes an appreciative and somewhat satirical article on "Mr. Kipling's Stories." Mr. Barrie thinks that Mr. Kipling rides a plucky little donkey that shies at nothing and sticks at nothing. He has a wonderful way of flashing a picture before our eyes until it is as vivid as a landscape seen in lightning. His style is the perfection of what is called journalese; he fails, however, in drawing women. His chief defect is ignorance of life. Should Mr. Kipling learn that he can be taught much by grocers he may rise to be a great novelist, for the like of him at his age has seldom been known in fiction. His "Light that Failed" is a real novel, although not a great one.

"Here is proof," says Mr. Barrie, "that there are latent capabilities in him which may develop and show him by and by grown out of knowledge. If he is as conscientious in the future as he has been in the past, and discovers that nothing lives in literature save what is ennobling, he may surprise us again."

PESSIMISM AS A SYSTEM.

Mr. R. B. Wenley contributes a solemn and solid paper under the above title, the drift of which may be gathered from the opening and closing sentences: "'Curse God and die.' 'Pity God—who is a miserable devil—and live to lessen his eternal wretchedness.' Startling as they may appear, these conclusions of modern Pessimism are no products of capricious self-dissatisfaction. They do not necessarily bear witness to broken ideals, to adverse fortunes, or to embittered lives. They are rather the results of matured reflection upon the graver problems of metaphysics, ethics, and religion. . . . The cumulative action of morality, having for chief illustration the influence of Jesus, is a standing fact, which neither Pessimism nor Eudæmonism can compass. The real sacrifice of the whole man to what heart and head recognize as the good character can neither be surmounted by Pessimism nor grounded on Hedonism. For, rather, personal devotion to the perfecting of a society which includes self transcends alike the painful half-truth of Pessimism and the contemptible untruth of Hedonism. For the destruction of sin is to be accomplished neither by the cessation of pain nor by the positive satisfaction of sense."

IN PRAISE OF THE ANABAPTISTS.

Mr. Richard Heath thinks that the Anabaptists have not had justice done them, as he thinks that they were the spiritual progenitors of much that is best in English life. He says: "Anabaptism represented in the sixteenth century the stream of popular religious thought, feeling, and aspiration, which has never ceased to flow through the Christian centuries. They were in the sixteenth century the representatives of thought and action free, but profoundly religious. In their world there would be no laws but Christ's laws, no prisons, no scaffolds, no armies nor policemen, no judges nor hangmen, no kind of punishment except excommunication, which in some cases, and under very extraordinary circumstances, might have to be from this world altogether."

The Quakers themselves, he thinks, were the direct spiritual descendants of the Anabaptists. The Baptists are unworthy heirs of their great spiritual forefathers.

"In losing the great ideas of immediate inspiration of the inner light, and of the struggle for Social Justice in the establishment—now and in this present world—of the Kingdom of Heaven, the Baptists have become almost innocuous in the eyes of the rulers of this world."

Mr. Heath concludes, however, by declaring that Anabaptists will rise again.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. C. H. Herford contributes a metrical translation of a chapter from Ibsen's "Brand." Mr. Romanes sums up the case for and against Mr. Chaplin's recent muzzling order. Mr. Romanes is evidently in favor of muzzling and not in favor of the partial removal of the restriction which, when universally enforced, succeeded in stamping hydrophobia out of Sweden.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

One specialty of the *National Review* is the admirable articles which it from time to time publishes descriptive of the country; a paper by "Rusticus," Mr. John Watson, for instance, in the current number, on "Some Workers in Woodcraft," gives a picture of a gamekeeper at work, which is worthy to rank with the best work of Richard Jefferies. There is also another paper on "Salmon Leistering," which is not so good, but still a welcome relief from the political and social articles. The *National* for March is a good number, and has several papers with ideas and facts that are worth noting.

CAN ENGLAND KEEP HER TRADE?

The first place is given to a curious prophetic discourse by Mr. John A. Hobson, who is quite sure that England cannot keep her trade unless she adopts a system of protection which will discourage the alienation of capital. Unless some check is placed upon foreign investments, another century, he thinks, will see England the retreat for the old age of a small aristocracy of millionaires, so that we may look forward to a revived feudalism in which the industrial baron will rule with that absolute sway which wealth must exercise over poverty, the more sentimental or less adventurous menials who shall cling to their own country in preference to following into India, China, or Heaven knows where, the march of emancipated capital.

THE ABDICATION OF MRS. GRUNDY.

Mr. Traill contrasts the attempts which have been made to punish sexual immorality in high places with the increased laxity of manners on the stage and elsewhere. It is a slight article, in which there is not much calling for note beyond his description of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes as the "Rev. Boanerges Bangbarrel, that bright and shining light of the hot gospellers." Mr. Stead figures as Mr. Snippet of "Paste and Scissors." But Mr.

Traill, like many other persons, manages to make his article all the smarter because he does not take the trouble to ascertain what is written and spoken by those whom he caricatures.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

Mr. J. Bell contributes a solid and useful paper summarizing the recent history of this international controversy, and briefly stating England's answer to the United States case. His article concludes with a note of warning as to the necessity for immediate action: unless a close time is established rapidly Behring Sea will be overrun with hunters, not only from Canada, but also from Australia, Japan, Germany, and other nations attracted by the free course and rich harvest ready to their hands without restriction.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

Mr. William Sharp, a novelist, reviews Stedman's "Library of American Literature," and thus summarizes the result of his studies:

"It is in history that, as yet, the American genius preponderates. Fiction and romance come next. The poetry as a whole is less notable. That part of the intellectual life of the nation which 'makes for poetry' seems to sway, like hesitant and bewildered birds in migratory flight—now this way, and now that—toward the reserve and exquisite art of Poe on the one hand, and the untrammelled methods and rude energy of Walt Whitman on the other. The way is becoming clearer, song is being purged and purified, new impulses are moving."

HINDOO MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

Mr. Vijaya-Raghavan states the case in favor of energetic action against the brutal outrages to which female children are exposed in India in an article which he himself summarizes as follows:

"(1) Child-marriage is especially prevalent among Brahmans; (2) It produces numerous evils; (3) It can be removed only by legislation, moderate and cautious; (4) Early consummation is greatly prevalent among Brahmans; (5) It is disastrous to the community, even much more than child-marriage; (6) Legislation alone can put a stop to it, and, consequently, the age of consent should be raised to fourteen; (7) Though the masses oppose social legislation, joined by some educated men, yet there is a consensus of opinion among the European press, the medical fraternity, and several famous Hindus, for social legislation; (8) There is no danger of popular insurrection; (9) The Court must pass a law striking at the root of the evil at once."

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is a pathetic little Scotch story by W. Hodgson, entitled, "The Fair Ophelia of a Highland Glen;" a short, insignificant review of the correspondence of Mr. Peter Rylands; and an elaborate paper on the "Ruba'iyat of Abu Sa'id." In the correspondence, Mr. George W. Ruxton, writing upon Mr. Parnell's fall, shows the usual determination of a controversialist not to master his facts. Mr. Ruxton is kind enough to refer repeatedly to the part Mr. Stead has taken in the matter, and then, after describing what he is supposed to have done, says:

The proper grounds for discarding Mr. Parnell should have been, not so much his adultery as his insincerity, his untrustworthiness, his falseness, his treachery, his duplicity, and the impossibility of placing confidence in his word.

If Mr. Ruxton had taken the trouble to read the very few pages that Mr. Stead has ever written upon this question, he will see that it is precisely upon this ground that, to use his own elegant phrase, Mr. Stead "egged on the Nonconformists to rush yelling on Mr. Parnell." Mr. W. J. Hodges takes up a suggestion made in the *Paternoster*, and strongly argues for the meeting of the Imperial Parliament at Dublin at the beginning of each session, one year in Ireland and the next in Scotland, while the Parliament could come back to Westminster after Easter. Parliament, in old time, met variously at Oxford, Winchester, Shrewsbury, and York, as well as at Westminster, but it is now 210 years since it met anywhere else but in the capital.

HE NEW REVIEW.

The position of honor in the *New Review* is devoted to a song by Lord Tennyson. The editor requests that no quotations may be made from Lord Tennyson's poem; so, in default of quotation, let it be said that the song consists of sixty-three words, and there are twelve "sleeps" in the sixty-three words, and of the twelve lines three are simply repetitions of the imperative of the verb "to sleep." The *New Review*, as a whole, is well abreast with the subjects of the day. Sir Thomas Farrer's paper on "The Water Supply of London" would have been better appreciated if it had not had too tall a title. It is published as the first of a series of articles on "A Model City," whereas, in reality, it is very much like a County Council report on the conditions under which the London water companies should be bought up by the County Council. Sir Thomas Farrer thus summarizes his conclusions:

The conclusion to which we are thus led is that the first step to be taken by water reformers is, not to negotiate with the companies upon any such terms as were suggested in 1880, but to press for an investigation into the sufficiency of the present sources of supply, and if these sources prove to be insufficient, to introduce a competing scheme on behalf of the municipality.

Mr. Percy Anderson, in an article on the "Designing of Costumes for the Stage," says that in "Ivanhoe" the artists have beaten reality out of time.

"The general effect of the stage picture in 'Ivanhoe' is more brilliant, more elaborate, and, with the entire series of accessories of the *mise en scène*, more satisfactory and effectively picturesque than any complete thing in the century itself which it represents. The impression is more real even than the reality ever was; finer than the actual could have been; completer—infinitely completer—than any corresponding scene in the past that is there portrayed."

Mr. Lyulph Stanley explains as follows his idea of the general principles on which free education should be granted:

"Schools receiving this additional grant from the State should accept public representative management to such an extent that the power of appointing and removing the teachers should belong to the representatives of the community. Schools accepting the Government grant must be free throughout, and no charge should be permitted for books, school material, etc. All public elementary schools must be free unless the Education Department expressly sanction a fee to be approved by them, where there is an ample supply of free school accommodation for all who demand it. The Parliamentary grant in lieu of fees should not exceed the average fee collected throughout the country. The Department should require an increased standard of efficiency in premises, staff, and curriculum above the minimum now accepted as sufficient."

Edmund von Lippman, of Halle, explains that Shake-

speare was not such a fool as he looked when he made the mariners in the "Winter's Tale" be shipwrecked on the coast of Bohemia, because three hundred years ago the coast of Apulia was popularly known as Bohemia, as it was the "Land of Bohemund" of Tarentum, who was one of the most famous of the crusaders. By a very easy transition this might get to be known as Bohem's Land, and thus "Bohemia." Mr. George Howell, writing on "Mistaken Labor Legislation," pleads against the employing of State authority for any other purpose beyond that of putting down abuses. Wrongs only are matters for State interference.

Legislation may do something, much, in fact, towards putting down abuses in the industrial system, such as truck, sweating, and the like; and also in improving the conditions of labor as regards safety, sanitation, and in other ways; but self-help and self-reliance are the only true means whereby the masses can be lifted up to a higher standard of living and a nobler life.

George von Bunsen, in "Continental Comments," sends a translation from Talleyrand's memoirs of the conversation which took place between Goethe and Napoleon at Weimar. Talleyrand was present, and reported the conversation, submitting his manuscript to Goethe for correction. Signor Bonghi, in his Roman letter, says that the Pope has just made his appearance in the character of "Neander Heracleus," and is a member of Arcadia, a literary society which he joined in 1832. He has just written a Latin elegy to celebrate the second centenary of the society.

It is worth noting that the Pope has the opportunity, and avails himself of it, to praise with much fervor some of the great masters of Italian literature who were not remarkable for saintliness.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The *Atlantic* is never so attractive to the casual reader as to those who follow it from month to month. Its sustained excellence is remarkable; but it needs to be well known to be fully appreciated. In addition to the regular installments of Mr. Stockton's and Miss Fannie Murfree's novels, and Mr. Percival Lowell's charming papers upon travel in remote nooks of Japan, there are three papers of marked literary interest, four essays of solid value upon current questions, and the opening chapter of an important contribution to North American history.

Of the literary papers, the first is a sketch of the late Richard Grant White, by Francis P. Church. "Grant White," as he was called in England and preferred to be called at home, was a life-long New Yorker who inherited strongly undemocratic sympathies, and whose personality is most strongly depicted in this article. His musical proclivities and proficiencies, his personal worth and honor, and his literary aims and methods are appreciatively discussed. Next and most interesting are passages from an autobiographical fragment left by the late James Freeman Clarke, describing his schooling. It amounts to a powerful plea against mechanical methods in education, and argues for the elimination so far as possible of disagreeable tasks from school-room work. Dr. Clarke will delight all healthy school-boys by his derision of grammars, his advocacy of the use of "translations," and his revolt against the practice of "cramming the memory with indigestible facts and sounds." "What," he asks, "is mental discipline? Every faculty of body and mind is best disciplined by exercise. Now, only that which we enjoy doing fully exercises our powers. We do disagreeable tasks by a strenuous effort, feebly; we do agreeable ones without an effort, with energy." Miss Agnes Repplier's paper, entitled "Pleasure: A Heresy," is elsewhere noticed at some length.

THE STATE UNIVERSITIES.

Professor George E. Howard, of the University of Nebraska, whose discussions of American institutions and education are always thorough and valuable, has a strong paper on the State Universities. His sketch of their development will open the eyes of many people who have not been aware of their relative and prospective importance. Professor Howard holds that the State Universities, which are a complement of the American free public school and the crowning feature of a system of State-controlled education, are soon to emerge prominently as the recognized University system of America. In all but a very few of the older States, he holds, the State University will shortly take rank as the superior by far of all other institutions of advanced learning in its particular field. He does not explain just what is to become of the privately-endowed and denominational colleges, but intimates that they will tend to centralize or else will relapse into preparatory schools, or into such a place as the gymnasia of Germany occupy. A group of richly-endowed Eastern colleges will, he predicts, develop more and more in the direction of post-graduate and special work. He deplores the unwise disposition most of the States have made of the land grants bestowed upon them in 1862 as endowments for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, and commends the plan adopted by Minnesota, Wisconsin and some other States of making these colleges part of the State University.

THE SPEAKER AS PREMIER.

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, traces, in a manner that cannot fail to interest readers in the British Empire as well as in the United States, the growth of the power and functions of the Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington. At first the Speaker was only a moderator. But at an early day he was given the power to appoint the standing committees, to which all bills and resolutions were referred. Gradually it was perceived that he had thus acquired a certain negative control over legislation. He could, through his designation of the committees, make it practically certain in some instances that measures of which he disapproved should never be reported for consideration. The next development of his power appeared when—as membership increased, business multiplied, and the demand for "the floor" became a perfect scramble—he began to "recognize" men in accordance with his desire to promote this or that measure. If the Speaker has made up his mind not to recognize a given member, that member is effectually suppressed.

But the latest development is that which makes the Speaker practically arbiter of the principal measures that are to be brought forward by his party. In the late Congress, Mr. Speaker Reed and his committee on rules have acted as a general legislative committee to determine what measures should be pressed and in what order. This gives the Speaker, as regards legislation, a position analogous to that of the British prime minister, although from the executive point of view it is the American President who is his own premier. Mr. Hart commends the new departure under which the Speaker and a committee of his party associates will henceforth arrange something like an official legislative programme, and suggests that the Senate should also be represented in this committee, so that there may be harmony of plan in the work of the two Houses.

THE WARRING DARWINIANS.

Mr. Henry F. Osborn explains the differences of opinion that now prevail among scientists, and that are creating so sharp a controversy as regards the nature of heredity. The question is whether the acquired aptitudes, tastes, and habits of individuals are transmitted, or whether only the general characteristics that pertain to a given family or stock are handed on to posterity. The disciples of Darwin are quite evenly divided on this question. Professor Weismann, of Freiburg, has led in dissent from the received opinion that acquired characters are inherited. Herbert Spencer (following the late Charles Darwin) and a majority of the more prominent naturalists and biologists of England and America, hold to the view that individual acquisitions are transmitted. Weismann's dissent is shared in England by Professors Alfred Wallace and Ray Lankester, and in America by Professor Brooks, of the Johns Hopkins University, together with a majority of the younger specialists of both countries. This controversy involves points that have very grave practical bearings. Out of it will come a more thorough study of heredity than has been made heretofore, with the probable result of new discoveries of great importance.

MR. PARKMAN'S NEW WORK.

There appears the first installment (two more are promised) of an account of the "Capture of Louisbourg by the New England Militia in 1745." In view of pending discussions about the future of Canada, there is peculiar timeliness in this story now retold of the old struggle to break down the international boundary line beyond New England. Mr. Parkman writes of this period and of these conflicts between English and French in America as the most standard authority.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

Elsewhere are cited at length Mr. G. R. Parkin's article on Australian cities, and an account of a remarkable monument lately erected in Japan "to commemorate the goodness of the United States." The March *Century* is strong in the qualities that belong pre-eminently to this great periodical. If other magazines may be said to equal it in casual attractiveness, no other approaches it in deliberate and thorough treatment of great problems, movements or epochs. Its war papers, its Lincoln history, and its Siberian articles by Mr. Kennan, have been a part of the history of our generation; and it proceeds courageously to undertake other heavy tasks. Thus the California series is of large scope, the Frémont papers are of serious importance, and the Talleyrand memoirs are a praiseworthy feature.

The March number continues Dr. Edward Eggleston's new novel, The Faith Doctor, gives a capital account of Indian-fighting in Capt. Bourke's article on General Crook, describes the old and new buildings of the New York Century Club, and has the usual variety of stories, poems and sketches. One of the "serious" features now current from month to month is W. W. Rockhill's account of his wonderful journey in Eastern Tibet and Central China—a record of travel in a region almost absolutely unknown.

In the "Open Letters," J. W. Gregory sums up with clearness and intelligence the prospects of the American Desert. Mr. Gregory holds that the 300,000,000 acres of arid or semi-arid land in the great plains east of the Rocky Mountains, can be made productive and valuable, through several kinds of irrigation—from surface streams and from subterranean waters. He shows that the soil and all the general conditions make reclamation peculiarly easy. His well-stated points have immense political and economic significance.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

"Beauty on the French Stage," the opening article of the March *Cosmopolitan*, is by a competent critic, M. Edouard Mahé. Striking portrait illustrations accompany it. Edmund Collins writes of "Protestant Missions," numerous illustrations aiding a comprehension of the magnitude and cosmopolitan character of the work carried on under that generic title. Recent events give the flavor of timeliness to a paper by Joseph P. Reed, which bears the title, "In Darkest America." It deals with the Indian question, and is an arraignment of the shameless method pursued by the Government in its dealings with the American aborigine. "Labor Unions and Strikes in Ancient Rome," by G. A. Danziger, presents a view of social conditions in the world's old-time capital that will be novel to most readers. "The mechanics were completely outstripped by the emancipated slaves, who, under the emperors, gained some of the highest positions in the state, and not infrequently humbled their former aristocratic masters. It was here that the mechanics had to fight for existence and social recognition, because with the mechanics it was worse even than with the slaves. The Roman patrician could forgive a small trader if he had plenty of money: he could go even further—he could amalgamate with the freed slave; but he could not, or would not, recognize a mechanic. The Greeks and Romans despised the laboring man and the mechanic, and, except among the Hebrews, a laboring man had no standing in antiquity."

Captain Charles King employs his graphic pen to describe the beautiful "Cream City," Milwaukee. Oliver Sumner Teall writes of "Municipal Reform," dealing especially with matters relating to New York City. Julien Gorden writes of "Slovenly Americans," declaring that the American is critical of the foreigner, conceited as to himself, and very careless of his personal appearance.

NOTABLE ADVENTURES.

Lieutenant Mason Abercrombie Shufeldt, U. S. N., in an article entitled "A Protected Queen," relates his experiences among the people of Madagascar, and Frederic Villiers contributes the first instalment of "The Story of a War Correspondent's Life," with illustrations from his own sketches made on battle-fields. His story is one of extraordinary interest, and is excellently told. "How I Shot My First Elephant" is a graphic picture by MacMahon Challinor of adventure and success among the jungles of Africa.

IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

The Cosmopolitan is to be congratulated upon the excellent character of its departmental work and upon the able men who preside over these departments. Murat Halstead as the Reviewer of Current Events, Edward Everett Hale's monthly discussions of Social Problems, and the wise and entertaining order of Brander Matthews' comment and criticism upon current literature, unite in giving special value to this growing magazine. Mr. Halstead is emphatic in his approval of Secretary Blaine's letter in the matter of the Behring Sea controversy. He says: "The December letter of Mr. Blaine to Lord Salisbury in the correspondence of the Behring Sea controversy, is a paper outranking any production of the State Department in many years, and ought to receive the applause and the admiration, as it must have won the un-

qualified approval, of all his countrymen." The other reviews of events treat of the demand for rapid transit in New York City, the settlement of the Indian question, and the silver issue. Mr. Hale discusses "General Booth's Plan," and agrees with the General that to lessen prevailing poverty and misery one of the first steps must be the removal of the hopelessly poor and the unemployed away from the great cities. Mr. Matthews' notes "On Certain Volumes of Verse" are pleasantly refreshing and informal, and are one of the most attractive features of the March *Cosmopolitan*, which, viewed from almost any standpoint, might well be called the best number of that magazine ever issued.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Theodore Child's description of Buenos Ayres in *Harper's* for March is not alone a vivid picture of the Argentine capital. It is a paper that will not fail to provoke thought in the mind of the progressive citizen of North America. He speaks of the "intellectual influence of France" in the Argentine, and says "the prestige of the United States is not what it used to be in the Argentine mind," attributing the change to the "inadequate diplomatic representation of the United States." Judged by the illustrations the dude is indigenous to that climate, and his principal occupation seems to be that of standing on the street corners and ogling the ladies as they pass by. The pleasure of living in Buenos Ayres is a doubtful one. "There are no amenities of life there, no society, no amusements except the theatre, which is expensive, and no distractions except gross and shameless debauchery that thrives flauntingly in most parts of the city. . . . There seems to be no poetry, no sentiment, no generosity in the life of its citizens; there is nothing amiable, witty, or attractive in the exterior aspect of men and of things. On the one hand you see the race for wealth in all the crudity of unscrupulous speculation and cynical malversation of public funds; and on the other hand, the ostentatious display of wealth in the grossest manifestations of vulgar luxury." It is not strange that revolutions and financial panics thrive amid such surroundings!

THE CHINESE QUESTION IN A NEW PHASE.

"The Chinese Leak," by Julian Ralph, describes the various methods pursued to smuggle into the United States the legally-debarred Chinese. Mexico on the south and Canada on the north, with only imaginary lines of demarcation, afford comparatively every opportunity for the accomplishment of the soul's desire of John Chinaman.

To those who enjoy a rubber of whist, the paper by N. B. Trist on "The American Leads at Whist and Their History" will be of interest. Laurence Hutton writes entertainingly of "The Literary Landmarks of Edinburgh," and his work is finely supplemented by illustrations from the pencil of Joseph Pennell. The Editor's Easy Chair, conducted by George William Curtis, is devoted in part to a charming chat upon the life of Sir Walter Scott, as disclosed by the recent publication of Scott's journal. The Easy Chair also finds excellent subjects for attention in the opera of to-day and in the "institution" known as the public dinner.

PLUTOCRACY VS. ARISTOCRACY.

William D. Howells' Editor's Study is a delightful bit of criticism on recent books, kindly and satirical. Of Ward McAllister's "Society as I Have Found It," he remarks: "It is always and everywhere amusing to see a plutocracy trying to turn into an aristocracy, and that is what Mr. McAllister shows us, with no apparent sense of its comicality. . . . These men who have had no ideal but to get more and more money, these women who have no ideal but to spend more and more, are necessarily ridiculous in the transformation act, but it is not Mr. McAllister who has made them so. . . . If society had known how to do something besides dress and dine and dance, we have no doubt he would have said so; that is, he would have written a different book. But you cannot make something out of nothing."

Charles Dudley Warner's Editor's Drawer is, as usual, full of good things. The editor discusses with due solemnity the "burning question" as to whether or no the "sweet girl" undergraduates shall wear the cap and gown.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

Scribner's for March is an unusually attractive number, and its typography is as near perfection as the engraver's and printer's arts have yet attained. The opening article is from the pen of A. J. Mounteney Jephson, Stanley's able lieutenant. "Our March With a Starving Column" is a graphic pen picture of the incidents of that historic event, made highly realistic by the magic pencil of Frederic Villiers. An article of especial timeliness is the delightful narrative of his failures and successes in "The Ornamentation of Ponds and Lakes," by Samuel Parsons, Jr., Superintendent of Parks in New York City. He describes his earlier experiences as an amateur, when his ambition led him to attempt the ornamentation of a country seat containing one hundred acres, and these experiences led him to give this sage advice to those whose love for nature inclines them to the delights of landscape art: "Don't undertake too much. Have only five hundred square feet of grass, and one or two or half a dozen shrubs, but have all of the best. Dig deep, fertilize liberally, plant the best grass-seed and plenty of it, set out the largest trees and shrubs that will be likely to grow, and care for them tenderly, year after year. Dig about them, and prime them, and spare no pains to make them the best of their kind; or, let me say at once, that the reader's delight in nature and his desire to imitate her effects will not prevent the failure of his lawn-planting." Discouraged by the failure of his hundred-acre attempt, he sold this country place, and betook himself to the city. But the decree of fate was irresistible, and a few years later he purchased a small place of less than ten acres, through whose grassy fields flowed a clear stream. Here, profiting by the lessons of the past, he wisely studied the natural conditions of the spot, and proceeded to work along the lines nature had indicated. The result is shown in sound artistic landscape views, the author's description of the successful development of his lily and lotus pond, and in the broader successes which have followed his efforts as Superintendent of Parks in New York.

A BROADER APPLICATION.

One cannot have witnessed the failure of so many cities to provide their residents with park privileges without the thought that in Mr. Parson's brief paper is contained a suggestion of much value. Next to pure water, a thorough sewer system, clean streets and good light, comes in importance the matter of public parks, and a municipal government but half-understands its functions that fails to provide them. But the spirit of false economy, and fear of the extravagant expenditure that too often attends park-making, serve to discourage effort in this direction. If those who control the destinies of

cities, and, sometimes unfortunately, the health and well-being of their peoples, would but use nature's endowments, and improve the water-courses and their surroundings, cutting and filling, grubbing here and planting there, they would produce wonderful effects, improve the public health, inspire a love of nature and a taste for landscape-gardening, and thus contribute to the pleasure and happiness of all—and this at the very minimum of expense.

JAPANESE WAYS AND THOUGHTS.

Those who find interest in Japan, its past, present and future, will find much to delight them in the serial paper on that subject, from the pen of Sir Edwin Arnold, finely illustrated by Robert Blum. An Asiatic scholar, versed in the folk-lore of the East, Mr. Arnold also has the faculty of sympathetic treatment, and his "Japanese Ways and Thoughts" brings us into closer touch with this "high-tempered, generous, simple and sweet-mannered" people, and teaches us that with all our boasted civilization, we have much to learn from them.

SOME OTHER ARTICLES.

Mark Brickell Kerr, who, as civil engineer, accompanied the expedition sent out in 1890 by the National Geographic Society, tells in simple yet entertaining form of the Alaskan journey, and describes the majestic grandeur of "Mount St. Elias and Its Glaciers." The article is well illustrated. W. B. Shubrick Clymer, in "A Note on Jane Austen," takes to task her rasping critics, and insists that it is those who are insensible to the "exquisite touch" that changes the commonplace into the interesting who "lose the unique opportunity for tranquil enjoyment afforded by the high comedy of manners of the provincial Jane Austen, the artist." Donald G. Mitchell, he who delighted the reader of a half-century ago, whose "Dream Life" and "Reveries of a Bachelor" linger in the memory like the recollection of some sweet aroma, still wields as potent a pen as when "Ik Marvel" charmed the world of literature, contributes to *Scribner* a "Paraphrase of Horace, IV., 7.—To Torquatus." Other poems are "In Early Spring," by Edith M. Thomas; "My Friend," by Arthur Sherburne Hardy; "Youth and Age," by C. P. Cranch. There are the usual stories, the able and thoughtful "Point of View," a highly illustrated paper on "London and American Clubs," by E. S. Nadal—in all a most enjoyable number.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

Captain Nathan Appleton makes a notable contribution to the popular history of the Civil War in the March *New England Magazine*. "Harvard College During the War of the Rebellion" is a bright story of those exciting days, and a graphic account of the part taken in their memorable events by the graduates of the university—from the pen of one who passed through it all, and whose pride and sympathy and veneration lend both subtle interest and touching pathos to the tale. Following Captain Appleton's narrative are "Some Recollections of Slavery: By a Former Slaveholder," M. V. Moore. "The uttermost hell of the Virginia or Tennessee slave was in the far-away torments of Mississippi or Alabama, and the *clank, clank* of the chain that led the husband away from the old native homestead—the woman heard it forever, till the grave closed over her. Perhaps its echoes are ringing yet in the other world. The pitying God only knows all the horrors and sorrows of that awful curse—slavery."

AMERICAN HISTORIANS.

Professor J. F. Jameson, of Brown University, continues his invaluable papers on "The History of Historical Writing in America." These papers constitute, beyond all comparison, the most important critical and informational review that has ever been made of the development of American historical literature. Their appearance in book form will be awaited with much interest. The current paper covers the period from the revolution to the civil war, and characterizes, among others, Sparks, Irving, Bancroft, Peter Force, Hildreth, Motley, and Prescott.

Sarah Freeman Clarke makes an earnest plea for "The Indian Corn as Our National Plant," citing its history and services to mankind in support of her position. "The Early History of Electricity in America," by George Herbert Stockbridge, recounts the first discoveries by Franklin and the progressive steps in the science which to-day has become so important a factor in the world's development.

IS PHOTOGRAPHY AN ART?

William Howe Downes says in answer to this query, in a paper entitled "Photographic Illustration of Poetry:" "By the hands of a clever mechanic good photographs may be made, but not pictures. In the hands of the artist the photograph becomes a work of art. The process is mechanical, it may be said, but is not this, in a measure, true of all the arts?" Mr. Downes has certainly succeeded in producing six beautiful specimens of the photographer's art to strengthen his claim.

John Stuart Barrows gropes about "In an Old Attic," and brings to light many a bit of dust-covered antiquity which suggest a "long-forgotten lore" of incident. "The Problem of the Unemployed" is a thoughtful paper on this phase of the social problem by William M. Salter. It is interesting to note that Mr. Salter, from his totally different point of view, has intelligence enough and fairness enough to appreciate General Booth's plan. He says: "'In Darkest England' seems to me one of the humanest and one of the wisest and most practical books that has been produced in this century. We have not been accustomed to look with much seriousness upon the Salvation Army; but if it has the spirit and aim that pervade this book, no organization has arisen in modern times which has the promise or potency of more good."

"Etiquette and Precedence" form the text for a brief paper by Pamela McArthur Cole. The "Omnibus" and the "Editor's Table" are excellent as usual. This magazine is rapidly improving the character of its illustrations, and the March number is really admirable in this respect.

THE OVERLAND MONTHLY.

No periodical in America has a more pronounced flavor of locality than the *Overland Monthly* of San Francisco; and the flavor is wholly agreeable. The *Overland* has of late introduced illustration to some extent, and the March issue opens with a well-illustrated article upon the parks of San Francisco. The parks really mean little more than "the park"—the large pleasure ground west of the city that overlooks the sea. This Golden Gate Park is one of the most attractive in America. It is well outside the city, but is easily reached by numerous lines of cable tram-cars.

Mr. J. M. Eddy writes his ideas of an improved way to take the census. He would have the machinery of the public school system of the States subsidized by the general government and used for the frequent collection of

useful statistics. His suggestion is worthy of serious attention. This country needs imperatively a permanent, highly-ramified organization for the collection of statistical data.

Perhaps the most striking feature of this number is a debate between the Hon. John P. Irish and Mr. Morris M. Estee, both prominent Californians, upon the question, Did California need the McKinley Bill? Mr. Irish attacks and Mr. Estee defends the tariff law from the point of view of advantage to "the Coast." Mr. Estee holds that the cost of production, owing to high wages and the price of lands, and the cost of reaching markets, owing to the long and expensive railroad journey, makes it necessary for California to have tariff protection for her raisins, prunes, fruits, olives, nuts, wool, wheat, and other products, and presents many practical considerations in defence of his position. Mr. Irish deals principally in general maxims about protection and taxation, but also endeavors to impugn Mr. Estee's figures.

In the "Etc." department, the *Overland* discusses the pending struggle with regard to the retention of the California State text-book system. It had originally opposed the plan of a State series of books, on the ground that it would not result in the best quality of educational literature. This danger has, it asserts, been realized in practice. But the deliverance from school-book rings and importunate publishers is declared to be so important as to make the repeal of the existing law a doubtful expedient.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

Professor Graham's article on the "Supposed Tendencies to Socialism" in the *Popular Science Monthly* for March is reviewed at length in another column. Second place in this number is given to another instalment of the illustrated article on the "Development of American Industries since Columbus," by W. F. Durfee. The special subject treated this month is "Iron-Working with Machine Tools."

IRON MANUFACTURE IN EARLY DAYS.

The first iron-works in the United States in which iron was puddled and rolled, it is interesting to notice, was built by Colonel Isaac Meason in 1816, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, near the present coal and manufacturing centre, Connellsville. For the first twenty-five years the rolling mills of the United States produced little else than bar-iron, hoops, nail plates, etc. It was not until 1845 that heavy iron, such as that for use in railroad construction, was manufactured, the first T rails having been turned out by the Montour Rolling Mill at Danville, Pennsylvania, in that year. Natural gas, now so extensively employed as fuel in rolling mills, was first used for manufacturing purposes in 1842. As giving a detailed history of the growth of iron manufacture in the United States, this series of articles is exceedingly valuable.

Mr. Samuel William Cooper cries out loudly against the "Tyranny of the State." "Many wrongs," he declares, "are permitted in the name of the State which, if committed by persons acting in their private capacity, would be cause for severe punishment. The State, for instance, may violate contracts made with its citizens, leaving them utterly without means of redress. As a remedy for such injustices, actual or possible, Mr. Cooper recommends: "Let the State be the subject of suit in all cases where it has injured its citizen by acts which would come within the cognizance of laws between individuals; let twelve men adjust the differences between the one who has suffered for the good of the many and the corporate body that represents the public."

HYPOCRISY AS A SOCIAL ELEVATOR.

The truth of that well-known couplet from Samuel Butler's Hudibras—

"The man enforced against his will
Is of the same opinion still"—

is not confirmed by history, at least so says Mr. John McElroy. Quite to the contrary, "human history supports the assertion that if the enforcement is strong and continuous, the probability is that the enforced one's opinion will eventually coincide with it." Hypocrisy—mere outward compliance to form or force—has ever been active, he maintains, as a social elevator.

Nationality, we are told by J. W. Slater, F. E. S., exists among the lower animals as well as among the higher. He states some curious facts in support of this.

It was finally decided upon by the last International Congress of "Americanists," a report of which appears in this number, that the name America was not of native origin, as M. Paul Marcon and M. Lambert de Saint-Bris would have people believe, but that it was derived, as it has always been supposed in the United States, from Amerigo Vespucci. Besides the chapter on the "Origin of Language," by ex-President White, of Cornell, in the February *Popular Science Monthly*, two other articles in this number should be mentioned here: one on the success of "Co-education in Swiss Universities;" the other by Mr. Durfee on "Iron-smelting by Modern Methods." In showing the recent development of this industry, Mr. Durfee gives the following statements and figures.

"The production of pig iron in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1890, was the largest in the history of the country, and, in fact, larger than that of any other nation in the world, being 258,216 tons in excess of the production of Great Britain in 1889. The following table exhibits the rate of increase of production of pig iron during the last twenty years:

Districts.	Tons of 2,000 pounds.		
	Year ending May 31, 1870.	Year ending May 31, 1880.	Year ending June 30, 1890.
New Eng. States....	34,471	30,957	33,781
Middle States.....	1,311,649	2,401,093	5,216,591
Southern States....	184,540	350,436	1,780,909
Western States.....	522,161	995,335	2,522,351
Far West'n States..	.....	3,200	26,147
Totals.....	2,052,821	3,781,021	9,579,779

"From the above figures we see that the manufacture of pig iron in New England has been practically stationary for the past twenty years, while in the Middle States it has nearly quadrupled, in the Western States it has increased nearly five times, and in the Southern States nearly ten times in the same period."

EDUCATION.

The leading paper in *Education* is from the pen of Prof. Larkin Dunton, LL. D., head master of the Boston Normal School, and is a clean-cut summary of the principles and processes of "Moral Education." Prof. Dunton goes to the root of the matter by placing responsibility where it belongs—upon the individual himself. It is the duty of the teacher to impose upon his student the necessity of cultivating his best impulses and noblest aspirations—to "throw around his conceptions of duty to his fellows the sanction of a belief in a common origin and a common destiny. Set forth in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, make him feel more keenly his duty to all the world." Charles Tuder Williams emphasizes

"The Opportunity of Our Public High Schools," and insists upon a broad and generous policy in their maintenance and development. Prof. Conway MacMillan, of the University of Minnesota, expresses a well-founded contempt for "The Three Months' Course in Botany," and declares it to be "scientific neither in matter nor spirit."

Dr. Charles F. Thwing, the newly-installed president of Adelbert College, Cleveland, writes strongly on "The Relation of the College and University to the Community," and enforces the claims of great educational institutions to the gratitude and support of the people. "The community has given to Yale and to Princeton and to Harvard much, but Yale and Harvard and Princeton have given to the community more." There is a freshness and virility in all that Dr. Thwing does and says that augurs well for the future of Adelbert. The other features of *Education* are up to its usual high standard, and the number is one of value, not to pedagogues alone, but to the larger world of thinking people who are interested in the intellectual and moral development of the rising generation.

EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

The deductions made by Prof. Arthur M. Comey, of Tufts College, from a careful investigation of the facts, as set forth in his paper on "The Growth of New England Colleges" in March *Educational Review*, will prove most reassuring to those who have heard with regret that interest in higher education was becoming less among the people of America. Mr. Comey combats the statements contained in the majority report of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University that "the number of students in American colleges is falling behind the increase in the population of the country." He says the facts stated in this report are correct, "if the figures for the decade 1875–85 are considered." But he goes on to show, and brings to his support several comprehensive tabulated statements, that, taking the period of time extending from 1850 to 1890 as a basis, there has been a positive and encouraging increase in the number of students as compared with the increased population. These figures relate to certain-named institutions of learning. But besides this actual increase "there is a very large factor which should be added to these figures." And this factor is the number of scientific schools now attracting so many of the young men of the country by their practical and technical as well as their liberal training—a factor which did not exist a few years ago. The number of students in New England colleges and scientific schools in 1850 was 2,110; in 1890, 6,514. The population of New England in 1850 was 2,728,000; in 1890, 4,692,000. The number of population to one student in 1850 was 1,293; in 1890, 722. The total increase in the number of students during these forty years "amounts to 209 per cent., nearly three times the rate of increase of the population of New England."

"The Psychological Study of Children," by Joseph Jastrow, of the Wisconsin University, is a paper full of suggestion to the educator. The other papers of the March number and its departmental features are as usual most excellent.

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY.

The American Academy of Political and Social Science publishes this month a monograph on the "History of Statistics," translated by Roland P. Falkner, Ph. D., instructor of statistics, University of Pennsylvania, from the work, "Geschichte, Theorie, und Technik der Statistik," by August Meitzen, Ph. D., professor at the University of Berlin. Professor Meitzen's work represents a full statement of theoretical statistics in a small compass. The work covers systematically the whole field of statistical theory. Statistics, as defined by the author, is a method of scientific investigation by means of enumeration of objects and the numerical comparison of the results of such enumeration. They may be applied to any field of knowledge if the necessary conditions present. The present monograph traces historically the "growth of our knowledge and the processes of thought in using figures up to the point where it has become possible for us to formulate connectedly the underlying principles." This chapter of Prof. Meitzen's work is preparatory to the chapter on the theory of statistics which will appear in the next publication of the Academy. Until recently it was generally considered that there were only two ways of arriving at conclusions, namely, through deduction or induction. To these two methods must now be added statistics. This work supplements the suggestive monograph of Prof. Richmond Mayo Smith on "Statistics and Economics."

The supplementary publication of this Society on "Public Health and Municipal Government," by John S. Billings, M. D., which appeared late in February, was followed this month by one on the life and work of Judge Jameson, of Chicago, fellow of the Academy, whose recent death is so deeply regretted.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

The *Westminster* is, as usual, as solid as a stone wall and almost as difficult to get through. Mr. F. C. Conybeare criticises Mr. Gore's essay in "Lux Mundi," and some other papers, under the title of "Recent Oxford Theology," from the point of view of one who no longer believes in miracles. There is a somewhat doctrinaire paper on the "Impolicy of Strikes." Mr. E. M. Stephens discusses how far realism on the stage is permissible, his thesis being that realism is only good so far as it administers to the illusion. Dr. Strachan, writing on "Consanguineous Marriages," maintains that marriages between near kin are in any case dangerous, and are becoming more dangerous every year; no one can say how soon such unions may wake up some hidden latent disease. Mr. H. De B. Gibbons writes upon the economic side of history, and an anonymous writer makes a groan over the sacrifices which are made to the Fetich of Charity.

GOLDTHWAITE'S GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE.

In this time of exploration, when the forces of civilization extend their ramifications to the uttermost parts of the earth, the study of geography takes on new interest. In recognition of this fact it doubtless was that the Messrs. Goldthwaite established in January of this year, with Cyrus C. Adams as editor, *Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine*, a monthly periodical, devoted to the dissemination, in popular form, of geographical information. It is in no sense a technical class journal, but finds a field of opportunity in the exploration of new worlds, the romance of travel and adventures among strange peoples. The magazine is well printed, though not at all artistic; its illustrations are fair. The publication is well edited and contains a large amount of information of value to all, but especially invaluable to the student of geography. *Goldthwaite's* is destined to become a popular publication in all homes where the boys enjoy narratives of adventure, and the publication will stimulate to study and research.

THE FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Aus Allen Welttheilen.—Leipzig, February.

To the Far East. II. (Illus.) Clara Nascentes-Ziese.
Contributions to the Anthropography of the Balkan Peninsula. II. O. Händler.
Captain Prjewalski's Journey to Thibet.
Heligoland. III. J. W. Friedrich.
How Time is Reckoned in the Philippine Islands. J. von Benko.
Leprosy at the Cape. Dr. K. Müller.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 6.

Old and Modern Harems in Constantinople. Ada von Hirsch.
Annette von Droste, poetess. F. Happe.
Adolf, Grand Duke of Luxemburg. With Portrait.
Antonie Jungst, poetess. With Portrait. Dr. F. A. Muth.
The Law of Heredity. Dr. L. Schmitz.
Dr. Brüel and Count Conrad von Preysing, Catholic Members of the Centre. With Portraits.
Portraits of Mummies Discovered in the Fayum. (Illus.)
The Maronites of Mount Lebanon. (Illus.) J. Winkler.
The Tomb of Pope Pius IX. in the Basilica of San Lorenzo at Rome. (Illus.) A. de Waal.
The Late Dr. Heinrich Schliemann. With Portrait.
Reminiscences of Travel in the Red Sea. F. X. Geyer.
Guild Life. K. T. Zingeler.
The Late Freiherr Carl von Böselager. German Jesuit Professor at Bombay. With Portrait.

Deutsche Revue.—Bresiau and Berlin.—February.

Count Albrecht von Roon. XXI.
The Lost Bracelet. Sulaimân Hamy Bey.
Robert Koch. Robert Biewend.
The Battle against the Enemies of Mankind. II. A. Gottstein.
The French Revolution and its Significance for the Modern State. V.
The Worship of Sacred Trees among the Ancients. Karl Böttischer.
The Latest Political Revolution in America. John Bigelow.
Reply to M. Carriere. Ludwig Buchner.
"Judith Trachtenberg."

March.

Count Albrecht von Roon. XXII.
Robert Koch, II. Robert Biewend.
The Battle with the Enemies of Mankind (concluded). A. Gottstein.
The French Revolution and its Significance for the Modern State. VI.
Dr. Semmola on the Koch Treatment of Consumption. A. Gottstein.
St. Petersburg Letter.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. February.

John Henry Newman. Concluded.
Some New Observations by a Painter. O. Knille.
Wilhelm von Humboldt's Student Years. P. Schwenke.
The Trade of North Africa. Concluded. Dr. G. Nachtigal.
On Variations of Climate. E. Richter.
Berlin Music Life. H. Welti.
Political Survey:—Austro-Hungary, German Colonial Policy, French Senatorial Elections, etc.
Titus Ulrich and His Poetry.

March.

Spontini in Berlin. P. Spitta
The Universal Study of the History of Modern Art. H. Grimm.
Voluntary and Involuntary Movements. I-III. W. Henke.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Fräulein Antonie Jungst is a Catholic, born 1843, and is best known as the writer of the epic poems, "The Death of Baldur," and "Conradin." Annette von Droste-Hülshoff was another poetess, and new biographies of her have been written by Herr Hüffer and W. Kreiten.

Deutsche Revue.—The tablets discovered at Tel-el-Amarna have induced Sulaimân Hamy Bey, a resident in the East, with a close acquaintance with the contents of the important find, to pen the novelette, "The Lost Bracelet." After a most interesting article on "Tree-worship Among the Ancients," by Karl Böttischer, John Bigelow, a former United States representative at Berlin, writes on the latest Revolution in America, and endeavors to answer the following questions: How is it that the American people have so suddenly and so completely deprived of power the party to whom they recently confided the fate of the Republic? and what are the consequences of such a change? "Judith Trachtenberg" is a review of Emile Franzos's story.

Deutsche Rundschau.—The second part of the "In Memoriam" article on Cardinal Newman sets forth the gospel according to Newman—after he had entered the Church of Rome, of course—while a third chapter gives us some more personal notes. The writer has evidently read up a good many of the articles which appeared in the English periodicals immediately after the Cardinal's death, but his paper, nevertheless, forms an interesting contribution to Newman literature. Paul Schwenke includes a number of unpublished letters in his account of "Humboldt's Student Days." The best article in the March number, perhaps, is that by Philipp Spitta, the well-known writer on musical subjects, dealing with Spontini's activity in Berlin, and including some particulars of the relationship of the composer to King Frederick William III. of Prussia. Hermann Grimm suggests the institution of a museum to be devoted to the Art history of the Fatherland, which should serve student purposes, as well as instruct the people.

Die Gesellschaft.—This magazine reprints, from *Die Neue Zeit*, a German version of the address on Darwinism and Socialism, which Mr. Grant Allen delivered to the Fabian Society on October 17 last. There is also an interesting critical and biographical notice of A. Gonzalves Dias, a lyric and dramatic poet, who wrote in Portuguese, and who is here described as a Brazilian Lenau. The most interesting paper, however, is contributed by Ernst Brausewetter. Of Zola, the novelist, so much has already been written that it would scarcely be possible to say anything new, while Zola as a Dramatist is almost unknown. He has, however, written four pieces for the stage: "Thérése Raquin," produced July 11, 1873, at the Théâtre de la Renaissance; "Les Héritiers Rabourdin" (comedy), produced November 3, 1874, at the Théâtre Cluny; "Le Bouton de Rose" (comedy), produced May 6, 1878, at the Théâtre du Palais; and "Renée," written in 1880, but only produced on April 16, 1887, at the Théâtre de Vaudeville. Zola, according to his German critic, is an author whose creations are always worthy of consideration. No one doubts his ability; yet, with the exception of "Renée," perhaps, his dramatic productions proved a complete fiasco. Possibly he was mistaken in his ideal, or, it may be, his method of attaining his ideal was a wrong one; or, indeed, his ideal was perhaps unworthy of the approbation of the public of to-day. To settle these points, if possible, is the purpose of Herr Brausewetter, and his first instalment deals with the comedies, the second and third of the dramas above-named. Among the books noticed this month are "The Bondman," by Hall Caine; "The World's Desire," by Rider Haggard and Andrew Lang; and "A Cigarette-Maker's Romance," by F. Marion Crawford.

Kritische Revue.—Italy, says the writer of the first article, will find for a long time to come that her power will develop best as she develops her own people; whereas every side glance at Austrian territory only tends to weaken Austria's sympathies toward her. Dr. Maurus sets out the Austro-German Goods Tariff difficulty very patiently and clearly, and the same subject is discussed in the *Revue* of February 15.

Nord Und Süd.—The chief article in the March number is a critical and biographical study of Freidrich Nietzsche, the Socialist philosopher of the

Vittoria Colonna. F. X. Kraus.
On the Censorship and the Freedom of the Press. R. Loening.
Political Survey—Germany and East Africa, Italy and the Triple Alliance, the Italian Elections, etc.
Dr. Hans Meyer's Researches in the Kilima-Njaro Territory. P. Reichard.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. February.

Rudolf Maison, sculptor. With Portrait. F. Hammer.
Darwinism and Socialism. Grant Allen.
Lothar Bucher and Ferdinand Lassalle. M. Goldstein.
Poems by Otto von Leitgeb, Otto Ernst, Arthur Schnitzler, and others.
Spiritism and Anti-Spiritism. Karl Du Prel.
Professor Crookes's Psychical Researches. L. Deinhard.
A Brazilian Lenau. W. Fiedler.
Emile Zola as a Dramatist. I. E. Brausewetter.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. Feb.

Count Zinzendorf and his Mother—Correspondence, 1723-39. G. E. von Natzmer.
Reform of the German High Schools.
Social and Political Economy of To-day: Speeches and Essays of Gustav Schmoller.
Monthly Survey—Politics and the Church.

Kritische Revue aus Oesterreich.—Vienna.

February 1st.

Austria and Italy.
The Austrian Aristocracy from the Bismarck Point of View. Dr. G. J. Guttmann.
The Pessimism of Modern Society. F. Willfort.
The Austro-German Goods Tariff. Dr. Maurus.

February 15th.

The Austrian Election Chaos.
Herr von Dunajewski and Dr. Steinbach, Austrian Finance Ministers. Dr. G. J. Guttmann.
Free Trade and Competition. Dr. A. Lekisch.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. March.

Friedrich Nietzsche. With Portrait. G. Adler.
France's Readiness for War and the Present Significance of her System of Fortifications on the Eastern Frontier. A. Rogalla.
Poems from the "Pierrott Lunaire" of Albert Giraud. Translated into German by O. E. Hartleben.
Gustav Theodor Fechner, Natural Philosopher. T. Achelis.
The Future Writing of History. H. Jaenicke.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin.

Napoleon I. and the Jews. Ernst Barre.
Goethe's "Elpenor." Gustav Kettner.
The Distress among the Weavers of Silesia.
Jesuitism and Catholicism.
Political Correspondence—Austria, Russia, Italy, France, England.

Schorer's Familienblatt.—(Salon-Ausgabe.) Berlin. Heft 6.

Thought-Reading and Thought-Transference. (Illus.) G. Gessmann.
The Grillparzer Centenary. With Portrait. A. Kohut.
The Gymnasium and the Teaching of German. H. Frisch.
Dr. Heinrich Schliemann. With Portrait. O. Linke.
Max Grube, Theatre Director. With Portrait.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg.

February 7th.

The Santa Casa or Holy House of Loretto. S. Beissel.
Undogmatic Christianity. II. T. Granderath.
Wallenstein's Mistake. B. Duhr.
The Feelers of Insects. II. E. Wasmann.
Jacinto Verdaguer's "Atlantis." A. Baumgartner.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 8.

Ferdinand Gregorovius, historian. With Portrait.

aristocracy. Nietzsche was born at Rücken, near Lützen. His childhood was passed at Naumburg on the Saal, where his father was pastor. At the universities of Bonn and Leipzig he devoted himself specially to the classics under the guidance of the celebrated philologist Ritschl, who soon formed a high opinion of the young student. On his recommendation, Nietzsche, before he had taken his degree of Doctor, was elected a professor at the University of Basle. It was in 1869, at the age of twenty-five, that he entered the teaching profession, but in the next year his academic activity was interrupted by his taking part in the Franco-German war, for he was an officer in the mounted artillery of the German army. In 1876 he began to suffer with his head, and in vain turned to Italy for relief. In 1879 he was obliged to beg to be released, and he was granted his full pension. From this time he has led a nomadic life in the South of Europe—now in the Engadine, now on the Riviera, now in Turin. Here he became the victim of insanity, and though he is no longer confined in a lunatic asylum, it is doubtful whether he will ever be able to continue his literary work. Though the classics were Nietzsche's special subject, he gradually relinquished them for philology, sociology, æstheticism, and music. In the first epoch of his creations, which lasted till about 1876, he was under the ban of the philosophy of Schopenhauer, and the art and music theories of Richard Wagner. In the second period, on the other hand, he seems to have freed himself from these, and he makes his appearance as a ripe, independent thinker, with an original system of his own, which is to reform all culture and even open a new era in the history of mankind. The writings of the second period are in great part collections of aphorisms; but that is not to be wondered at when their origin is understood. Nietzsche was in the habit of writing in the open air. On his solitary walks he would jot down his thoughts on men and things as they passed through his mind, but he spent many a hard hour searching for the right word, the artistic expression, the brilliant picture for his ideas. And this peculiarity also appears in the titles of his writings—"The Birth of Tragedy from the Spirit of Music, or Greece and Pessimism," "Untimely Observations," "Thus Spake Zarathustra, a Book for All and None," etc.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—In the last few months a great deal has been written about the movement against the Jewish population of Russia. For centuries Alsace, for some reason or other, must have had some special attraction for the Jews; at any rate, they have always been remarkably numerous there, and this notwithstanding the cruellest persecution. Ernst Barre seizes the present agitation in Russia as a favorable occasion for recalling the mild legislation, followed afterwards by measures more or less of a repressive character, directed against the Jews by Napoleon I. in the Eastern or German-speaking Departments of France, and the province of Alsace in particular. An analysis of Goethe's drama "Elpenor" is followed by an article drawing attention to the Distress among the Weavers of Silesia. Ever since the French Revolution these poor people have been crying for help, but only once has their pitiable lot excited any sympathy. During the recent severe weather their complaints were louder than ever, but no relief measures were adopted. The public troubled itself little with the matter, and the press only used it for party purposes. In this magazine the case of the weavers is clearly stated, and the Prussian Government will surely see that something adequate is done to cope with this chronic distress in Silesia. An anonymous writer tries to define Jesuits and German Catholics, explaining that the differences between them concern their doctrines on the question of the oath, on the relations of the State to the Church, and on the relations of Catholics to Protestant citizens. Referring to the Parnell crisis, the political correspondent says that Mr. Parnell seems to have got the reins of government in Ireland into his hands again, another remarkable example of what the power of a single personality can effect, when that personality is of the right metal.

Schorer.—In this number there is a very sensible article on the teaching of German, the writer deploring the neglect of the study of the mother-tongue—the art of speaking, writing, and reading it correctly and well. This magazine is also the first to tell us something of the life and works of Dr. Schliemann.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Jacinto Verdaguer (1810-1848) was a poet of Catalonia. He wrote in Spanish and not in the rough Catalan dialect, but

Curious Fishes. C. Falkenhorst.
Franz Grillparzer. With Portraits and other Illustrations. Moritz Necker.
The Germans in America.
The Emperor Francis Joseph's Bridge in Pressburg. (Illus.)
The Balearic Isles. (Illus.)
The War Dogs of the German Empire.
The Convent of St. George at Stein, on the Rhine. (Illus.) Ferdinand Vetter.
Instruction in the Open Air. Dr. J. Kastan.
Count Philip of Eulenburg, Prussian Representative at the Court of Wurtemburg. With Portrait.
Ladislaus von Szogyeny-Marich, New Hungarian Minister at the Austrian Court. With Portrait

Unsere Zeit.—Leipzig. February.

The South German States and Saxony in the Ninth Century. W. Müller.
St. Petersburg Society.
The Gruson Works. Maj.-Gen. D. G. Schröder.
A Franco-German School of Poetry. F. von Wehl.
Industrial Changes. Dr. Heinrich Albrecht.
"In Darkest England." K. Schirmacher.

Velhagen und Klasing's Neue Monatshefte.

Bielefeld and Leipzig. February.

Reinhold Begas. With Portrait and other Illustrations. Adolf Rosenberg.
Antoni van Leeuwenhoek: His Life and Works. With Portrait and other Illustrations. Professor William Marshall.
A Visit to Madeira. (Illus.) Prof. Oskar Lenz.
Eduard Mörike. With Portrait. Richard Weitbrecht.
Andreas Hofer's End. (Illus.) C. von Blaas.
The Grape-Gathering. Julius Stinde.
Prince Frederick of Homburg. With Portrait and other Illustrations. Dr. J. Jungfer.
Wilhelm Siemens, a German Engineer in England. H. von Zobeltitz.
The Sermons of Horace—The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse—in German verse. K. Bardt.
The Age of the Stars. Dr. Klein.
The Berlin Theatres: October-December, 1890. With Portraits of Hermann Sudermann, Lilli Petri, Josef Kainz, and Kathi Baste. H. von Spielberg.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 6.

The Berlin Zoölogical Gardens in Winter. (Illus.) Dr. Max Lortzing.
Ice Flowers. Sylvester Frey.
Franz Grillparzer. With Portrait. Dr. W. Jerusalem.
Strassburg. (Illus.) A. Schricker.
On the Mental Development of the Child. V., VI. Professor W. Preyer.
Submarine Boats. R. von Engelnstedt.
The Solution of the Social Question: The Agneta-Park. (Illus.) H. Albrecht. The Workmen's Home in Stuttgart.
Twenty-four Hours in St. Helena. (Illus.) E. Neu.
Microscopic Studies. (Illus.) Professor Dr. K. Lampert.
A Journey through the Iron World of the Austrian Alps. (Illus.) H. Warmholz.
Sir Walter Scott. (Illus.) With Portrait and other Illustrations. Dr. L. Proescholdt.

Heft 7.

Two German Transatlantic Steamship Companies—the North German Lloyd of Bremen and the Hamburg-American Packet Company. (Illus.) W. Stöwer.
Cæsar Borgia. Dr. H. Bloch.
Hermann Allmers, poet. With Portrait. Dr. L. Koch.
A Spanish Alma Mater—Salamanca. (Illus.) J. G. Diercks.
Famous Dogs. H. Sternberg.
The Phagocyte. C. von Falkenhorst.
On the Mental Development of the Child. VII., VIII. Prof. W. Preyer.
The Ascent of Mont Blanc. (Illus.) F. von Hellwald.
Dr. Heinrich Schliemann. With Portrait.

his epic "Atlantis" is considered the most important work with which the Society of Authors called Esbart Vigatá enriched the "New Catalan Literature."

Ueber Land und Meer.—Count Philip of Eulenberg, the Prussian representative at the Court of Wurtemberg, has, it is interesting to note, poetical gifts which he has not failed to cultivate in his leisure hours. His specialty is the stage, and his drama, "Margot," produced at Munich, was quite a success. It is an open secret that he is also the author of "Der Seestern," another drama, produced at Berlin under the pseudonym of "Ivar Svenson." Count Philip is now forty-four years of age. According to the statistics given in the article on the Germans in America, over one-fourth of the foreigners in the United States are Germans, and they are most numerous, in proportion to the entire population, in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. One of the most important and far-reaching consequences to be ascribed to the presence of such a number of Germans in the States is the zealous study of the German language and literature in all the seminaries and high schools.

Unsere Zeit.—To-day, when to Society every beggar is a reproach and a reminder of responsibility, and all are asking, How may the poor be helped? the appearance of General Booth's possible way out from the gloom by which the sinking classes are surrounded was at once hailed with an approval which must have exceeded far the most sanguine hopes of its author. "In Germany, however," says Köthe Schirmacher, "to take the Salvation Army seriously is but to make oneself ridiculous. But would it not be wiser to pause and see whether this being laughed at need be taken seriously?" The Army is, in fact, little known in Germany, and the writer now explains how it came to imitate a military organization, and gives an outline of the scheme elaborated in "In Darkest England."

Velhagen.—In connection with the epoch-making discoveries of Dr. Koch, Prof. Marshall's life-picture of Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, the father of microscopy, is timely and welcome. Eduard Mörike, like Gerok, was a Suabian pastor. Both, too, were authors of charming sacred lyrics, but Mörike (1804-1875) is remembered also as the writer of some equally charming stories and novels. His "Mozart on his Journey to Prague" may be called an historical novel, for his hero is none other than the great master as he lived, even to the smallest and finest details. Among other things Mozart is made to tell how he composed the finale to his "Don Juan." Hanns von Spielberg, in his article on the Berlin Theatres, notices Hermann Sudermann's "Sodom's End," a piece which had excited intense interest, owing partly to the great success of "Honor" by the same author, and partly no doubt to the fact that the play was at first prohibited. The Sodom depicted is Berlin West; Sudermann scourges it with relentless severity, and, unlike French authors, lays bare without respect of persons all the open wounds he has discovered. Nor can his picture of the lax morals of that part of Berlin be altogether unfaithful, for after the production of the play it was not unusual to hear this and that man and woman pointed out as characters who might have served as models to Sudermann. Courage must, however, have been needed to stir up such a wasp's nest.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—The Agneta Park of Herr van Marken, director of the yeast and spirit factory at Delft, has already been alluded to by Heinrich Albrecht in his article on the "Housing of the Poor," in the *Rundschau*. He now describes more fully Herr van Marken's successful and unique social reforms, of which the Agneta Park, named after his wife, may be regarded as the outcome, and points a little moral to his tale by relating the following true incident: A short time ago, Herr van Marken was present at a meeting of Social Democrats. He listened patiently to their deliberations, but at the close drew the attention of the members to what he, from a very different standpoint, had managed to accomplish. "You ruin our whole agitation," was their farewell word to him. Heft 7 completes the volume—October, 1890, to March, 1891.

ITALIAN.

La Nuova Antologia.—February 1st.

Is History a Science? P. Villari.
Two Italian Diplomatists and the Last Days of Voltaire. E. Masi.
New Italy and the Vatican. Veritas.
Dramatis Personæ. Novelette. G. D'Annunzio.
Alaska and the Behring Fisheries. F. Cardon.

February 16th.

Naturalistic Positivism in Philosophy. A. Gabelli.
Thoughts on Italian Politics. S. Jacini.
A Case of Treason Under Leo X. D. Gnoli.
Colored Photographs and Lippmann's Inventions. E. Mancini.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—February 1st.

Social Evolution and its Effects. Duca di Gualtieri.
The Duchy of Castro. L. Grotanelli.
The End of "Scrutin de Liste." R. Corniani.
Review of English Literature. G. Strafforello.

February 16th.

The Neapolitan Question. R. de Cesare.
The Commentators on the Creation. F. Antonio Stoppani.
The National Association for Catholic Missions.
Antonio Stoppani. L. Eleonoro.
The Programme of a Party. Boughi.
Pessimism and Christianity. F. Bonatelli.

La Civilta Cattolica.—February 7th.

The Present and Future of Italy.
Observations on the Universal History. Cesare Cantu.
Recent Discoveries on Color Combinations.

February 21st.

Government Intervention in the Regulation of Labor.
The System of Physics of St. Thomas Aquinas.
Masonic Thought in Italy.

Rivista Internazionale d'Igiene.—January.

Biological Discoveries. Dr. Baumgarten.
Prof. de Marbaix on Heredity.

FRENCH.

Nouvelle Revue.—Mar. 1.

Abraham Lincoln. B. E. Masseras.
The "Fourth Estate" in France. Marquis de Castellane.
The Tariff Régime of France. E. Fournier de Flaix.
Egyptian Manners. J. d'Ivray.
Depopulation and Democracy. L. Giraud.
In Croatia. Louis Richard.
Spiritualism. J. E. Alaux.
Meissonier and Chaplin. F. Lolliée.
Three Unedited Letters of Voltaire. V. Rossel.
The Chinese Invasion of America. Francis Shepard.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Adam.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Mar. 1.

Diplomatic Studies. End of the War of the Austrian Succession. Duc de Broglie.
Une Passionnette. "Gyp."
In India. Agra and Delhi. A. Chevrillon.
Customs Tariffs. Charles Levollée.
Love. A General Psychological Study. F. Brunetière.

ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Nuova Antologia.—The article of the month, which has produced a great sensation throughout Italy, is one by Count Jacini, a well-known senator and member of previous Italian Administrations. It appears in the mid-February number of the *Antologia*, and is a most statesmanlike and impressive protest against the recent home and foreign policy of Italy. The aim of United Italy, says the Count, should be twofold—the establishment of real political freedom at home in harmony with the genius of the people, and the attainment of an independent but not a dominant position in the councils of Europe. After twenty years of unity, this ideal seems to the Count to be further off than ever. The only possible remedy appears to lie in the organization of all the conservative elements scattered through the country: in a word, in a new natural conservative party. Do such elements really exist? Count Jacini says "Yes." He maintains that Italians are in reality the most conservative of people, and that they are in no way represented by the actual parliamentary parties. A real national conservative policy would include, in home affairs, administrative decentralization and real religious toleration all round, drawing a distinction between the question of the Temporal Power of the Pope in Rome and his spiritual supremacy over the Catholic world. It would further necessitate an unaggressive foreign policy with the maintenance of the *status quo* on the Mediterranean; but as regards the renewal of the Triple Alliance in a year's time, the Count points out that friendship with France is impossible as long as Italy confers on Germany the enormous boon of tacitly recognizing her right to Alsace-Lorraine. Italy is the natural friend of France; but it is necessary for her safety that France and Germany should counterbalance each other; consequently, her best plan is to remain independent of both.

To the *Antologia* for February 1st, Prof. Pasquale Villari, the biographer of Savonarola and Minister of Instruction in the recently formed Italian Cabinet, contributes a most interesting and cultured article under the title "Is History a Science?" He leads off by quoting Buckle, Seeley, and Freeman in the affirmative sense, and the German historians on both sides. He traces the important influence of the eighteenth century on historical study, and points out that being built mainly on philosophic theories, it was entirely wanting in sympathetic imagination. It was Augustin Thierry who, inspired by Walter Scott, first founded the modern school of brilliantly written historical fact, of whom Sismondi, Prescott, and even Raube himself, are the disciples. In conclusion of his rapid survey of the methods of modern historians, Prof. Villari describes the science of history as reducible to three elements. There is (1) the fact to be scientifically ascertained; (2) the manner of presenting the fact, in which literary skill plays a large part; and (3) there is what Humboldt called the spirit of the facts, without which the facts themselves are of little import.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—The first February number is a very dull one. The mid-month issue leads off with yet another pathetic appeal to the authorities from R. de Cesare on behalf of the wretched Neapolitan poor, who are being rendered literally homeless by the grand scheme of municipal improvements, which is being carried out with a total disregard of the requirements of the evicted population.

La Civilta Cattolica.—The latest number contains what may be regarded as an official Catholic statement on the question of Government intervention in the regulation of labor. All Catholics are agreed, says the *Civilta*, that the State is justified in interfering to secure a weekly day of rest, and to restrict the work of women and children; they are, moreover, almost unanimous in favor of the limitation of the hours of adult male labor, certainly to the extent of a ten hours day. As regards a fixed minimum wage, much divergence of opinion still exists, but the *Civilta* is in favor of the minimum wage being fixed for each trade by a Board of Arbitration elected by employers and workmen.

FRENCH REVIEWS.

The Tariff Question in France.

The two leading French reviews, always solid and instructive, are of more than usual interest in their March issues. For American readers, the articles upon the tariff situation in France should have especial note. In the *Nouvelle Revue* M. Fournier de Flaix discusses the tariff régime of France, and in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* M. Charles Lavollée writes of

BELGIAN.

La Société Nouvelle.

Murat as He Was. Dr. Aug. Cabanes.
The Theory of Compensation in Philosophy after R. W. Emerson. J. Will.
Siegfried. H. Maubel.
Odibon Redon—a portrait. Jules Destrie.
The Scientific Year. Clémence Royer.
Ferdinand Severin—a literary study. Ch. van Leerbeerghe.
Daisy—posthumous publication. M. Waller.
Socialism and the Peasants. Fred. Borde.

La Revue Sociale et Politique.

Prospectus of the "Social and Political Study Society." Couvreur.
The Organization of Prison Asylums. P. Heger.
An Inquiry into the General Conditions of Labor, and especially into Labor Time. H. Denis and Em. Vandervelde.
Friendly Societies—Results Attained. Reforms Proposed. Baron t'Kint de Rodenbeke.

Bulletin de la Société Royal Belge de Geographie.

Charles Ruelens—a Biography. Hennepinn.
European Turkey and the Balkan States—continuation. Aug. Couvreur.
Macedon. N. Ghenadieff.
The Physiognomy of the Japanese. Keïta Goh.
The Railways of the World. De Busschere.
An Excursion in the "Campine" Country. A. Haron.

La Jeune Belgique.

Our First Decade. The Editors.
Confessions of Henry III. of France. A Poem. A. Guiraud.
A Modern Carthage—The Exchange. G. Eckhoud.
The Agony of Ghosts. B. Lazare.
Home, After an Exile. A Study. Ch. Buet.
The Bells. G. Destrée.
A Promise. M. Desombiaux.
The Day of the Dead—2d of November. H. Krains.

Revue de l'Instruction Publique.

The Interpretation of a Passage in St. Jerome. A. Wagener.
Epigraphy and the Criticism of Texts. T. P. Waltzing.
On a Passage of Aristophanes. T. Delbœuf.

La Revue Belge.

The Follar Goat. A Breton tale. A. Le Brun.
First Love. A Poem. A. du Bois.
Madame de Lamartine. The end. T. Laite.
About French Grammar. A. Brauch.
Taleousy—A Poem. E. Rower.
Schiller, the Dramatist. E. Harry.
Anachronism and its School. E. Baes.

L'Enseignement des Langues Modernes.

Our Fifth Year of Publication. T. Hegener.
The Future of Living Languages in Belgium. T. Hegener, T. Kleintjens.
Auguste Scheler (a biography). Pfleiderer.
Discussions on School Reform. T. Hegener.

La Revue Generale.

The Vagabonds and Dom Bosco. Woerte.
French Wit during the Revolution. L. van Keymeulen.
Christiane (a tale). Bnne de Bouard.
The Russian Workman. V. Brandt.
Instinct in Animals. M. Lefebore.
Aunt Irene (a tale). Claude Vincent.
The Abbey of Oirach. T. de Renette.

tariff and tariff laws in general. The politicians and economists of France are just beginning a tariff discussion that is to be the most memorable of our generation. The new situation grows out of the fact that the commercial treaties which France had negotiated with various states, chiefly of continental Europe, but also with England, are to expire next year. During the past decade, owing to these commercial treaties, it has been impossible for France to give general enforcement to anything like a prohibitive tariff. The protectionists, including both manufacturers and agriculturists, are now loudly demanding a high protective tariff to cover some seven or eight hundred articles. The government of the day has submitted proposals for a double tariff, the one a maximum, the other a minimum. It is desired that Parliament should enact this double tariff, the maximum to be regarded as the ordinary standard, the minimum to be conceded in particular cases at the option of the government, through negotiations of reciprocal trade treaties with other nations. France is so situated that a very large proportion of her trade is foreign rather than domestic. Her commerce with England, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Spain and Italy is enormous. Both the writers cited above are strongly opposed to what they deem the narrowness and short-sightedness of highly-restrictive tariff barriers. They hold that France, as the pioneer of liberal and modern ideas, should break away from protectionism, and should tend toward the freest possible trade. Evidently they voice the feeling of the literary class and of the political scientists. Moreover, it is believed that the government itself takes this view.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The opening article in the *Nouvelle Revue* is one of a series upon Abraham Lincoln, reviewing broadly the recent American biographies. M. Léon Giraud writes of "Depopulation and Democracy." This is a pointed article upon certain unpleasant social conditions of France. Frédéric Lolliée writes appreciatively of Meissonier and Chaplin. J. F. Shepard discusses the Chinese invasion of America. Madame Adam, the brilliant editor of this brilliant review, has her usual entertaining department of notes upon foreign politics. Speaking of the relations between Canada and the United States, Madame Adam remarks that "everybody knows that Mr. Blaine dreams of the absorption of Canada into the Union," and more to the same effect. She declares that the French Canadians, whose language, customs and race have been respected by England, are very far from supposing that they would find the same freedom in the United States. Madame Adam writes most entertainingly, but she does not understand American politics.

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the Duc de Broglie continues his studies of the European diplomacy of the last century, with a discussion of the war of the Austrian succession. The most valuable article in the number, perhaps, is M. Bourdeau's paper upon the democratic social party in Germany. The usual literary reviews and current records of political and other events are up to the standard of this venerable periodical.

BELGIAN REVIEWS.

The Belgian Reviews have increased in number since last December, the *Revue Sociale et Politique* being the latest addition. This Review, like the *Bulletin de la Société Royale Belge de Géographie*, is the organ of a society The fact is that, on a commercial basis, no review can hold its own in Belgium. The first number of the *Revue Sociale et Politique* is very poor, *i. e.*, poor in matter interesting to English-speaking folk. Neither the report of Mr. Paul Heger on Prison Asylums (Asylums for Criminal Lunatics), nor the Labor Questions, treated of by MM. Denis and Vandervelde, nor the paper on Friendly Societies by De Rodenbeke, have a single new fact or idea to offer to the cogitations of Anglo-Saxons.

The Société Nouvelle opens with a paper entitled "Marat Intime" (Marat Such As He Was), by Dr. Aug. Cabanes. It is a chapter cut from a book soon to appear, and to be entitled "Marat Inconnu" (the Unknown Marat). It seems that out of one hundred and fifty portraits of Marat not two represent him as the same man. The author believes that only two do him justice. The first portrait was drawn by Boze, and engraved by Beisson. It represents Marat, pistol in hand, turning himself (in the National Assembly) towards the Girondins and exclaiming, "I have to declare that if the decree of accusation were to be promulgated against me, I would blow out my brains on the spot." The second portrait, perhaps the best, although

SCANDINAVIAN.

Dagny.

Published by the Fredrika-Bremer Society, Stockholm.

Fredrika-Bremer and her Life's Work.
Mamsell Fredrika. A Christmas Story. Selma Lagerlöf.
New Year's Day. 1866. A Poem. K. A. Melin.
Two Songs from "Veronica." Charlotte Lindholm.
A Mother to Her Son. A Sixteenth Century Letter. Ellen Fries.
Stockholm as a Great City. Cecilia Haern.
Reviews:
Under the Pines. Alfhild Agrell.
Fiction and Reality. Helena Nyblom.
The Fairest Isle of the Mediterranean. M. Anholm.
Communications from the Fredrika-Bremer Society.
Notes on the Women's Suffrage Question.

Nordisk Tidskrift.

Published by the Letterstedt Society, Stockholm. No. 1.

The Portraits found in Faijûm. (Illus.) Victor Rydberg.
The Family Vorontsûff. Tanja Rajevski.
Henrik Ibsen in England. Jon Stefansson.
Falb's "Critical Days," Reviewed by Hildebrand Hildebrandsson.
Popular Paintings. George Göthe.
From the Primitive Ages. G. Lindström.
Researches in Germanic Mythology. Victor Rydberg. Reviewed by A. U. Bath.
Reviews of Edvard Fredin, Daniel Fallström and Karl Tavasljerna.
Scepticism as a Leader in Religious Movements after the Reformation.
New Stockholm in 1880.

Tilskueren.

Published by N. Neergaard, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Great-small. New Year's Poem. Holger Drachmann.
Impressions from Paris. George Brandes.
Ulf Brynulfsen's Posthumous Papers. The First Love. Holger Drachmann.
Some Writings of J. P. Jacobsen. The Market Scene from "Mogens." Monomani (an Arabesque). The Hunt Rhyme.
The Three Oldest Chapters of the Koran.
Betty Borchenius. Herman Bang.
Some Remarks on the Ale-Jax. A. Leigh Smith.
The Golden Age of National Liberalism. N. Neergaard.

Samtiden.

Published by J. Brunchorst and Gerhard Gran, Bergen.

Buddhism, the World's Salvation. H. C. Hansen.
A Theft.
An age of Discontent. (From the *Contemporary Review.*) James Bryce, M. P.
Why Do the Large Towns Grow so Fast? Ulrik Sverdrup.
Ola Hansson. Hjalmar Christensen.
Henry George's Theory of Economy. Oskar Jaeger.
Literature. Gerhard Gran.

the least known, was taken by a deaf and dumb artist, named Deseines, in 1793.

The *Bulletin de la Société Royale Belge de Géographie* contains a second article by Mr. Couvreur on the "Balkan States and European Turkey," in which he openly states his belief that Greece must in the long run get possession of Constantinople. Few numbers of the *Bulletin* have ever been so rich in first-class information. The article of Mr. Ghenadieff on "Macedon" is a storehouse of facts to beat the unspeakable Turk with. The paper by Mr. Keîta Goh on the "Physiognomy of the Japanese" is a valuable contribution to ethnography.

The *Revue Générale* contains an article by Mr. Woerte, which is mainly directed against official interference in matters of charity. In the "Russian Workman," Mr. V. Brant gives us a picture well worthy of a careful examination.

SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

A good half of this month's *Dagny* is devoted to eulogistic remembrance of Fredrika Bremer. Twenty-five years have faded into the past since Fredrika was gathered to the host of other good spirits who once lived and moved and had their being in this world, which has seen so much of change and improvement while they have been mouldering away in their now almost forgotten graves. For a fact it is, and a sad one—Fredrika Bremer is little talked of, less read. She was a sensible, strong-minded, strong-hearted woman, and her books, as a matter of course, are well worth reading, though the push-and-go novels of our period have left them far behind as regards excitement. She was born in Twoola, near Abo, in Finland, of fashionable and rather narrow-minded parents. Embittered as her youth was, on the one hand by the sternest despotism, on the other by the meanest conventionalism, it would have been small wonder if Fredrika Bremer's clever mind had gradually been crushed into a mere dead mass of gray matter. They thought more in those days of woman being taught to curtsy gracefully than of the possibility that even she might have or desire another, and possibly higher, mission in life than to bear children, make gruel, and die. To a woman of Fredrika Bremer's mind and stature of soul, the life she lived must have been filled with Tantalic tortures. Figure to yourselves a creature thirsting for knowledge and power of good—longing to know God, humanity, and the world—having her ears stuffed hour by hour with the fashionable platitudes and nonsensical etiquette of her day. She must eat little in order to have a "slight, sylph-like figure." It was wrong for a young girl to take walks abroad. If she wanted exercise she could go through a set of calisthenics with the aid of a couple of chairs. An hour each day must be devoted to learning the art of conversation and to playing chess, taking care always, for courtesy's sake, to let the opponent win. "They crowded my head," writes Fredrika, "with beautiful maxims on the evils of vanity, while doing their best to plant vanity itself in my heart." In 1821 the Bremers set out on a grand tour through Europe in covered vehicles. Fredrika kept a diary at the time, and bitterly she confides to it her longings for peace and liberty to study the glories of nature shut out from her view by the hated vehicles that seemed to carry with them the clouded sky of her everyday life. Nine years later, she writes to her sister, "I should have liked to continue my writings, but here it is impossible. All my strength, my animation, my ideas are rolling." "I have written," says Fredrika, later on, "for the lonely. I have wished to show them that even beyond the borders of matrimony, they may have a mission and fulfil it.

Tilskueren is full of interest, containing a good and rather exciting chapter entitled "The First Love," from the novel "Forskrevet." The three oldest chapters of the Koran—96, 74, and 111—are given with explanatory notes. They are in rhyme, and very quaint sounding. The last—a five-lined curse on Abu Lahab—is certainly vindictive enough.

Nordisk Tidskrift contains a chapter from a novel called "The Family Vorontsûff," written by a very clever Russian authoress, Tanja Rajevski. This lady, by the way, died a few weeks ago (9th February), at the age of thirty-seven. Her real name was Sonja Kowalevski. At fifteen years of age she was a student at Heidelberg. In 1883 she became Professor of Mathematics at Stockholm.

"Buddhism, the World's Salvation," is the only article of any particular interest in this month's *Samtiden.*

DUTCH MAGAZINES.

De Gids opens with a story—"The Commodore's Luck"—by W. Jaeger. Mr. A. R. Arntzenius concludes his article on the "American Constitution"—or rather on Professor Bryce's work. The author, in the closing paragraph, thus states his own views:

"Europe suffers socially from the same evils as America, but its history is different. Democratic institutions may be extolled over here, or even introduced; but one can never take away the past, or make Europeans into Americans. Even though the practical part of democracy should be applied, the theoretic ideas current in America cannot be easily grafted on the old European stem. The State in Europe is stronger than in America, not so much because it has a larger army at its disposal as because it exercises a more firmly-grounded authority, and one looked on with greater reverence. Here, too, political immorality and corruption are in no degree wanting; but, all the same, the power of honesty and ability in this department is greater than in America. The social revolution here meets with a powerful opponent in the State, while the unnatural and misleading doctrine of equality falls on a barren soil. It seems to me not improbable that the consequences of democracy in America are to be looked on as a very mild version of what would have taken place in Europe. The experience gained in other countries is our security against democratic institutions which elsewhere—and not least in America—show most lamentable results; because there, too, it has been forgotten that, in order to do anything well, knowledge and experience are necessary. Democracy, in conclusion, rests on no other position than this—that looking after the interests of the commonwealth is the business of every individual."

Professor van Hamel has a thoughtful paper, the substance of an address delivered before the University of Amsterdam, on Jan. 8th, on "The New Departure in Criminal Jurisprudence."

"A century ago," he says, "there took place, over the whole of Europe, a movement in the department of criminal law, which is one of the noblest in the world's history, and will leave imperishable results. It was announced by the cry of the human conscience, which, in the voice of Beccaria, sounded through the world. It broke loose in the deeds of violence of the French Revolution. Then it became imbedded in philosophic theories of jurisprudence, carefully worked out codes of laws, scientific systems, prison reform, etc.

"The two principal forces which pushed it forward were the feeling of humanity and the demand for certainty in law procedure. This was the reason of the reaction against all the cruelties of torture, mutilation, and death, which though already somewhat palliated, had survived the Middle Ages for more than three hundred years, with all the vitality of institutions fed by fanaticism, class-privileges, fear, and the instinct of self-preservation. The same cause led to the prevalence of imprisonment as a penalty, and, later on, to improvements and developments in it. It led to reforms in the procedure of the courts, and introduced on the continent of Europe the simple legislative rule that no offence shall be punishable unless clearly defined by the written law."

"With regard to the question of 'determinism,'" he says, "criminal jurisprudence has long since practically taken up a position which is, in fact, the goal of the new movement. As to the doctrine of the *lex talionis*, I think the new movement inconsistent with it. It cannot be reconciled with a theory which takes for its criterion not the individual deed, but the character of the doer, which gives no isolated position to a penalty, and recognizes the value of 'criminal anthropology.' Let me be permitted the confession that, for my part, I look on the idea of retaliation in criminal law as, at bottom, no other than the primitive material one of revenge, whose legitimate descendant it is. . . . But let it not be feared that the new movement preaches laxity toward crime. The contrary is the case—even as regards the moral impression."

"Hedda Gabler" is being discussed in most European reviews just now. *De Gids* is no exception. The version noticed is a German translation; but it appears that the play has been acted in Dutch, at the Tivoli Theatre, Rotterdam. "It is," says the reviewer, "as if the various persons in 'Hedda Gabler' stood nearer to us than was the case with those of Ibsen's earlier plays. They do not speak in riddles, and only by exception in easily explained symbols. Whatever revolutionary element (with regard to the conception of the marriage ties) may lie in it, remains—as Ibsen has pointed out—entirely in the background. Ibsen's persons speak and act—not he himself. It is a drama which naturally arises out of mental and social conditions, in which the end of this century, unhappily enough, especially abounds. But, as it is intended for acting, it is only before the footlights that it can appear in its full power and its possible weakness."

Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift (illustrated monthly) is a new periodical, issued at Amsterdam, which adds new lustre to an ancient name. The cover—typically Dutch, with its hyacinths and tulips, and a distant windmill, seen through golden mist—is distinctly artistic, and the type, paper, and illustrations are all beautiful of their kind. The January number, which opens with a portrait of the young Queen of Holland, contains an article on the artist Charles Rochussen, with specimens from his works, the first of a series of art "Causeries" by A. H. Obreen, and the first instalment of an historical novel ("The Brederos") by the Editor, Dr. Jan ten Brink.

The February number is quite up to the standard promised by this opening. Its chief features are an article, by the Editor, on the late King William, illustrated with reproductions of photographs, and of sketches by Rochussen and others.

SPANISH MAGAZINES.

The *Revista Ibero-Americana* gives (in the foreign section) the conclusion of Tolstoi's "Kreutzer Sonata." "A Causerie" (*Palabreria*) is the title given to a paper by Dr. Thebussem, discussing and criticising the definitions given in the dictionary of the Spanish Academy. Señor Castelar's "Progress of the World" article is interesting as usual, both for matter and literary form. It is difficult to quote; but among the subjects treated of are the position of the French democracy (which he looks upon as having reached the zenith of its power and prosperity)—the Irish Question—the relations between Bismarck and the Emperor William—the religious reaction in Russia—and the internal condition of the German Protestant Church. In regard to this latter topic, he remarks: "It is the fact that the Protestant religion cannot get rid of an 'extreme right' party, as retrogade as the much-criticised Jesuitry of Catholicism. No Jesuit in Spain, Italy, France, or Portugal would have ventured to undertake the campaign opened against the Jews by the Protestant pastor Stoecker." With regard to recent political changes in Italy, his conclusion is, "the censure passed by the Italian Parliament on Crispi's Government shows the universal desire of Europe for peace and freedom."

SOME FOREIGN MILITARY PERIODICALS.

FRENCH.

Journal des Sciences Militaires.—General Clément's concluding article on "Smokeless Powder" deals with the rôle of artillery, and with the influence of political action in the preparation for war. Unless the political action is continuous, it becomes extremely difficult to insure unity of purpose either in the objects to be attained, or in the preparation and employment of the full resources of the country for war. This difficulty becomes all the greater when the naval and military forces are under separate Ministers. When the system of government is autocratic, and the Chief of the State is also supreme chief of the land and sea forces, continuity of purpose and action can be easily maintained, but in democratic countries it can only be approximately attained by appointing a Minister of National Defence, or a Committee of Preparation for War; or perhaps, in France, by conferring on the Chief of the State less passive functions, and making him the real Chief of the Army. In the "Great Questions of the Day" Major Nigote pictures the battles of the future with smokeless powder as invisible, where the object of each party will be to see without being seen. The introduction of smokeless powder will greatly facilitate ambuscades and materially hamper minor tactical operations. On the battle-field the army which takes up its position and has time to put its forces under cover will acquire an immense moral superiority over its adversary, whose movements will be embarrassed by a fire the origin of which he is unable to discover.

Some idea of the value of the "Report of the Engineering Sub-Committee," which appears in the *Revue des Genie Militaire*, can be formed from the fact that no less than forty-five dynamos are figured and described in the text. A good illustration is also given of the 1.50 metre Mangin projector, which gives an intensity of light six times as great as the 0.90 metre projector, hitherto—with the exception of Schuckert's 0.96 metre—the largest projector used for search lights. The *Revue* also contains the official text of the New French Instructions for Field Works.

GERMAN.

In the *Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine* the three first articles are chiefly of interest to the students of military history, while the contents of most of the others may be inferred from their titles. In "Fixity of Land Tenure and its Moral Influence on the Army," Major Scheibert considers that the agglomeration of workmen and journeymen in the large centres of population is having a prejudicial effect on the quality of recruits for the army, and is deteriorating the physique of the nation. He advocates the passing of a "Homestead Act" to facilitate workmen acquiring small properties away from the towns. He is, however, strongly against the splitting up of the property, and would only allow it to descend to a single heir.

In the *Internationale Revue uber die Gesammten Armeen und Flotten* Colonel von Walthoffen has a good deal to say about the employment of cavalry in 1866 and 1870, and is far from admitting that the days of cavalry charges on the battle-field are numbered. While human nature remains as it is the moral effect of cavalry properly handled will always be great against shaken infantry, even when armed with the new rifles; but it will have to be used in masses—principally for flank attacks.

ITALIAN.

The *Revista Marittima* opens with an article by Lieutenant Pouchain, which gives interesting particulars of the extensive use made of the electric light on board the ships of the Italian navy. Special pains were taken to insure a uniform system of installation as free from complications as possible; and after repeated experiments with various patterns the type of dynamo which has been finally adopted throughout the service is the Victoria, of 65 volts, in four sizes, 300, 200, 150, and 100 ampères. The larger iron-clads carry six fixed and two auxiliary search lights, and nearly all the ships of the fleet are fitted with incandescent lamps for interior illumination. The short description of the "Chilian Armored Vessel," Capitan Prat, which was launched by the *Société des forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee*, on 20th December last, gives details of this ship's formidable offensive powers. The principal armament consists of four 9 1-2 inch and eight 4 3-4 inch canet guns—the latter quick-firing—worked by electricity.

The *Revista di Artigliria e Genio* is, as usual, profusely illustrated, and full of interesting subjects. In "The Relationship Between War Operations on Shore and Afloat," Lieutenant Porta considers that the next naval war will see the Treaty of Paris thrown to the winds, and that the war will be essentially one of privateers and cruisers. General actions will probably be avoided by the weaker side; and, if they take place, the effect of a great naval victory will not be so far-reaching as those of the Nile and of Trafalgar, which practically gave England the command of the seas. He deprecates the idea of fettering the action of the fleet by the presumed necessity for looking after the defence of the coasts, which are not so open to hostile descents, at any rate at the beginning of hostilities, as some writers pretend, and thinks the forts are well able to look after themselves.

FRENCH.

Journal des Sciences Militaires.

Letters on Smokeless Powder. Gen. Clément.
Cavalry of Allied Armies during Campaign of 1814. Commandant Weil.
Great Questions of the Day. Com. Nigote.
The Tonkin Campaign, XIII.; Kylua—Retreat from Lang-Son. Capt. Carteron.
The Siege of Pylos. Admiral Serre.

Revue Maritime et Coloniale.

Eclipses of the Sun. Prof. Jaffre.
An English Naval General Staff. Translated from the *United Service Magazine.*
The Virgin Islands. Rear-Adm. Réveillère.
The War Navies of Antiquity and the Middle Ages (continued). (Illus.) Admiral Serre.

Revue Militaire de l'Etranger.

Gross and Net Effective of German Army.
The Horse Conscription in Russia.
Classes and Categories of Italian Army, 1891.

Revue du Genie Militaire.

Report of Engineering Sub-Committee on Objects of Interest to the Army at the Exposition Universelle, 1889. III. Electricity.
Flat-terraced Roofs in Wood Cement. (5 figs.)
Provisional Practical Field Work.

Spectateur Militaire.

Musketry Instruction in 16th Army Corps.
Reorganization of the General Staff.
Dahomey Warfare (continued).
Annuaries of the French Army 1819-1890.
The Colonial Army.
The Armed Nation: from the German of Baron von der Goltz.

La Marine Francaise.

The Maritime Inscription Committee.
Bill on Promotion and Distribution of Crosses of Legion of Honor in Naval Service.
Reforms in *personnel* of Naval Officers.
Admiral Aube and Submarine Navigation.

GERMAN.

Internationale Revue uber die gesammten Armeen und Flotten.

Germany—The Mannesmann Method of making Tubes. Gruson Experimental Trials, Sept., 1890.
Austria—Austro-Hungarian Army at end of 1890, and Question of its Peace Strength. Cavalry in future Wars. Col. W. von Walthoffen. The Conduct of Modern Naval Warfare.
England—The Loss of H. M. S. *Serpent.*
Russia—People and Army. Otto Wachs.
Erance—Furnishing Supplies to Armies in Field.

Jahrbucher fur die Deutsche Armee und Marine.

Retrospects on Battles of Franco-German War, with Regard to Artillery: Events on Loire, November, 1870.
The Landwehr before Strasburg, Sept., 1870.
Cavalry in the War of 1866. Major Kunz.
Prize-Essay Competitions for Prussian Artillery Officers, 1827-1877. Maj.-Gen. Wille.
Individual Training of the French Infantry Soldier.
Considerations on the State of the Navy.
Land Tenure, Its Moral Influence on Army. Major Scheibert.

AUSTRIAN.

Mitthellungen aus dem Geblete des Seewesens.

Law of Storms in Eastern Seas. W. Doberck, Director of Hong-Kong Observatory.
The North Sea and Baltic Canal.
The Italian Naval Budget.
The German Naval Budget, 1891-92.
The United States Triple Screw C. aiser, No. 12, and new type of Harbor Defence Ramship. (Illus.)
Account of Austro-Venetian Navy, 1797-1802.

ITALIAN.

Revista Marittima.

Electric Light Installations on Ships of Italian Navy. Lieut. Pouchain.
German Mercantile Marine. III. Eighteenth century. Salvatore Raineri.
Modern Naval Tactics. Lieut. Ronca.
The Gyroscope. Lieutenant Corse.
The Chilian Armored Ship, Captain Prat.

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY.

Fortnightly Review—March.

Inscriptions for the Four Sides of a Pedestal. A. C. Swinburne.

Good Words—March.

Three Streets. Bishop Boyd Carpenter.

Harper's Magazine—March.

March Days. R. E. Burton.
Moods. Six Poems. W. D. Howells.
Memories of the St. John's. Hezekiah Butterworth.

Lippincott's Monthly—March.

Old Age Echoes. Walt Whitman.
A Fanatic. Henry Collins.

New Review—March.

Song. Lord Tennyson.

Scots Magazine—March.

Sonnets. Patrick Proctor Alexander.

Scribner's Magazine—March.

In Early Spring. Edith M. Thomas.
My Friend. A. S. Hardy.
Paraphrase of Horace IV., 7.—To Torquatus. D. G. Mitchell.
Youth and Age. C. P. Cranch.

Tinsley's Magazine—March.

The Poet's Dream. A. Horspool.

Cosmopolitan—March.

We Will Forget. Lucy Bostwick.
Trick and Tricksey. John Vance Cheney.
Coquette. Ruth Johnston.

Overland—March.

Youth and I. Julie M. Lippman.

Century—March.

Moonlight. Celia Thaxter.
Aux Invalides. Edgar Fawcett.
Give me not Tears. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop.
Hans' Hundred Dollars (Scandinavian dialect). Doane Robinson.
The White, White Rose. Wm. Page Carter.

New England—March.

Rachael Maloon. Marian Douglas.
Expression. Marion P. Guild.

St. Nicholas—March.

Out of Childhood, Helen Thayer Hutcheson.
An Opinion. John Kendrick Bangs.

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

In the *Century* there is a sonnet by Celia Thaxter, entitled "Moonlight," on a picture by Childe Hassam:

> The saluation of the moonlit air,
> Night's dewy breath, the fragrance of the brine,
> The waste of moving waters everywhere,
> The whispering of waves—a hush divine—
> Leagues of soft murmuring dusk to the sea's rim,
> The infinite, illimitable sky,
> Wherein the great orb of the moon on high
> In stillness down the quiet deeps doth swim:
> Behold the awful beauty of the night,
> The solemn tenderness, the peace profound,
> The mystery—God's glory in the light
> And darkness both—his voice in every sound!
> Be silent and behold where hand in hand
> Great Nature and great Art together stand!

Mr. Swinburne publishes in the *Fortnightly* for March inscriptions for the four sides of a pedestal to Marlowe. The following is the first:

> Marlowe, the father of the sons of song
> Whose praise is England's crowning praise, above
> All glories else that crown her, sweet and strong
> As England, clothed with light and fire of love,
> And girt with might of passion, thought, and trust,
> Stands here in spirit, sleeps not here in dust.

Mr. W. D. Howells has six brief poems in *Harper's* for March, under the general title of "Moods." The sixth, "Some One Else," is as follows:

> Live my life over? I would rather not.
> Though I could choose, perhaps, a fairer lot,
> I cannot hope I should be worthier it,
> Or wiser by experience any whit.
> Being what I am, I should do but once more
> The things that brought me grief and shame before.
> But I should really fancy trying again
> For some one else who had lived once in vain:
> Somehow another's erring life allures;
> And were I you, I might improve on yours.

The *Magazine of American History* publishes this month a famous old song, "The Hunters of Kentucky," said to have been sung in a New Orleans theatre just after the battle of New Orleans, and later to have been popular as a campaign song in 1828, when Andrew Jackson was the candidate for President. The opening lines run:

> "Ye gentlemen and ladies fair who grace this famous city,
> Just listen, if you've time to spare, while I rehearse a ditty,
> And for the opportunity conceive yourselves quite lucky,
> For 'tis not often that you see a hunter of Kentucky.
> Oh, Kentucky, we're the hunters of Kentucky."

The remaining five verses of the song are in praise of "Old Hickory" and the brave hunters of Kentucky who took part in the famous battle.

ART TOPICS.

The Art Amateur—March.

"Piquet." After J. L. E. Meissonier. Meissonier, Artist. (With sixteen Illus.)
Cincinnati Art Academy. Ernest Knaufft.
Drawing from the Cast. Frank Fowler.
Pen Drawings for Photo-Engraving.—XX.
Architectural Drawing. Ernest Knaufft.
The Brayton Ives Collection. (Nine Illus.)

Magazine of Art—March.

"The Prodigal Son." J. M. Swan. Photogravure by H. Riffarth.
In Memoriam: Charles S. Keene, 1823-91. M. H. Spielmann. With Portrait.
The Modern Schools of Painting and Sculpture, as illustrated by the "Grande Prix" at the Paris Exhibition.—Austro-Hungary, Russia, Italy and Spain. Claude Phillips.
Studies in Illustrated Journalism.—The Rise of the Comic Paper. David Anderson.
Lord Armstrong's Collection of Modern Pictures.—I. (Illus.) E. Rimbault Dibin.
Fuseli's Milton Gallery. Alfred Beaver.
The English School of Miniature Art, with special reference to the Exhibition at the Burlington Fine Arts Club. J. L. Propert.
The Life Work of Barye. (Illus.)

Portfolio—March.

Beata Beatrix. Etching after D. G. Rossetti.
Portrait of a Man. By Frank Hals.
The Bridge of Alcantara. Etching by H. Macbeth-Raeburn.

Art Journal—March.

"The Dog in the Chamber." Etching by James Dobie, from the Picture by Walter Hunt.
François Flameng. (Illus.) G. Cain.
The Alhambra Palace. (Illus.)
The Pilgrims' Way.—II. Mrs. H. Ady.
Sir Frederic Burton, of the National Gallery. (Illus.) J. F. Boyes.
Progress of the Industrial Arts.—II. Lace. (Illus.) C. L. Hind.
Charles Samuel Keene. (Illus.)

Century Magazine—Feb.

"Theodore Rousseau and the French Landscape School." Charles de Kay.

The Chautauquan—March.

"The Homes of English Artists." Countess Annie de Montaign.

New England Magazine—Feb.

The Old Masters of Boston. With Portraits. Samuel L. Gerry.

New England Magazine—March.

"Photographic Illustration of Poetry." William H. Downes.

Deutscher Hausschatz—March.

Portraits of Mummies Discovered in the Fayum.

Deutsche Rundschau—Feb.

Some New Observations by a Painter. O. Knille.

Die Gesellschaft—Feb.

Rudolph Maison, Sculptor. With Portrait. F. Kammer.

Velhagen und Klasing's Neue Monatshefte—Feb.

Reinhold Regas, Sculptor. With Portrait and other Illustrations. Adolf Rosenberg.

Vom Fels zum Meer—March.

"A Schubertiade." After the Painting of H. Temple.

Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift—Jan.

Portrait of Queen of Holland. With Poems by Nicolaas Beets and H. J. Schimmel.
Charles Rochussen. Portrait and other Illus.
Among the Ancient People. With Sketches by B. L. de Leao Laguna. E. v. Tsoe-Meiren.

Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift—Feb.

F. H. Kaemmerer. Portrait and other Illus.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

The *Art Amateur* for March is the largest number yet issued. Three especially good reproductions from paintings by Meissonier appear in this number: "Piquet," "The Chess Players," and "The Retreat from Moscow." An eight-page supplement devoted to the interests of collectors is presented this month. The *Amateur* thus speaks of the great French artist who has just died: "Meissonier's genius may be summed up as that of a realist of extremely fine observation and perfect execution in paintings in which the figures are at rest. Even in this restricted line of subjects he was not the equal of Terburg, Gerard Dow and others of the old Dutch masters. But his skill was of an uncommon sort, especially in our times. He has had no equal in his line during the whole of his long life, and there is no sign that in his special quality he will soon be equalled in the future."

Magazine of Art.—The best thing in this magazine is the study in illustrated journalism, entitled "The Rise of the Comic Paper," by David Anderson. The regular comic press, says the writer, dates from the year 1832, or about the time of the great Reform bill, though *Punch* did not see the light till 1841.

Art Journal.—Georges Cain has an interesting sketch of François Flameng and his pictures in the Sorbonne. When a picture idea comes to him, Flameng, says his critic, lights his pipe, stretches himself on a sofa, and turns his ideas well over in his mind, never stopping till his picture stands clearly before his eyes. He lives in the Rue d'Armaillé, in a big house filled with curiosities, and the works of ancient and modern masters. The obituary notice of Charles Keene makes out that the artist died at Hammersmith and at Chelsea.

There is a very wonderfully illustrated article on "Frank Short and William Strang," by Frederick Wedmore, in the *English Illustrated.* Frank Short and William Strang are etchers whose treatment of Scripture subjects is as original as Gay, the Russian artist. Mr. Strang's "Last Supper" is even more brutally realistic than that of the Russian artist.

Those interested in Japanese art will find some reproductions of Hocosei's woodcuts in the same magazine by Roderick Mackenzie, in an article entitled "A Day in Kyoto." There is another copiously illustrated paper on Japanese art in *Good Words* for March.

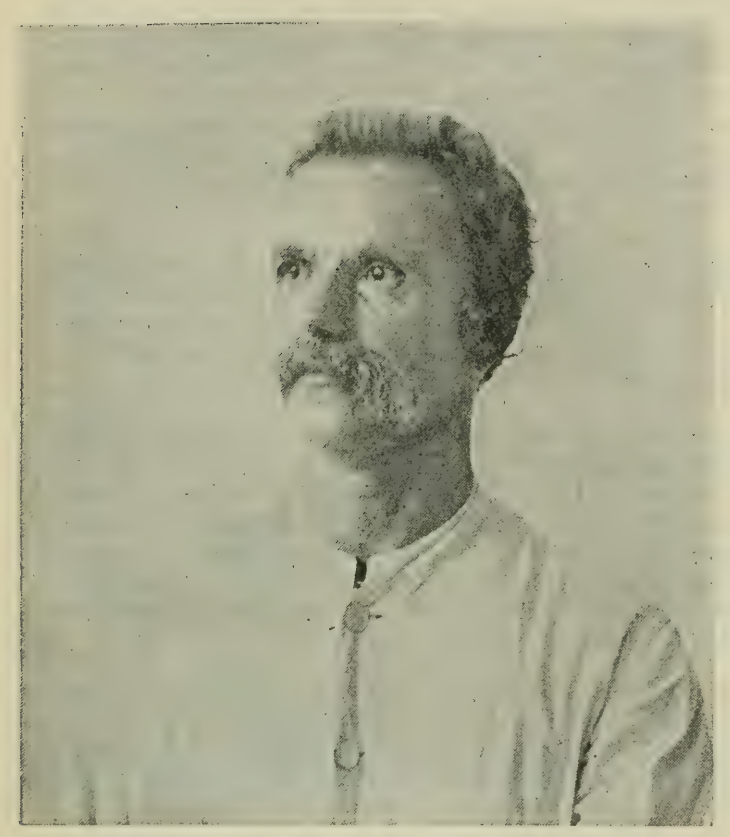
Velhagen.—Reinhold Begas, whose design for the national monument to the memory of the late Emperor William is, it has been stated, to be executed, finds an appreciative critic in Adolf Rosenberg. The illustrations include the Berlin Schiller Monument, the Emperor Frederick Monument in the Friedenskirche at Potsdam, and the fountain for the Schlossplatz at Berlin; busts of the late Emperors William and Frederick and the reigning Emperor, Prince Bismarck, Count Moltke, and Adolf Menzel; besides his "Pan and Psyche," "Venus and Amor," "Mercury and Psyche," and numerous other marble pieces.

Gazette des Beaux Arts.—The principal illustrations of the *Gazette* for February are given to the statue of Victory discovered by M. Champoiseaux in the island of Samothrace in 1863, and known to all visitors to the Louvre by the position of honor which it holds at the top of the grand staircase, where it stands upon the original pedestal brought for it with infinite trouble from Samothrace about ten or eleven years ago. The illustrations include sketches of the various restitutions which have been proposed and executed in models of the mutilated statue.

Elsevier.—In *Elsevier* for January there is a beautifully illustrated article on Charles Rochussen, the foremost living Dutch artist in water-colors. Among the drawings reproduced, not the least interesting is one of Cardinal Wiseman at the great Exhibition of 1851. Another excellent paper which calls for special notice is Mr. Van Tsoe-Meiren's, on the "Jewish Quarter of Amsterdam." In the February number, the art "Causerie" deals with F. H. Kaemmerer, who, though a Dutchman, is settled at Paris, and makes French scenes and costumes of the Directoire period his specialty.

THE NEW BOOKS.

WITH EMIN IN EQUATORIA. BY MAJOR CASATI.



MAJOR CASATI.

By the time The Review is published the long-expected work of Major Casati* will be out, the delay in its publication having been caused—first, by the theft of a great part of the MS. by King Chua, during Casati's imprisonment at Unyoro, and, secondly, by his staying behind at Zanzibar and Cairo, nursing his sick friend Emin through his long illness. An adequate review of such a work would take up a dozen pages. All that one can do is to give a brief *résumé* of some of its leading contents, and to note down a few impressions. "Ten Years in Equatoria" is more important than "In Darkest Africa," for that was the narrative of an episode, this is the history of a decade. Mr. H. M. Stanley, too, is an explorer—whose constant movement hardly allowed him to get any really accurate knowledge as to the African tribal life—and not a scientist, while the Major is both. The narrative commences in 1872, when Gessi Pasha, one of Gordon's ablest lieutenants, was engaged in quelling a Soudanese rebellion under Solyman. He wrote home for assistance, asking for "a young man, preferably an officer in the army," and Casati, resigning his commission in the Italian army, offered himself and was accepted. From that day to the later end of 1889, when the return journey from the Albert Nyanza was undertaken, Casati remained in Equatoria, often in peril of his life, without an escort and without means. His description of the rise of Mahdism and of the fall of Khartoum is intensely interesting, giving, as it does, the true narrative of Gordon's pathetic death, taken down from the lips of the Mahdists themselves. A large part of the ten years was spent in Emin Pasha's company, enjoying his full confidence and giving him great assistance with the flora and the fauna, as Emin's own letters testify. Of course another view is added to the Stanley-Emin controversy, which is both novel and interesting, for Captain Marfredo Camperio states in his preface that the book contains "the truth, and nothing but the truth." Casati maintains that had not Emin been at the lakes to rescue Stanley and the Relief Expedition, neither Stanley nor the Expedition would have lived to reach the coast, so weak and enfeebled was their condition. The general "get-up" of the book could not be improved—both binding, paper, and print are excellent. There are upwards of one hundred and fifty illustrations and maps, printed in colors, tints, and black and white, all of them excellent, and the majority of which are taken from photographs and from Casati's own sketches, by Mr. H. Boden. They are extremely interesting both from a scientific and from a general point of view, giving the book an artistic finish, which is generally wanting in works of this class. The excellent translation, from the original Italian manuscript, has been done by the Hon. Mrs. J. Randolph Clay (who has copyrighted the book in America) and Mr. J. Walter Savage Landor.



EMIN, THE LEARNED PASHA.

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The Origin of the Great Schism of the West. Rev. J. Loughlin.
The Latin Vulgate Civilising Western Europe. J. Gilmary Shea.
Number of External Senses: What use Man's Reason can Make of their Manifestations as Data. Rev. Walter H. Hill, S. J.
Cardinal Lavigerie and the French Republic. Very Rev. Mgr. Schroeder.
Henry C Lea as an Historian. Rev. T. Bouquillon.
The Æsthetic in Education. E. A. Starr.
Ireland's Cause, Ireland's Leader. Rt. Rev. Mgr. B. O'Reilly.
The Financial Relation of Church and State in France. Richard R. Elliott.

Andover Review.—March.

The Proximate Causes of the Crucifixion. Thomas Hill, D. D.
University Extension in England. Robert A. Wood.
Some Philosophical Aspects of the School of 1830. Mrs. Helen Bigelow Merriam.
Archæological Notes. Prof. Taylor.

Annals of the American Academy.—January.

The Austrian Economist. E. v. Boehm-Bawerk.
On the Conception of Sovereignty. David G. Ritchie.
The Character of Villein Tenure. W. J. Ashby.
A Critique of Wages Theories. Stuart Wood.
Passenger Tariffs in Australia. Jane J. Wetherell.

Arena.—March.

The Drama of the Future. Prof. Alfred Hennequin.
Evolution and Morality. Chas. F. Deems, D. D., LL.D.
Nationalization of the Land as First Presented. Prof. J. R. Buchanan.
Immigration. Rabbi Solomon Schindler.
Shelly, the Sceptic. Rev. Howard MacQueary.
What is Immoral in Literature? Albert Ross.
A Study in Psychology. C. Van D. Chenoweth.
The Swiss Referendum. W. D. McCrackan.
Drunkenness a Crime. Henry A. Hartt, M. D.

Atlantic Monthly.—March.

Richard Grant White Francis P. Church.
Capture of Louisbourg by the New England Militia, III. Francis Parkman
The State University in America. George E. Howard.
The Present Problem of Heredity. Henry Fairfield Osborn.
The Speaker as Premier. Albert Bushnell Hart.
Railroad Problems of the Immediate Future. Arthur T. Hadley.

Antiquary.—February.

The Horse in England in the Sixteenth Century, Hon. H. Dillon.
Last Year's Explorations in Asia Minor. Dr. F Halbhern.
English Heirlooms. Mrs. B. F. Scarlett.

Atalanta.—March.

Sir Frederick Leighton, P. R. A. Illus. Wilfred Praeger.
"Atalanta" Scholarship Essay. Hilda Oakley.

Blackwood's Magazine.—February.

A Suffolk Parson. Francis Hindes Groome.
Madelein's Story. Chaps. 5, 6. E. Keary.
A Memoir of Sir Edgar Boehm.
"Ze Povinho," the Portuguese Peasant.
A Song in Winter, "C. W. B."
George MacDonald as a Poet. Principal W. D. Geddes.
The Muqaddam of Spins.
Archæological Nomads in Rugged Cilicia.
Early Roman Inscription on the Base of a Statue in the Museum of the Capitol.
The Gold-Supply of England and India.
Ancient Lights: In the Guelph Exhibition. Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, Bart., M. P.
Crofter Migration. An Islesman.
An Irish Landlord.

Contemporary Review.—March.

The Tzar and the Jews. Anglo-Russian.
Postal and Telegraphic Reforms. J. Henniker Heaton, M. P.
John Wesley. Archdeacon Farrar, D. D.
The Eclipse of Justice. Francis Peek.
Mr. Kipling's Stories. J. M. Barrie.
Pessimism as a System. R. M. Wenley.
The Anabaptists and their English Descendants. Richard Heath.
A Scene from Ibsen's "Brand." Professor C. H. Herford.
A Home for the Dying. A. T. Schofield, M. D.
The Battle of Balaclava. With map. Archibald Forbes.
Hydrophobia and the Muzzling Order. G. J. Romanes, F. R. S.
The Question of the Irish Leadership. J. J. Clancy, M. P.

Calcutta Review.—January.

Piercing the Amran. E. B.
Ivan Krilov, the Russian Fabulist. Chas. Johnston, C. S.
Names of Places in Bihar; Their Origin and History. John Christian.
The Plantain: Its History, Cultivation, and Folk-lore. T. N. M.
The Beginnings of Dutch Commerce in India. E. Rehatsek.
Prof. Drummond's Scientific Christianity. F. C. O. Beaman.
A Holiday Trip to Maldah and Bihar. H. Beveridge, C. S.
Neo-Romantic Movement in Literature. Brajendra Nath Seal.
A Plea for the Formation of a Linnæan Society in Calcutta. Sarat Chandra Mittra.

Critical Review.—Quarterly.

The second number contains reviews by A. H. Sayce, D.D., Principal Cave, Principal Fairbairn, Principal Simon, Professors Ryle, A. B. Bruce, Marcus Dods, Iverach, Macalister, Stewart, Roberts, Robertson, etc.

Chambers's Journal.

Rest and Exercise.
Nicaragua Canal: Photography at Night.
Flag Signals at Sea.
Some Indian Weird Doings.
Hard Winters: The First Crossing of Greenland.
Woodcocks in Spring and Autumn.
How some Popular Institutions Began. Origin of Salvation Army, &c.
An Important Irish Industry, &c. Flax.
The Cryptoprocta: Another New Arrival at the "Zoo."
Emigration in 1890.

Century Magazine.—March.

Gen. Crook in the Indian Country. Capt. John G. Bourke.
The Faith Doctor. II. Edward Eggleston.
The Century Club. A. R. MacDonough.
Australian Cities: The Anglo-Saxon in the Southern Hemisphere. George R. Parkin.
Moonlight. Poem. Celia Thaxter.
Aux Invalides. Poem. Edgar Fawcett.
The Memoirs of Talleyrand.
Plain Living at Johnson's Island. H. Carpenter.
Through Eastern Thibet and Central China. W. W. Rockhill
Résumé of Frémont's Expedition. M. N. O.
The Origin of the Frémont Explorations. J. Benton Frémont.

Chautauquan.—March.

Intellectual Development of the English People. A. Freeman.
Practical Talks on Writing English II. Prof. W. Minto.
The English Towns III. Augustus I Jessop, D. D.
Social Reform and the Socialists. Robert Thompson, D. D.
A Church in Chicago. (Plymouth Church.) Rev. T. Brown.
Politics and Politicians. Judge Frederick G. Gedney.
The Story of the Opium Curse in India. Bishop J. F. Hurst.
How Marriage Affects a Woman's Property. Lelia R. Sawtelle.
Woman's Sphere from a German Standpoint. S. Salvanius.
A Woman's View of the Indian Troubles. Elaine Goodale.
The Democratisation of Religious Effort. The Editor.

Cosmopolitan.—March.

Beauty on the French Stage. Edouard Mahé.
Protestant Missions. Edward Collins.
In Darkest America.—The Sioux Country. Joseph P. Reed.
The Cream City—Milwaukee. Capt. Charles King.
A Protected Queen—Queen of Madagascar. M. A. Shufeldt.
Story of a War Correspondent's Life. Frederic Villiers.
Labor Unions and Strikes in Ancient Rome. G. A. Danziger.

Catholic World.—March.

The Witness of Science to Religion. Rev. W. Barry, D.D.
Home Rule in Ireland 250 Years Ago. G. McDermot.
Hypnotism. Wm. Seton.
Shakespeare as a Dialect Artist. Appleton Morgan.

Cornhill Magazine.—February.

Epitaphs.
Biblical Drama in South Staffordshire.
Bird and Beast Poachers.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—March.

How to Choose a New House. Phyllis Browne.
A Model Irish Town. E. H. Fitchew.
On Coloring and Materials for Embroidery. E. Crossley.
How London Gets its Fish. F. M. Holmes.

Educational Review.—March.

The Growth of New England Colleges. Arthur M. Comey.
The Primary School in the Middle Ages. Brother Azarias.
The Herbartian System of Pedagogics. II. C. De Garmo.
The Psychological Study of Children. Joseph Jastrow.

Education.—March.

The Opportunity of our Public High Schools. C. T. Williams.
Color Perception of the Blind. Frank Battles.
Relation of College and University to the Community. C. F. Thwing, D. D.
Pestalozzi, the Teacher of Children. II. Prof. J. T. Bradley.

English Illustrated.—March.

Hospital Nursing. Mrs. Hunter.
Impressions in Cairo. W. Morton Fullerton.
A Day in Kyoto. Roderick Mackenzie.
Frank Short and William Strang.

Fortnightly Review.—March.

Inscriptions for the Four Sides of a Pedestal. A. C. Swinburne.
The Outlook in France. II. W. H. Hurlbert.
For Conscience Sake. Thomas Hardy.
The Crisis in the Eastern Soudan. H. E. M. Stutfield.
The Poet Verlaine. Edward Delille.
Rossetti and the Moralists. Author of "A Dead Man's Diary."
The Papuan and his Master. Hume Nisbet.
The Macedonian Question. A Hulme-Beaman.
Conduct and Greek Religion. Mrs. Gribble.
The Destruction of the New Forest. Hon. Auberon Herbert.
Canada and Imperial Federation. Hon. J. W. Longley.
A Preface to "Dorian Gray." Oscar Wilde.

The Forum.—March.

The Nicaragua Canal. Senator John Sherman.
Silver as a Circulating Medium. George S. Boutwell.
Do We Hate England? Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe.
The Shibboleth of "The People." W. S. Lilly.
Freedom of Religious Discussion. Prof. Max Muller.
Formative Influences. Martha J. Lamb.
A New Policy for the Public Schools. John Bascom.
Our Bargain with the Inventor. Park Benjamin.
Railways under Government Control. W. M. Ackworth.
The Ring and the Trust. Rev. Dr. William Barry.
Russia's Treatment of Jewish Subjects. P. G. Hubert, Jr.

Foreign Church Chronicle and Review.—February.

Bishop Rawle.
Continental Reformation.
Professor Nippold and the German Evangelical Union.
Italian Reform.
Italian old Catholic Manifesto.
France and Reform.
M. Lyons.
The Buddha and his Teaching.
The British Chaplaincy at Malaga.
The Russians and the old Catholics.

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.—March.

South Greenland Eskimos. John R. Spears.
Will the African Elephant Work? Margarette B. Reimer.
The Canadian National Park. Charles M. Spinner.
Native Races of South Africa. Harry Davis.

Gentleman's Magazine.—February.

University Extention. Hamlet E. Clarke.
The Fur-Seal Fisheries of Alaska. Thos. Southwell.
"Incendiaries" and "Plotters." James Hutton.
Something about Beer Henry W. Wolff.
Francesco Crispi. H. J. Allen.

Good Words.—March.

Three Streets: Poem. H. Boyd Carpenter.
The Amusements of the People. Rev. Harry Jones.
A Tweedside Sketch. Andrew Lang.
Japanese Art. Professor. R. K. Douglas.
John Wesley. R. E. Prothero.
Italy Revisited. By the Editor.

Harper's Magazine.—March.

The Argentine Capital. Theodore Child.
The Chinese Leak. Julian Ralph.
March Days. A Poem. Richard E. Burton.
Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors. Andrew Lang.
Nationality in Music. Francis Korbay.
Wessex Folk. Part I. Thomas Hardy.
American Leads at Whist and their History. N. B. Trist.
Moods. Six Poems. W. D. Howells.
The Literary Landmarks of Edinburgh. Laurence Hutton

Homiletic Review.—March.

A Scientific Study of Christianity. W. W. McLane, D.D.
The Divine Authority of the Scriptures vs. Rationalistic Criticism. D. S. Gregory, D.D.
The Ethical Spirit of Chaucer's Writings. Prof. T. W. Hunt.
A Plea for Bible Study. Arthur T. Pierson, D.D.
Pastoral Visiting. John Hall, D.D.

Irish Ecclesiastical Record.—March.

Renan and the Kings of Israel. Rev. J. A. Howlett.
Irish Parliaments.—II. Very Rev. John Canon O'Hanlon.
The Catholic Temperance Movement. Rev. Michael Kelly.

Lippincott's.—March.

The Sound of a Voice. Frederick S. Cozzens Complete Novel.
Some Familiar Letters by Horace Greeley. Anna K. Green.
Old Age Echoes. Poems. Walt Whitman.
Some Personal and Old Age Memoranda. Walt Whitman.
Walt Whitman: Poet and Philospher and Man. H. L. Traubel.
A Fanatic. Poem. Henry Collins.

Longman's Magazine.—March.

Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of the World." Ven. Archdeacon Farrar.
Some Birds in India. C. T. Bucklaud, F. Z. S.
The Dying Huanaco, W. H. Hudson.

Magazine of American History.—March.

Gen. Francis E. Spinner. Rev. Isaac S. Hartley, D. D.
Rev. Samuel M. Isaacs. Abraham S. Isaacs, Ph. D.
The Pennsylvania Convention, 1788. A. W. Clason.
An Hour with George Bancroft. Hon. C. K. Luckerman
The Homespun Age. M. C. Williams.

Macmillan's Magazine.—March.

Compulsory Greek. E. A. Freeman.
Brotherhoods.
The Education of the Deaf. A. E. Street.
Butter-making in Jutland. Rev. M. C. Morris
The Red Man and the White. A. G. Bradley.
The Great Discovery. (Newly discovered Treatise of Aristotle.) H. L. Havely.

Murray's Magazine.—March.

The Seal Islands of Behring's Sea. F. H. H. Guillemard.
Renaissance Cookery. Sir A. H. Layard, G. C. B.
Picketing and Coercion. George Howell, Esq., M. P.
Great Steamship Lines. III.—The South Atlantic and Magellan's Straits. Morley Roberts.

Nineteenth Century.—March.

The Women of India. Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava.
The Advantages of Poverty. Andrew Carnegie.
Ship Railways. With Illustrations. Sir Benjamin Baker.
The Recruiting Problem. Archibald Forbes.
A Visit to the Grande Chartreuse. Mrs. Lecky.
Over-Mortgaging the Land. Right Hon. Lord Vernon.
Parliamentary Obstruction in the United States. H. C. Lodge.
Fragments of Irish Chronicles. Hon. Emily Lawless.
Mr H. H. Champion on the Australian Strike. J. D. Fitzgerald
Illustrations of Mr. Gladstone's Controversial Method. Prof Huxley.
The New World. J. W. Cross.
John Wesley. Rev. Hugh Price Hughes.
The Joke about the Elgin Marbles. The Editor.
Commercial Union Within the Empire. The Earl of Dunraven.

North American Review.—March.

Further Recollections of Gettysburg. A Symposium.
The Future of the Sandwich Islands. Claus Spreckels.
Why Women Marry. Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood.
The Menace of Silver Legislation. The Director of the Mint.
Self-Control in Curing Insanity. Dr. William A. Hammond.
A Word About the Rear Guard. Lieut. J. Rose Troup.
Have We a National Literature? Walt Whitman.
The Struggle in Canada. Erastus Wiman.
Why Home Rule is Undesirable. W. E. H. Lecky.
Is Our Nation Defenceless? Thomas F. Edmands.

Newbery House Magazine.—March.

The Centenary of John Wesley's Death. R. Denny Urlin.
Christianity in Relation to Socialism. III. Rev. H. M. Ward
Lantern Services. Rev. W. A. Wickham.
Father Lowder's Last Friends.
Some Post-Reformation Epitaphs. Rev. F. L. Hughes
Hotel-keeping Sisters. Rev. S. Baring-Gould.

The National Review.—March

Can England Keep Her Trade? J. A. Hobson.
The Abdication of Mrs. Grundy. H. D. Traill.
The Behring's Sea Question. J. Bell.
Salmon Leistering. James Purvis.
"Rylands & Co., Unlimited." H. C. R.
American Literature. William Sharp.
The Fair Ophelia of a Highland Glen. W. Hodgson.
Hindu Marriage Customs and British Law. T. Vijaya-Raghavan.
Workers in Woodcraft. John Watson, F. L. S.
The Rubadyat of Abu Sa'id. C. J. Pickering.
The London Hospital and its Nurses. W. H. Wilkins.
Railway Enterprise in Asia Minor. J. Theodore Bent.
Sketch of Mary Howist. Bessie Parkes Belloc.

New Review.—March.

A Song by Lord Tennyson, Poet-Laureate.
The Rise and Fall of Mr. Parnell. Timothy M. Healy, M. P.
Mr. Gladstone Close at Hand. Dr. Parker.
A Model City.—I. The Water Supply. Sir Thomas H. Farrer.
The Designing of Costumes for the Stage. Percy Anderson.
Organization of Public Elementary Education and the Free Question. Hon. E. L. Stanley.
Shakespeare's Ignorance. Edmund O. von Lippmann.
Wanted, a New Charter. H. W. Massingham.
Mistaken Labor Legislation. George Howell, M. P.
Folios and Footlights. L. F. Austin.

New England Magazine.—March.

Harvard College During the War of the Rebellion. Capt. N. Appleton.
Some Recollections of Slavery. By a Slaveholder. M. V. Moore.
Early History of Electricity in America. G. H. Stockbridge.
Window Gardening. Mrs. H. L. T. Wolcott.
Indian Corn as Our National Plant. Sarah F. Clarke.
Photographic Illustration of Poetry. William H. Downe.
The Problem of the Unemployed. William M. Salter.
History of Historical Writing in America. III. J. F. Jameson.

New Englander and Yale Review.—March.

The Aryan Question as it Stands To-day. Prof. S. B. Platner.
A "Student" in the Days of Ancient Rome. Frank Abbott.
Christian Science and Faith Healing. C. W. Votaw.
German Theology and the German University. F. L. Stevens.

Our Day.—March.

New Theology in Japan. Prof. H. M. Scott.
John Wesley, Evangelist and Reformer. Rev. Dr. R. H. Howard.
Misleading Mormon Manifestos. Joseph Cook.

Outing.—March.

The St. Bernard Dog. Edwin H. Morris.
How Old England Trains Her Redcoats. Charles Turner.
Cycling in Mid-Atlantic with Rod, Gun, and Camera. O. Howarth.
Evolution in Yacht Building. Capt. M. Roosevelt Schuyler.
A Bout with the Gloves. A. Austin.
Landscape Photography. Ellerslie Wallace.

Overland Monthly.—March.

The Parks of San Francisco. Charles S. Greene.
Suicide and Martyrdom among the Ancient Hebrews. G. A. Danziger.
A Useful Census—How to Secure it. J. M. Eddy.
Did California Need the McKinley Bill?—A Symposium.

Popular Science Monthly.—March.

Supposed Tendencies to Socialism. Wm. Graham, M. A.
Iron-Working with Machine Tools. W. F. Durfee.
Koch's Method of Treating Consumption. Dr. G. A. Heron.
On Vodu Worship. Hon. Major A. B. Ellis.
The Relative Value of Cements. C. D. Jameson and H. Remley.
Adaptation to Climate. M. Saint-Yves Ménard.
Government among the Lower Animals. J. W. Slater.

Political Science Quarterly.—March.

Alexander Hamilton. Prof. Anson D. Morse.
The General Property Tax. Prof. E. R. A. Seligman.
The Mortgage Evil. J. P. Dunn, Jr.
Wells' Recent Economic Changes. Prof. Simon N. Patten.
Citizenship of the United States. Irving B. Richman.
Local Government in Prussia. II. Prof. F. J. Goodnow.

Paternoster Review.—March.

Frontispiece: The late General Sherman.
A New Phase in Religious Controversy. Wilfrid Ward.
Michael the Archangel. Poem. Katherine Tynan.
French Criminal Procedure. J. E. C. Bodley.
A Subject for Opera. Hon. Reginald B. Brett.
Thoreau's Gospel of Simplicity. H. S. Salt.
Koch and Tuberculosis. E. J. McWeeney.
The Colonies and Commercial Treaties. J. C. Colmert.

Poet-Lore.—March.

Such "Sarcenet Surety." Katherine Hart.
Wyatt's Sonnets and their Sources. E. B. Brownlow.
Jokai, the Father of Hungarian Literature. John Heard, Jr.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—January.

The Value of Labor in Relation to Economic Theory. J. Bonar.
Reform in Railroad Passenger Fares. Edmund J. James.
The Tobacco Tax. Frank L. Olmstead.
Social Politics in Germany. Eugen v. Philippovich.
The Growth of Capital and the Cause of Interest. F. H. Giddings.
The Theory of Emigration. Richmond Mayo Smith.

Scribner's Magazine.—March.

Our March with a Starving Column. A. J. Mountney Jephson.
London and American Clubs. E. S. Nadal.
Japanese Ways and Thoughts. Sir Edwin Arnold.
Ornamentation of Ponds and Lakes. Samuel Parsons, Jr.
Mount St. Elias and Its Glaciers. Mark Brickell Kerr.

Sun Magazine.—March.

Greece and its Religion. Alex. H. Japp, LL. D.
Makers of Music. VI.—Schubert. R. Farquharson Sharp.
Footprints of Old. C. F. Gordon Cumming.
A Bit of Tragedy. Isabella Fyvie Mayo.
Voltaire and St. Paul: a Contrast. G. Barnett Smith.
The Planet Mars. G. Ellard Gore, F. R. S. A.
Science Afoot. W. Anderson Smith.

Strand.—February.

A Night with the Thames Police.
Our Money Manufactory.
Portraits of Celebrities at Different Times of their Lives.
Artists on Ladies' Dress.
Actors' Dressing-rooms.
At the Children's Hospital.

Sunday Magazine.—March.

John Wesley. T. Bowman Stephenson.
The Old Roman City at Silchester. Rev. B. Johns.
Westminster Abbey. Archdeacon Farrar.
The Dominion of the Bible. William Wright.
General Booth. Conclusion. W. T. Stead.

Scots Magazine.—March.

The Ancient Church in Shetland. Gilbert Goudie.
In Carniola. II. Anna M. Stoddart.
The Aim of Missions. Henry Dyer.
Home Rule for Scotland. Harry Gow.

Sydney Quarterly Magazine.—December.

Contests of Labor and Capital. J. C. C.
The Roman Church, the Old Testament, Heathenism, and Revolution. Mervyn Archdall.
Upon Old Australian Remains Recently Found. Dr. Carroll.
Can Man Dispense with a Religious Belief? John L. Robson.

Temple Bar.—March.

Horace Walpole's Twin Wives.
"Eothen" Kinglake.
A Note on the Louvre Sonnets of Rossetti.

United Service Magazine.—March.

The Study of War. General Viscount Wolseley, K. P.
Naval Officers and Service Information.
A German View of the Defence of India. Capt. E. S. May, R. A.
The Coal Endurance of H. M. Ships. H. Williams.
Australia—as Lord Carrington saw it. Principal Hervey.
Can Australia Dispense with the Imperial Connection? G. S. Clarke.
Our French Contemporaries.

The United Service.—March.

Pulaski and Charleston. Edward Field, U. S. A.
History of the Mormon Rebellion of 1856–57. Continued. W. R. Hamilton, U. S. A.
Perez, the King's Secretary. Alfred Lee Royce, U. S. N.

Westminster Review.—March.

Recent Oxford Theology. F. C. Conybeare.
The Impolicy of Strikes. E. M. Stevens.
Consanguineous Marriages. S. A. K. Strahan, M. D.
Sir Walter Scott's Journal. D. F. Hannigan.
Realism on the Stage: How far Permissible. W. J. Lawrence.
Warren Hastngs and his Libellers. L. J. T.
The Fetich oi Charity.
Contemporary Literature.
The Economic Side of History. H. de B. Gibbons.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A. C. Q.	American Catholic Quarterly Review.
A. R.	Andover Review.
A.A.P.S.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political and Social Science.
Ant.	Antiquity.
A.	Arena.
Ata.	Atalanta.
A. M.	Atlantic Monthly.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
Cal. R.	Calcutta Review.
C. F. M.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
C. S. J.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.
C. W.	Catholic World.
C. M.	Century Magazine.
C. J.	Chambers's Journal.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
C. R.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
Crit. R.	Critical Review.
Ed.	Education.
Ed. Rev.	Educational Review.
E. I.	English Illustrated Magazine.
Esq.	Esquiline.
Fi.	Fireside.
F. R.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
G. M.	Gentleman's Magazine.
Gold.G.M.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.
G. W.	Good Words.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
High M.	Highland Monthly.
Hom. R.	Homiletic Review.
Hy.	Hygiene.
I. N. M.	Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine.
Ir. E. R.	Irish Ecclesiastical Record.
K. O.	King's Own.
Lad.	Ladder.
L. T.	Ladies' Treasury.
L. H.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
Luc.	Lucifer.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
M. A. H.	Magazine of Am. History.
Mis. R.	Missionary Review of the World.
M.	Month.
M. C.	Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend.
M. P.	Monthly Packet.
Mur.	Murray's Magazine.
Nat.	Nationalist.
Nat. R.	National Review.
N. N.	Nature Notes.
N. H.	Newbery House Magazine.
N. E.	New Englander.
N. E. M.	New England Magazine.
New R.	New Review.
N. C.	Nineteenth Century.
N. A. R.	North American Review.
O. D.	Our Day.
O.	Outing.
O. M.	Overland Monthly.
Pater.	Paternoster Review.
P. F.	People's Friend.
Phren. M.	Phrenological Magazine.
P. L.	Poet Lore.
P. S.	Popular Science Monthly.
P. S. Q.	Political Science Quarterly.
Q. J. Econ.	Quarterly Jour. of Economics.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Str.	Strand.
S.	Sun.
Sun. M.	Sunday Magazine.
Syd. Q.	Sydney Quarterly.
T. B.	Temple Bar.
Tin.	Tinsley's Magazine.
U. S. M.	United Service Magazine.
U. S.	United Service.
W. R.	Westminster Review.
Y. M.	Young Man.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Abelard and Heloise, Hon. R. B. Brett, Pater, Mar.
Actor's Dressing-Rooms, Str, Feb.
Adam's Fall, Dr. J. Welch on, A. Feb.
Africa:
  Starting the Congo Railway, C. C. Adams, Gold G. M. Jan.
  Dr. E. Holub's Trip in Africa, Gold. G. M. Jan.
  Was the Emin Expedition Piratical ? E. L. Godkin, F. Feb.
  A. J. M. Jephson, March with a Starving Column, Scrib. Mar.
  Traces of a Vanished Civilization in Darkest Africa, L H, Mar.
  Native Races of South Africa, H. Davis, Gold G. M. Mar.
Agriculture:
  The Farmer, Investor and Railway, C. W. Davis, A. Feb.
  Progress in Agricultural Science, Dr. M. Miles, P. S. Feb.
Alaska, Surveying Eastern Boundary, Gold. G. M. Feb.
American Literature, W. Sharp on, Nat. R. Mar.
American People:
  As the Chinese See Them, by W. A. P. Martin, F, Feb.
Amusements of the People, Rev. Harry Jones on, G. W. Mar.
Anabaptists and their English Descendants, R. Heath, C. R. Mar.
Archæology:
  Explorations in Asia Minor, Dr. F. Halbherr, Ant. Mar.
  Archæological Notes, Prof. Taylor, A. R. Mar.
Architecture Affected by Civilization, B. Ferree, N. E. Feb.
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Aristotle's Constitution of Athens:
  H. L. Havel on (The Great Discovery), Mac. Mar.
Army:
  The Recruiting Problem, A. Forbes on, N. C. Mar.
  How to Make the Army Popular, Col. Harman, U. S. M. Feb.
  The British Army in the City, E. Coward, U. S. M. Feb.
  Guides for Cavalry Division, G. F. Leverson, U. S.M. Feb.
  How England Trains Redcoats, C. Turner, O, Mar.
Arnold, Sir Edwin, On Japan, Scrib. Mar.
  'Light of the World," Archdeacon Farrar, Long, Mar.
Arnold, Matthew, F. F. Roget, Lad. Feb.
Asia Minor, Railway Enterprise, J. T. Benton, Pater, Mar.
Astronomy:
  New Discoveries on Planet Mars, C. Flammarion, A. Feb.
  Astronomy as a School Subject, Ed. Mar.
Austen, Jane, W. B. S. Clymer, Scrib. Mar.
Australia:
  Can it Dispense with Imperial Connection ? G. S. Clarke, U. S. M. Mar.
  Australia as Carrington saw it, Principal Hervey, U. S. M. Mar.
History of N. S. Wales, H. W. H. Huntington, Syd. Q. Dec. 90.
Australian Cities, C. M. Mar.
Australian Strike, see under Labor.
Passenger Tariffs in Australia, Jane J. Wetherell, AAPS, Mar.
Austrian Economists, E. v. Boehm-Bawerk, AAPS, Mar
Aryan Question To-day, S. B. Platner, NE. Mar.
Aryan Question and Prehistoric Man, T. H. Huxley, P S. Feb.
Balaclava, Battle of. Archibald Forbes, CR. Mar.
Bancroft, George, An Hour with, C. K. Tuckerman, MAH, Mar.
Beer, H. W. Wolff, G.M. Mar.
Behring Sea, see under Fisheries Disputes.
Bible and Biblical Criticism:
  The Fall of Adam, Dr. J. Welch, A. Feb.
  Divine Authority of the Scriptures, D. S. Gregory, H. R, Feb.
  Biblical Drama in South Staffordshire, C, Mar.
  A Plea for Bible Study, A. T. Pierson, HomR, Mar.
Birds:
  Extermination of British Birds, Rev. H. D. Gordon, N N, Feb.
  Orleton Swifts, N N, Feb.
  Woodcocks in Spring and Autumn, C J. Mar.
  Some Birds in India, C. T. Buckland, Long, Mar.
  Bird and Beast Poachers, C. Mar.
Blind, Color Perception of, Frank Battles, Ed, Mar.
Books, Great, and their Authors, W. H. Adams, Y. M. Mar.
Booth, General:
  W. T. Stead on, Sun M. Mar.
  His "In Darkest England," see under Salvation Army.
Bournemouth, Rev. R. A. Chudleigh, Hy, Mar.
Boxing, A. Bout with the Gloves, A. Austin, O, Mar.
Brett, Hon. R. B., on De Remusat's "Abelard and Heloise," Pater, Mar.
Bright, John, Facsimile of a Speech by, Str, Feb.
Brotherhoods, Mac. Mar.
Buddhism, Chinese, W. G. Benton, PS, Feb.
Buenos Ayres, T. Child on, Harp. Mar.
Butter-making in Jutland, Rev. M. C. F. Morris, Mac, Mar.
Cables, Submarine, How Made, S J. Mar.
Cairo, W. M. Fullerton, E I. Mar.
Cambridge, U. S. A., Mr. Rindge's Gifts to, N E M, Feb.
California, South., Land of Afternoon, O. Howarth, Pater, Mar.
Canada, The Struggle in, Erastus Wiman, NAR, Mar.
Canada and the Imperial Federation, J. W. Longley, FR. Mar.
Candian National Park, C. M. Skinner, Gold G M. Mar.
Cancer, More about Count Mattei, Hy, Mar.
Carnegie, Andrew, on Advantages of Poverty, N C, Mar.
Carniola, Anna M. Stoddart, Scots, Mar.
Carriages, Antiquity of, E. Spencer, M A H, Feb.
Catholic Church:
  The Story of the Vatican Council, R. Beauclerk, M. Mar.
  The Roman Church, The Old Testament, Heathenism and Revolution, M. Archdall, Syd. Q, Dec. '90.
  Papal Infallibility in Light of History, H. C. Sheldon, AR, Feb.
Century Club, C M, Mar.
Census, How to Secure a Useful, J. M. Eddy, OM, Mar.
Cements, Relative Value of, E. D. Jameson & H. Remly, PS, Mar.
Charity, Fetich of, W R. Mar.

Chaucer's Writings, Ethical Spirit of, T. W. Hunt, HomR, Mar.
Children, Psychological Study of, J. Jastrow, Ed Rev, Feb.
Children's Hospital, Str, Feb.
Chinese Immigration in America, J. Ralph, Harp, Mar.
Chinese Map of China, Gold. G M, Jan.
Christ, Two French Lives of, M. Mar.
Christian Science and Faith Healing, C. W. Votaw, N E, Mar.
Christianity:
Has it Failed? Father Ignatius and Ouida, N A R, Feb.
In Relation to Socialism, Rev. H. M. Ward, N H, Mar.
Churches, see under Westminster Abbey, Furness Abbey.
A Scientific Study of, W. W. McLane, D.D., HomR, Mar.
Climate, Adaptation to, M. Saint-Yves Ménard, P S, Mar.
Clubs, London and American, E. S. Nadal, Scrib. Mar.
Colleges, Growth of, N. E. A. McComey, Ed Rev, Mar.
College Curriculum, Time and Age in Relation to, E. B. Andrews, Ed Rev, Feb.
College Studies, Educational Value, S. N. Patten, Ed Rev, Feb.
Colonies:
Canada and Imperial Federation, J. W. Longley, F. R. Mar.
Commercial Union within Empire, Earl Dunraven, N C. Mar.
J. G. Colmer on, Pater, Mar.
And Commercial Union, J. C. Colmer, Pater, Mar.
Color Perception of the Blind, Frank Battles, Ed, Mar.
Cold, Storage of, Chas. Morris, PS, Feb.
Comedy of Errors, A. Lang, Harper's, Mar.
Conduct and Greek Religion, Mrs. Gribble, F R, Mar.
Congo, see under Africa.
Consumption:
Koch Cure, Phren. J. Feb; E. J. McWeeney, Pater, Mar.
Cures and Microbicides: Dr. Koch and Dr. Stilling, J. R. Buchanan, A, Feb.
Koch's Method of Treating, Dr. G. A. Heron, P S, Mar.
Cookery of the Renaissance Period, A. H. Layard, Mur, Mar.
Cornaro, Helena, A Learned Woman, C W. Feb.
Corn, Indian, Our National Plant, Sarah F. Clarke, N E M. Mar.
Credit Foncier of Sinaloa, W. S. Felt, Nat, Feb.
Crime and Criminals:
The Eclipse of Justice, by Francis Peek, C R. Mar.
French Criminal Procedure, J. E. C. Bodley, Pater, Mar.
Crispi, Francesco, H. J. Allen, G M. Mar.
Crofter Migration, Black, Mar.
Crook, Gen., in the Indian Country, C M, Mar.
Cryptoprocta at the "Zoo," C J, Mar.
Crucifixion, Proximate Cause of, Rev. Thos. Hill, A R, Mar.
Cycling in Mid-Atlantic, O. Howarth, O, Mar.
Deaf, The Education of, A. E. Street, Mac, Mar.
Dog, St. Bernard, E. H. Morris, O, Mar.
Drama of the Future, Prof. Alfred Hennequin, A, Mar.
Dress, Artists on Ladies', Str, Feb.
Dress, Women's, F. E. Russell, A, Feb.
Dressing-Rooms of Actors, Str, Feb.
Drummond, Professor Henry, Y M, Mar.
Dying, The Home for, Dr. A. T. Schofield, C R, Mar.
Economic Changes, Wells' Recent, Prof S. R. Patten, PSQ, Mar.
Edinburgh's Literary Landmark, L. Hutton, Harp, Mar.
Education, see also under Universities:
Reverence, or the Ideal in Education, T. G. Rooper, P R, Feb.
An International School, Hon. M. Galletti, P R, Feb.
Home and School in Germany, Mrs. Caumont, P R, Feb.
The Ideal College Education, J. G. Schurman, A R, Feb.
The Æsthetic in Education, E. A. Starr, A C Q, Jan.
Colleges for Women, E. Wordsworth, M P, Mar.
University Extension, H. E. Clark, G M, Mar.
Organization of Public Elementary Education, L. Stanley, New R, Mar.
The Next Step in Education, C. K. Adams, F, Feb.
Compulsory Greek, Prof. E. A. Freeman, Mac, Mar.
American Christian State Schools, T. J. Jenkins, C W, Feb.
Growth of New England Colleges, A. M. Comey, Ed Rev, Mar.
Primary School in Middle Ages, Bro. Azarias, Ed Rev, Mar.
Herbartian Syst. Pedagogics, II., C. DeGarmo, Ed Rev, Mar.
Is there a Science of Education? Josiah Royce, Ed Rev, Feb.
Heredity and Education, A. H. Bradford, Ed Rev, Feb.
Educational Value of Col. Studies, S. N. Patten, Ed Rev, Feb.
Time and Age in Relation to College Curriculum, E. B. Andrews, Ed Rev, Feb.
Making of a Christian College, Geo. F. Magoun, D.D., Ed Rev, Feb.
Place of Y. M. C. A. in Educational Field, W. T. Harris, LL.D., Ed, Feb.
Pestalozzi, the Teacher of Children, Prof. J. T. Bradley, Ed, Feb-Mar.
Opportunity of Public High Schools, C. T. Williams, Ed, Mar.
New Policy for the Public Schools, John Bascom, F, Mar.
Egypt, Impressions in Cairo, W. M. Fullerton, E I, Mar.
Electricity, Early History of, in America, G. H. Stockbridge, N E M, Mar.
Elephant, Will the African, Work? Margarette B. Reimer, Gold G M, Mar.
Elgin Marbles, N C, Mar.
Embroidery, Coloring and Materials, E. Crossley, CFM, Mar.
Emigration:
The Theory of Emigration, Q J Econ, Jan.
Emigration in 1890, C J, Mar.
From New England to New Brunswick, M A H, Feb.
England, Do We Hate? Bishop A. C. Coxe, F, Mar.
English People, Development of, E. A. Freeman, Chaut, Mar.
Epitaphs, C, Mar.
Post Reformation Epitaphs, F. L. Hughes, N H, Mar.
Eskimos, South Greenland, J. R. Spears, Gold G M, Mar.
Evolution Involving Doctrine of Sin, W. W. McLane, N E, Feb.
Fair Ophelia of a Highland Glen, W. Hodgson, Nat R, Mar.
Farrar, Archdeacon:
On John Wesley, C R, Mar.
On Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of the World," Long, Mar.
On Westminster Abbey, Sun M, Mar.
Fiction: British Novelists, I Lad, Mar.
Finance:
Our Money Manufactory, Str, Feb.
Can England Keep Her Trade? J. A. Hobson, Nat R, Mar.
Silver as a Circulating Medium, G. S. Boutwell, F, Mar.
Menace of Silver Legislation, Director of Mint, N A R, Mar.
Fish, How London gets it, F. M. Holmes, CFM, Mar.
Fisheries Disputes:
Behring Sea Question, J. Bell, Nat R, Mar.
Seal Islands of Behring Sea, F. H. H. Guillemard, Mur, Mar.
Fishers on Land, L T, Mar.
Flag Signals at Sea, C J, Mar.
Flammarion, Camille:
New Discoveries on the Planet Mars, A, Feb.
Flax Industry of Ireland, C J, Mar.
Food: Renaissance Cookery, Sir A. H. Layard, Mur, Mar.
Formative Influences:
Prof. B. L. Gildersleeve, F, Feb.
Martha J. Lamb, F, Mar.
Forster, Westgirth, Geologist and Mining Engineer, M C, Mar.
France:
The Outlook, W. H. Hurlburt, F R, Mar.
Our French Contemporaries, U S M, Mar.
Financial Relation Church and State, R. R. Elliott, A C Q, Jan.
Fraser, Miss Caroline, an Early American Princess, Cos, Feb.
Freeman, Prof. E. A.:
On Compulsory Greek, Mac, Mar.
Intellectual Development of the English People, Chaut, Mar.
Frémont Explorations, C M, Mar.
French and English Literature, G. Saintsbury, Mac, Mar.
French and German, Study of, Cora Stickney, Ed, Mar.
French Stage, Beauty on, Edouard Mahé, Cos, Mar.
Froth and Dregs of Society, B. O. Flower, A, Feb.
Furness Abbey, K O, Mar.
Gambetta, T. Raleigh, Lad, Feb.
Gambling:
The Gambler, an Apology, Pater, Mar.
Gambling Sharps and their Tools, C. Bissell, Cos, Feb.
German Literature, Studies in, M P, Mar.
German Theology and German University, F. L. Stevens, N E, Mar.
Gettysburg Thirty Years After, Count de Paris and others, N A R, Feb.
Gildersleeve, Prof. B. L., Autobiography, F, Feb.
Gladstone, W. E., Dr. Parker, New R, Mar.
His Controversial Method, Prof. Huxley, N C, Mar.
Gold Supply of England and India, Black, Mar.
Gosse, Edmund, a Self-made Scholar, P F, Mar.
Gottingen in Prussia, L T, Mar.
Grain, Corney, Biographical, C S J, Mar.
Grande Chartreuse, Mrs. Lecky, N C, Mar.
Great Men: Their Domestic Life, R. Schindler, K O, Mar.
Greece and Its Religion, Dr. A. J. Japp, S, Mar.
Greek at the Universities, see under Universities.
Greeley, Horace, Letters, Lipp, Mar.
Greenland: Dr. Nansen's Expedition, C J, Mar.
Greenland, Inland Ice of, R. E. Peary, U. S. N., Gold G M, Feb.
Groome, Archdeacon, A Suffolk Parson, Black, Mar.
Grundy, Mrs., Abdication of, H. D. Traill, Nat R, Mar.
Gymnastics:
Place of Gymnastics in Physical Training, J Ed, Mar.
Gymnastics for Girls, Hy, Mar.
Haggard, Rider, Phren M, Mar.
Hamilton, Alexander, Prof. A. D. Morse, P S Q, Mar.
Harvard Col. During Rebellion, Nathan Appleton, N E M, Mar.
Hastings, Warren, and His Libellers, W R, Mar.
Heaton, J., Postal and Telegraph Reforms, C R, Mar.
Heirlooms, English, Mrs. B. F. Scarlett, Ant, Mar.
Herbert, Hon. A., On Destruction of the New Forest, F R, Mar.
Herrnhut, Visit to, Sun M, Mar.
Heredity, H. F. Osborn, A M, Mar.
Heredity and Education, A. H. Bradforn, Ed Rev, Feb.
High Schools, Public Opportunity of, C. F. Williams, Ed, Mar.
History:
The Economic Side of History, H. de B. Gibbons, W R, Mar.
Historical Writing in America, J. F. Jameson, N E M, Feb.
Demand for Education in Am. History, Dr. Jay, M A H, Feb.
Home Colonization, J. Mayor, Tin, Mar.
Home for the Dying, Dr. A. T. Schofield, C R, Mar.
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Home Rule, Why Undesirable, W. E. H. Lecky, N A R, Mar.
Homespun Age, M. C. Williams, M A H, Mar.
Hospitals:
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Hotel-keeping Sisters, Rev. S. Baring-Gould, N H, Mar.
House, How to Choose a New, Phyllis Browne, CFM, Mar.
Houzeau, Jean-Charles, P S, Feb.
Howells, W. D., "Moods," Six Poems by, Harp, Mar

Howitt, Mary, Mme. B. Parkes Belloc, Pater, Mar.
Huxley, Prof., on Gladstone's Controversial Method, N C, Mar.
Hungarian Literature, Jokai, Father of, J. Heard, Jr., P L, Mar.
Hydrophobia and the Muzzling Order, G. J. Romanes, C R, Mar.
Hypnotism, Wm. Seton, CW, Mar.
Ibsen, Henrik: "Brand," Prof. C. H. Herford, C R, Mar.
Immigration, Rabbi Solomon Schindler, A, Mar.
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India:
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German View of the Defence of India, E. S. May, U S M, Mar.
The Opium Curse, Bishop Hurst, Chaut, Mar.
The Women of India, Lady Dufferin, N C, Mar.
Hindu Marriage and British Law, T. Vijaya-Raghavan, Nat R, Mar.
Indian Weird Doings, C J, Mar.
Industries, Ownership of State, Max Georgii, Nat, Feb.
Insanity, Self-Control in Curing, W. A. Hammond, N A R, Jan.
Inventor, Our Bargain with the, Park Benjamin, F, Mar.
Ireland:
The Mending of Ireland, A. Maconachie, Lad, Mar.
Irish Leadership, J. J. Clancy, C R, Mar.
Ireland's Cause, Ireland's Leader, Mgr. O'Reilly, A C Q, Jan.
Irish Parliaments, Ir E R, Mar.
A Week in Ireland, A. Ross, High M, Mar.
Home Rule 200 Years Ago, G. McDermot, CW, Mar.
Irish Town, a Model, E. H. Fitchew, CFM, Mar.
Iron-Smelting by Modern Methods, W. F. Durfee, P S, Feb.
Iron-Working with Machine Tools, W. F. Durfee, P S, Mar.
Isaacs, Rev. Samuel M., A. S. Isaacs, Ph.D., M A H, Mar.
Italy Revisited, G W, Mar.
Jamaica Exhibition, Sir H. A. Blake, N A R, Feb.
Japan:
Sir Edwin Arnold, Scrib, Mar.
A Day in Kyoto, R. Mackenzie, E I, Mar.
Political Progress, Dr. W. E. Griffis, F, Feb.
New Theology in Japan, Prof. H. M. Scott, O D, Mar.
Jephson, A. J. M., with a Starving Column, Scrib, Mar.
Jewish Subjects, Russia's Treatment of, P. G. Huber, Jr., F, Mar.
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Jokai, Father of Hungarian Literature, J. Heard, Jr., P L, Mar.
Journalism, How Leading Articles are Written, C S J, Mar.
Justice, the Eclipse of, Francis Peek, C R, Mar.
Kavanagh, A. M., an Irish Landlord, Black, Mar.
Kinglake, Alex. Wm., T B, Mar.
Kipling, Rudyard, Stories of, J. M. Barrie, C R, Mar.
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Krilov, Ivan, Russian Fabulist, C. Johnston, Cal R, Jan.
Labor Questions:
Contests of Labor and Capital, Syd Q, Dec. 90.
State Ownership of Industries, M. Georgie, Nat, Feb.
Value of Labor in Relation to Economic Theory, J. Bonar, Q J Econ, Jan.
Impolicy of Strikes, E. M. Stevens, W R, Mar.
Railway Strike in Scotland, Prof. J. S. Nicholson, Lad, Mar.
D. Balsillie on, Lad, Feb.
The Australian Strike, J. D. Fitzgerald, N C, Mar.
Picketing and Coercion, G. Howell, Mur, Mar.
Mistaken Labor Legislation, G. Howell, New R, Mar.
Labor Unions in Ancient Rome, G. A. Danziger, Cos, Mar.
A Critique of Wages Theories, Stuart Wood, A A P S, Mar.
Lace-making in Ireland, M. Griffin, M, Mar.
Lakes and Rivers, Bifurcations in, Dr. A. Haase, Gold G M, Feb.
Land Question:
R. B. Haldane on, Lad, Feb.
Over-Mortgaging the Land, Lord Vernon, N C, Mar.
Nationalization of Land, Prof. J. R. Buchanan, A, Mar.
Langland, Wm., and "Piers the Plowman," W. H. D. Adams, Y M, Mar.
Lanin, E. B. Who is he? W. Henry, Pater, Mar.
Lavigerie, Card., and Fr. Republic, Mgr. Schroeder, A C Q, Jan.
Law and the Lawyers:
Can Lawyers be Honest? H. Greene, N A R, Feb.
Lea, Henry C., as an Historian, Dr. T. Bouquillon, A C Q, Jan.
Leighton, Sir Frederick, Ata, Mar.
Literature:
Contrasts of English and French, G. Saintsbury, Mac, Mar.
The Rubâ' îyât of Abû Sa 'id, C. J. Pickering, Nat R, Mar.
Have we a National? Walt Whitman, N A R, Mar.
Jokai, Father of Hungarian, J. Heard, Jr., P L, Mar.
What is Immoral in? Albert Ross, A, Mar.
Lodbrog, Regner, M C, Mar.
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Louisbourg, Capture of, Francis Parkman, A M, Mar.
Lower Animals, Government Among, J. W. Slater, P S, Mar.
MacDonald, George, as a Poet, Black, Mar.
Macedonian Question, A. Humle-Beaman, F R, Mar.
McKinley Bill, Does California Need? O M, Mar.
Madagascar, the Queen of, M. A. Shufeldt, Cos, Mar.
Magic Lantern Services, W. A. Wickham, N H, Mar.
Malthusian Idea:
W. E. Gladstone on, A R, Feb.
H. P. Someroy on, A R, Feb.
Marriage and the Marriage Laws:
Why more Girls do not Marry, Mrs. Wells, N A R, Feb.
On Choosing a Wife, Y M, Mar.
How Marriage Affects a Woman's Property, Chaut, Mar.
Consanguinous Marriages, Dr. S. A. Strahan, W R, Mar.
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Why Women Marry, Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood, N A R, Mar.
The Destiny of Marriage, John P. Fruit, P L, Feb.
Mars Planet, see under Astronomy.
Martial and his Times, Dr. J. P. Steele, Esq, Feb.
Massingham, H. W., Wanted a New Charter, New R, Mar.
Mattei, Count, and his Cancer Cure, see under Cancer.
Milwaukee, the Cream City, Capt. Chas. King, Cos, Mar.
Ministerial Training, L. O. Brastow, N E, Feb.
Missions:
The Aim of Missions, H. Dyer, Scots, Mar.
Historical Geography of the Christian Church, Prof. H. W. Hulbert, Mis R, Feb.
Plea for Extended Use of Press in Indian Missions, W. St. C. Tisdall, Ch Mis I, Mar.
Protestant Missions, Edward Collins, Cos, Mar.
Morals and Fig Leaves, Helen London, A, Feb.
Mormonism:
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Shall Alien Mormons be made Citizens? O D, Jan.
Mormon Rebellion of 1856–57, W. R. Hamilton, U S, Mar.
Misleading Mormon Manifestos, Joseph Cook, O D, Mar.
Morris, Wm., Wm. Clarke on, N E M, Feb.
Mortgage Evil, J. P. Dunn, Jr., P S, Mar.
Mozart, W. Pole on, Scrib, Mar.
Muqaddam of Spins, Black, Mar.
Murchison, Sir R. I., 1792–1871, Geologist and Geographer, M A H, Feb.
Music, Intervals in Vocal, J. M. McLaughlin, Ed, Mar.
Nationalism, Public Works and, E. H. Rogers, Nat, Feb.
Nationality in Music, F. Korbay, Harp, Mar.
National Plant, Indian Corn as, Sarah F. Clarke, N E M, Mar.
Natural History:
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Navy:
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The Newest Factor in Naval Warfare, W. L. Clowes, U S M, Feb.
Should Commissions be given to Naval Warrant Officers? U S M, Feb.
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Newcastle, Siege and Capture of, M C, Mar.
New Forest, Destruction of, Hon. A. Herbert, F R, Mar.
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Nicaragua Canal, C J, Mar.
Senator John Sherman on, F, Mar.
J. C. Hueston on, Gold G M, Feb.
Nurses:
Hospital Nursing, Mrs. Hunter, E I, Mar.
London Hospital and Nurses, W. H. Wilkins, Nat R, Mar.
Opium Curse in India, Bishop Hurst, Chaut, Mar.
Papua: The Papuan and his Master, H. Nisbet, F R, Mar.
Parks of San Francisco, C. S. Greene, O M, Mar.
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Deposition of, J. McCarthy, N A R, Feb.
Rise and Fall of, T. Healy, New R, Mar.
Pastoral Visiting, John Hall, D.D., HomR, Mar.
Pauperism and the Poor Law, Prof. Tucker, A R, Feb.
Poor Law Legislation, Louisa Twining, N H, Mar.
Pedagogics, Herbartian System of, C. DeGarmo, Ed Rev, Mar.
Pencil, Two Centuries of Black Lead, O. P. Hubbard, N E, Feb.
Pennsylvania Convention, 1788, A. W. Clason, M A H, Mar.
People, the Shibboleth of the, W. S. Lilly, F, Mar.
Perez, the King's Secretary, Alfred L. Royce, U S, Mar.
Pessimism as a System, R. M. Wenley, C R, Mar.
Pestalozzi, the Teacher of Children, Prof. J. T. Bradley, Ed, Mar.
Phantasms, Alfred Russell Wallace, A, Feb.
Philology, From Babel to Comparative, A. D. White, P S, Feb.
Photography:
Amateur Portraiture in Photography, Cos, Feb.
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Landscape Photography, O, Mar.
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Photographic Illustration of Poetry, W. H. Downe, N E M, Mar.
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Physical Training, Precision in, M. G. Demeney, P S, Feb.
Picketing and Coercion, Geo. Howell, Mur, Mar.
Poets and Old Age, F L, Feb.
Ponds and Lakes, Ornamentation of, S. Parsons, Jr., Scrib, Mar.
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Popes, Sepulchral Monuments of, F. Gregorovius, Esq, Feb.
Pope's Veto in American Politics, Joseph Cook, O D, Feb.
Popular Institutions: How Some of them Began, C J, Mar.
Portraits of Celebrities, Str, Feb.
Portuguese Peasantry, Black, Mar.
Postal and Telegraph Reforms, J. Henniker Heaton, C R.
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Prussia, Local Government in, Prof. F. J. Goodnow, PSQ, Mar.
Psychical Research, What are Phantasms? A. R. Wallace, A, Feb.
Psychology, A Study in, C. Van D. Chenoweth, A, Mar.
Pulaski and Charleston, Capt. E. Field, US, Mar.
Race Problems of America:
Colored Churches and Schools in the South, NEM, Feb.
The Red Man and the White, A. G. Bradley on, Mac. Mar.
The Government and the Indians, H. Price, F. Feb.
Radical at Home, Nat R, Mar.

Railways:
Reform in Passenger Fares, E. J. James, Q J Econ, Jan.
Problems of the Immediate Future, A. T. Hadley, AM, Mar.
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Passenger Tariffs in Australia, Jane J. Wetherell, AAPS, Mar.
Raleigh's Settlements on Roanoke Island, MAH, Feb.
Rear-Guard, A Word About, Lieut. J. R. Troup, NAR, Mar.
Recruiting Problem, A. Forbes on, NC, Mar.
Reforms, An Oberlin Ballot on, Rev. W. F. Crafts, OD, Feb.
Religion, The Witness of Science to, W. Barry, D.D., CW, Mar.
Religious Discussion, Freedom of, Prof. Max Müller, F, Mar.
Renan, M., and the Kings of Israel, Ir. E. R. Mar.
Renaissance Cookery, Sir A. H. Layard on, Mur. Mar.
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Rindge Gifts to Cambridge, U. S. A., NEM, Feb.
Rome, A Student in Ancient, Frank Abbott, NE, Mar.
Rossetti's, Dante Gabriel, Louvre Sonnets, TB, Mar.
Rossetti and the Moralists, FR, Mar.
Rubâ ' iyât of Abu Sa ' îd, Nat R, Mar.
Russia:
The Tzar and the Jews, CR, Mar.
Religious Persecution, L. H. Mar.
Treatment of Jewish Subjects, P. G. Hubert, Jr., F, Mar.
"Rylands & Co,, Unlimited," Nat R, Mar.
St. Elias, Mt., and its Glaciers, M. B. Kerr, Scrib, Mar.
St. Johnsbury, Vermont, E. A. Start, NEM, Feb.
Salmon Leistering, J. Purves on, Nat R, Mar.
Salvation Army:
Secret of the Salvation Army, D. Balsillie, Lad, Feb.
"In Darkest England," Rev. G. Simmons, CW, Feb.
The Froth and the Dregs, B. O. Flower, A, Feb.
Samoa, T. Trood on, Syd Q, Dec. 90.
Sandwich Islands, the Future of, Claus Spreckels, NAR, Mar.
Schandein, Mrs. Emil, Home of, Cos, Feb.
Schools, Public Inspection of Public, Joseph Cook, OD, Feb.
School of 1830, Philosophical Aspects of, Mrs. H. B. Merriam, AR, Mar.
Science:
Women's Work on Science, S. A. Underwood, NEM, Feb.
Scimor, Cardinal, Primate of Hungary, Lamp, Mar.
Scotland:
Crofter Migration, Black, Mar.
Home Rule, H. Gow, Scots, Mar.
Scott, Sir Walter, Journal of, D. F. Hannigan on, WR, Mar.
Scriptures, Divine Authority of, D. S. Gregory, HomR, Mar.
Seal Fisheries and Seal Islands of Behring Sea, F. H. H. Guillemard, Mur, Mar; T. Southwell on, GM, Mar.
Shakespeare:
The Comedy of Errors, A Lang on, Harp, Mar.
Shakespearean Richards, Geo. Morley on, Lad, Feb.
As a Dialect Artist, Appleton Morgan, CW, Mar.
Shelly, the Sceptic, Rev. Howard MacQueary, A, Mar.
Shetland: The Ancient Church, G. Goudie on, Scots, Mar.
Ship Railways, Sir Benjamin Baker on, NC, Mar.
Silchester, Rev. G. B. Johns on, Sun. M, Mar.
Silver as a Circulating Medium, G. S. Boutwell, F, Mar.
Silver Legislation, The Menace of, Direc. of Mint, NAR, Mar.
Sioux Country, Joseph P. Reed, Cos, Mar.
Sister-kept Hotels, Rev. S. Baring-Gould on, NH, Mar.
Slavery, Some Recollections of, M. V. Moore, NEM, Mar.
Slave Trade in 1890, F. P. Nobles, OD, Feb.
Smith, Alexander S. H. Thayer, AR, Feb.
Social Reform and Socialists, Dr. R. E. Thompson, Chaut, Mar.
Socialism, Supposed Tendencies to, W. A. Graham, PS, Mar.
Soudan, Crisis in the Eastern, H. E. M. Stutfield, FR, Mar.
Sovereignty, On the Conception of, D. G. Ritchie, AAPS, Mar.
Spinner, Gen. Francis E., Rev. J. S. Hartley, MAH, Mar.
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Steamship Lines—The South Atlantic and Magellan's Straits, Morley Roberts, Mur, Mar.
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The Theology of a Sacred Day, G. F. Genung, AR, Feb.
Swinburne, A. S., Inscriptions for a Pedestal, FR, Mar.
Swiss Referendum, Dr. Henry A. Hartt, A, Mar.
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Sir C. Dilke on, NAR, Feb.
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Tax, The General Property, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, PSQ, Mar.
Telegraph Reforms, J. Henniker Heaton, CR, Mar.
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Scientific Temperance Instruction in Public Schools, OD, Jan.
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The Silver Question Again, J. Seligman, NAR, Feb.
"A Deliberative Body," Speaker Reed, NAR, Feb.
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THE HON. CECIL J. RHODES.—PREMIER OF CAPE COLONY.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Our Antipodal Cousins.

Americans would be sadly lacking in historical imagination and in a proper sense of regard for men of their own race, if they forgot to take note of the important political events that have been happening lately in the southern temperate zone. The colonists of South Africa, under the gallant leadership of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, are rapidly winning control of a great territory that is destined to become the home of millions of men of Anglo-Saxon stock, who will govern themselves after the fashion of Americans. But Australia is already the native land of several millions of Anglo-Saxons; and they are now engaged in the interesting task of adopting what is practically an American federal constitution for their series of colonies. These have, thus far, developed as politically distinct communities; yet, as was the case with the original American colonies, a national character has been evolving itself out of the common conditions of the new environment. Australia remains a part of the Queen's realm; but the Australians are essentially a nation. They are no longer, as at first, merely scattered groups of English or Scotch settlers, remote from one another and without community of interest. They have been multiplying rapidly, adjusting themselves to the regions they occupy, building cities and connecting them with railroads, attacking social and administrative problems in novel and original ways, and working out a national life and a public order of their own. In many things they are more like Americans, in many other things they are more like Englishmen, and in still many things they are like neither. They are free from the caste spirit that still pervades Church and State in England, and they have far more of the spirit of democratic "solidarity" than Americans possess. With us, the individual initiative is so strong that the organized life of the community is relatively feeble, and public action is comparatively inefficient. The Australians order their common concerns more vigorously and ably, and order their private concerns with less consummate skill and effect. Considering the fact that they are a younger and far less highly developed people, it is nevertheless possible that we in America have as much to learn from the Australians as we have to teach them. Many of their municipal and industrial experiences are intensely interesting.

The term Australasia, as distinguished from Australia, of which it is inclusive, covers, in a more or less indefinite way, numerous islands in the South Seas. It always embraces the British islands of Tasmania and New Zealand, which are separate colonies, enjoying representative institutions. The great continental island of Australia is divided among five colonies—or "States" as we must henceforth call them—namely, Queensland, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia and West Australia. These have, altogether, a population of from three to four millions. There are, in all the islands and parts of the Australasian regions, including New Zealand, more than four millions of people of British birth or descent. And the number increases rapidly both by immigration and by ordinary growth.

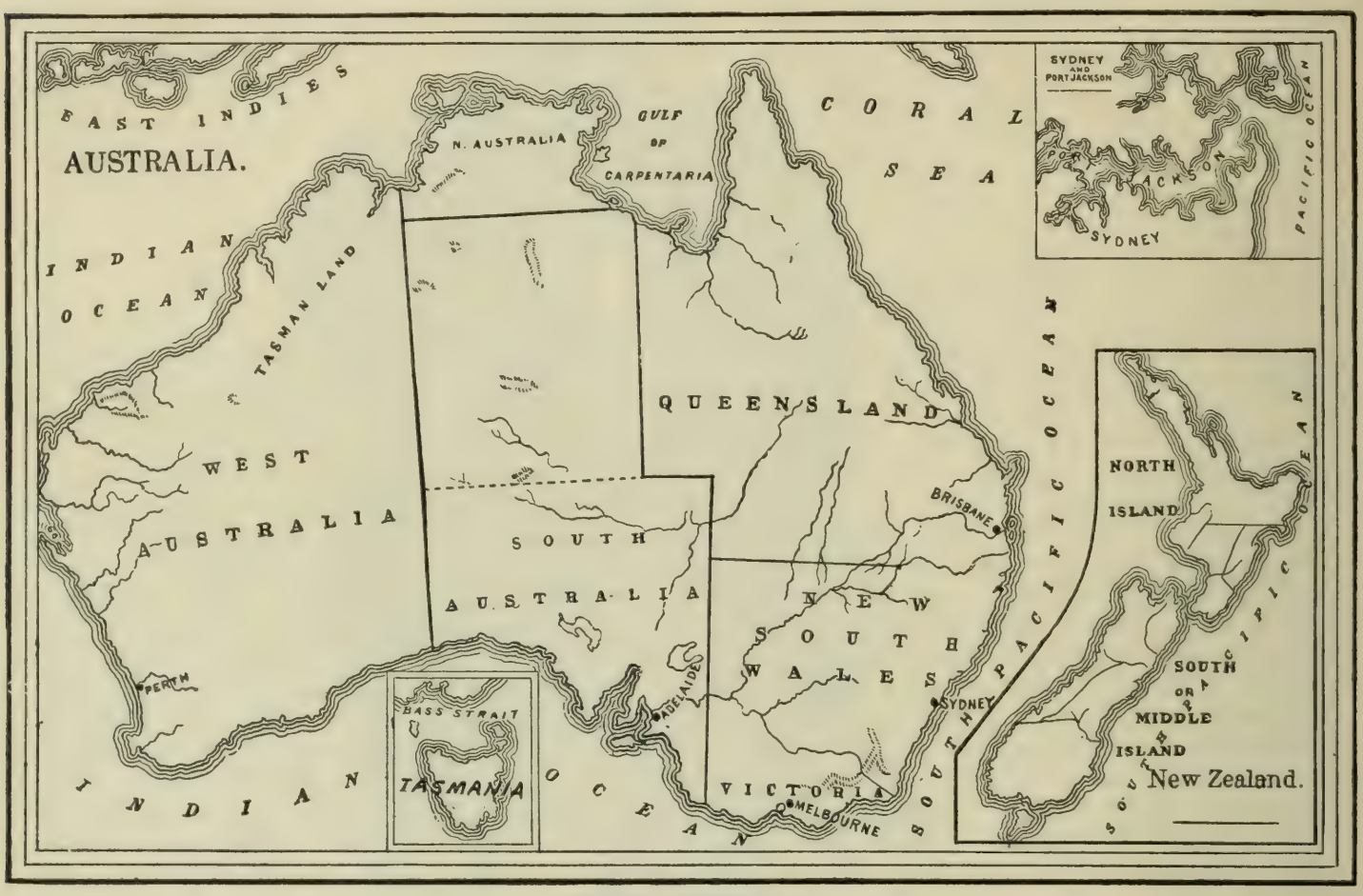
Australasian Federation.

For years there has been in contemplation a federal union of these colonies. A loose, temporary scheme of quasi-union was made possible in 1883 by an act of the British Parliament, which authorized the existence of an Australasian Federal Council—a small joint committee representing the colonial governments, and exercising a very limited control over certain subjects. But several of the colonies withheld from it altogether. In February, 1890, upon the initial motion of Sir Henry Parkes, there was held at Melbourne a Federation Conference, in which all the colonies of Australia were represented, as well as New Zealand, Tasmania and Fiji. It adopted resolutions to the effect that the time had come for the union of the colonies under one legislative and executive government, and took steps for the holding of a constitutional convention.

That convention has now been held, has done its work harmoniously, and has adjourned to secure for its federal scheme the ratification of the several colonies, and the authorization of the British Parliament.

Nobody doubts the acquiescence of Westminster, and the work of the convention, which assembled at Sydney on March 2, may be regarded as a finality. The "Commonwealth of Australia" is henceforth a practical entity, and it will play a rôle of vast consequence in its half of the world.

New Zealand seems not to have participated in the convention, deeming it best to remain outside, while



MAP OF AUSTRALIA.

nies, whether by means of land carriage or coastal navigation, shall be absolutely free.

"3. Power and authority to impose customs duties and duties of excise upon goods subject to customs duties, and to offer bounties, shall be exclusively lodged in the Federal Government and the Parliament, subject to such disposal of the revenues thus derived as shall be agreed upon.

"4. The military and naval defence of Australia to be intrusted to the Federal forces under one command."

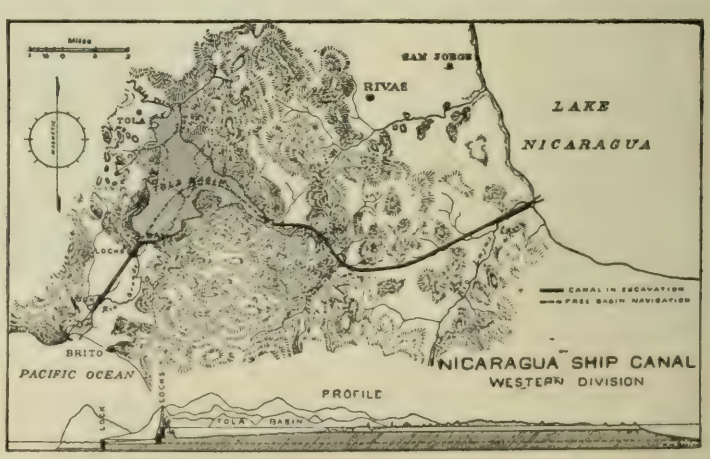
heartily advising the union of the colonies in the main island and the adhesion to them of the adjacent island of Tasmania. But it is expected that New Zealand will ultimately enter the federation, and that several remoter British possessions, now Crown colonies, will, in time, develop to the condition of "States" and be admitted to the union. The keynote of what has been the most notable federal convention since the formation of the American constitution in 1787, was struck by Sir Henry Parkes, the presiding officer, in his toast, "One People, One Destiny;" and the proceedings of the twenty-five representatives of the participating colonies were remarkably free from dissensions. The following resolutions were adopted by the convention, as embodying the principles on which the Federation of Australia must be established:

"1. The powers, privileges, and territorial rights of the several existing Colonies shall remain intact, except in respect to such surrenders as may be agreed upon as necessary and incidental to the power and authority of the National Federal Government.

"2. Trade and intercourse between the federated colo-

The New Constitution.

The preamble to the second part of Sir Henry Parkes's motion—"That, subject to these and other necessary provisions, the Convention approves the framing of a Federal Constitution which shall establish"—having been agreed to, the first serious debate took place upon the powers of the Senate. As the example of the United States was followed in allotting equal representation



in the Senate to all the federating States, the small States wished to strengthen its authority, while the larger States insisted upon confirming the real power in the House of Representatives. The latter view ultimately gained acceptance, and the clause as finally amended passed as follows:

"The Federal Parliament is to consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former consisting of an equal number of members from each colony, to be elected by a system which shall provide for a periodical retirement of one-third of the members, thereby securing to the body itself perpetual existence combined with definite responsibility to the electors; the House of Representatives to be elected by districts formed on a population basis, and to possess sole powers in originating all bills, appropriating revenue, or imposing taxation."

The equal representation of constituent States, regardless of their comparative importance, creates objections which can only be overcome by minimizing the privileges and authority of the Second Chamber. At the same time it may well be claimed that not even a system which gives equal voice to Vermont and New York in the American Senate, or to Western Australia and New South Wales in the Australasian Senate, is anything like so absurd as the constitution of the British House of Lords.

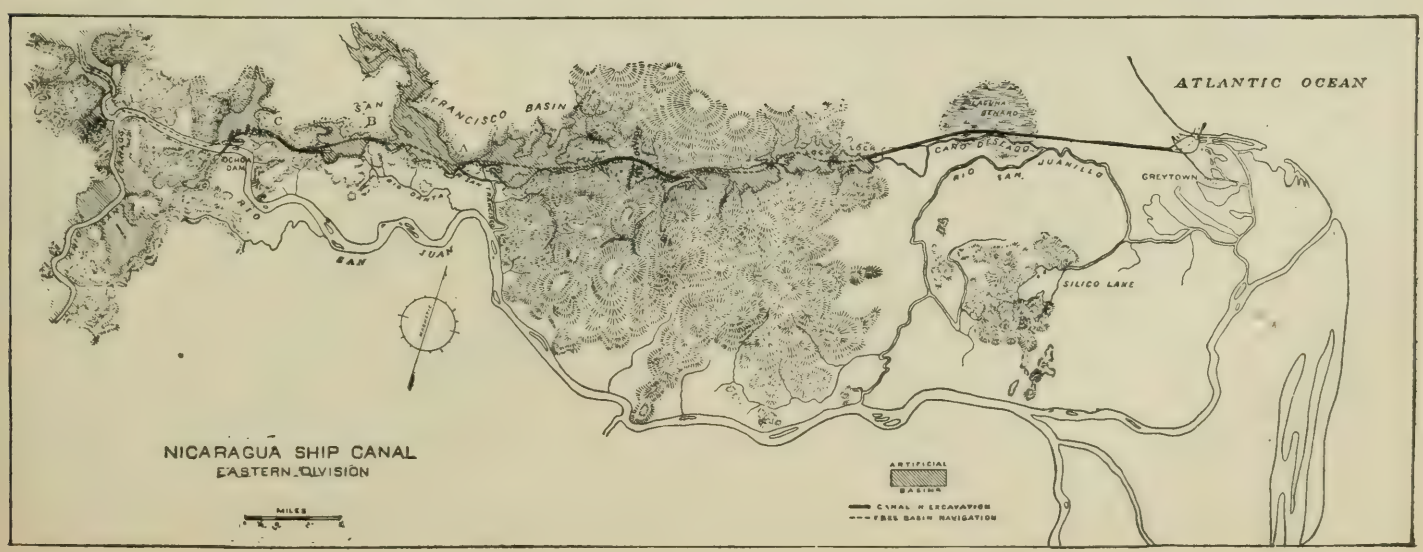
It was found comparatively easy for colonies which have hitherto differed radically in practice and opinion upon the question of protection, to compromise upon the American basis of absolute internal free-trade, with external tariffs adjusted by the Federal Parliament. In some respects, the form of the new government is more like that of the Dominion of Canada than like that of the United States. But upon the whole it is our model that has been followed.



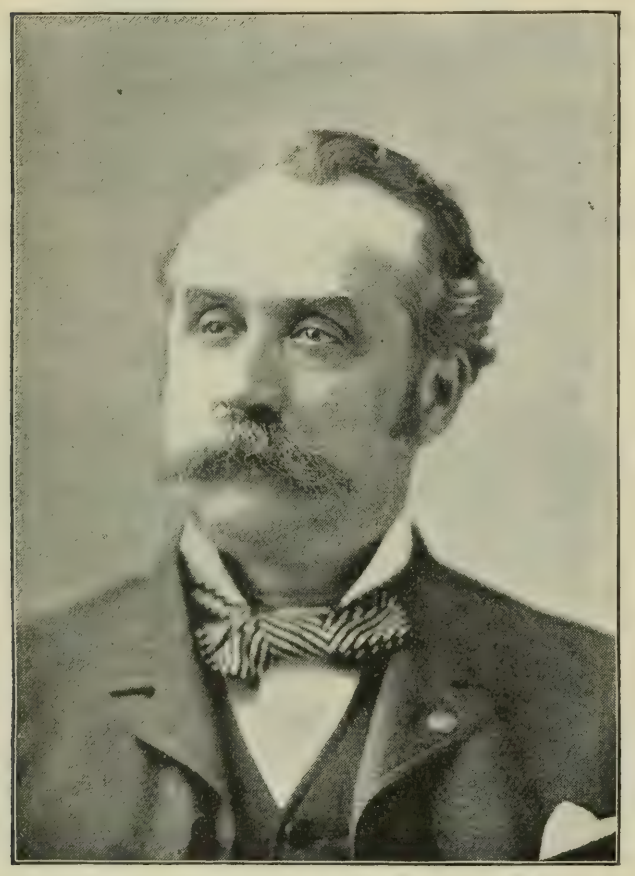
CHIEF ENGINEER MENOCAL, OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Nicaragua Canal.

The world's attention has in these past weeks been especially called to the progress that the American Nicaragua Canal Company is making with its construction work. For more than a generation our government has foreseen the necessity of a water passage across the Central American neck that joins North and South America, and repeated expeditions sent out under government auspices had long ago satisfied American minds that the one feasible place for such a waterway was to be found in Nicaragua, through a utilization of the Nicaragua Lake and, for some distance, of rivers on either side of the lake. If Lesseps and his associates had been willing to listen to the advice of the far better informed and more practical engineers and capitalists of the United States, their ill-fated enterprise would never have been undertaken. The only possible basis upon which a canal could have been justified at Panama was, and always must be, the basis of an open, tide-level passage. Lesseps was



opposed to the idea of locks. Americans declared that the mountain torrents of Panama would make a tide-level canal impossible to protect, except at almost inconceivable expense for works to divert the Chagres River. Lesseps blithely ignored these difficulties until he had spent, upon a mere beginning, far more than his original estimates for the whole canal. Then without any public acknowledgment of his fatal error, he changed his plans and decided upon a canal with locks. But the change was a confession of hopeless failure; for Panama could only have been chosen upon the theory of a straight, tide-level cut.



WARNER MILLER, PRESIDENT OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL COMPANY.

The abandoned dredges of Panama are now efficiently at work upon the excavations for the Nicaragua canal. The route from Atlantic to Pacific will be 169 miles, of which only twenty-seven will be entirely artificial. Six locks will be required; but the modern ship-canal lock—of enormous size and operated by powerful machinery—offers very slight obstruction or delay to navigation.

To attain the level of Lake Nicaragua, a ship will be lifted, in three successive locks, a total distance of 112 feet. The descent to Brito on the Pacific coast is effected by means of two locks. No serious engineering obstacles of any description oppose the work that Chief Engineer Menocal has in hand, nor is it conceivable that any financial difficulties will retard the operations of the Company of which Ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York is president. The concession granted by the Nicaraguan government has ten years longer to run, and there is no good reason why three or four years should not witness the completion of the enterprise.

The great development of California and "the coast" makes the new canal important above all else as essentially a part of our coast line, and an avenue of the coasting trade. But it will also tend to enormously revive our trade with China and Japan, while it will increase many fold our traffic—not only from Atlantic ports, but also from New Orleans and Galveston—with the west coast of South America. Europe has far less need of this passageway, because the Suez Canal affords a very direct course to Australia and a tolerably direct one to India, China and Japan. But the Nicaragua passage will have its full share of the traffic of all countries, and will play no small part in the advancement of human intercourse and the growth of international peace and amity.

The Behring Sea Question.

The reason why the Behring Sea question is particularly acute just now is perhaps not commonly understood. The facts of the situation are these: The close season, which must be maintained if the tribe of fur-bearing seals is not to be exterminated, should last through the months of June, July and August. More than one hundred vessels are now in the North Pacific equipped for a crusade against the seals during this forbidden period. They are, for the most part, prepared to catch the seal in narrow straits between the Aleutian Islands, as they pass to their breeding haunts. Nearly all of these vessels are Canadian and bear the British flag. A very few of them sail under that of the United States. Two or three of them pertain to countries of continental Europe. If these adventurous poachers are permitted to have their way for this one summer alone they will have made an end, practically, of the seal industry for all time. The British government, unfortunately, avoids action in concert with the United States government for the solution of the really vital points in the Behring Sea question. The American government is anxious, for the sake of the future of the seal industry, that the close season should somehow be maintained. The piratical sealers are preparing for a lively summer campaign, upon the theory that they are so numerous, and further that the diplomatic question



NICARAGUA, SHOWING LAKE AND CANAL.

between the American and the British governments is at such a stage, that the United States, with its revenue steamers, cannot interfere with their poaching without precipitating an armed conflict between America and Great Britain. They assume that they will probably be able to do a prosperous business with comparatively little molestation. It is not generally known how small was the catch of seals by the chartered company which operates under the authority of the United States government, in the last season. Unless something is done with promptness the seals will be exterminated. All that the United States authorities have done which foreign governments can possibly criticise has been to exercise that peculiar authority that has seemed to pertain to this government to police the Behring Sea in the close season, and thus to prevent what would inevitably have occurred before this time if such authority had not been exercised, namely, the extermination of the Alaskan fur-bearing seals. This protection of the breeding animals has been exercised just as stringently against American as against Canadian adventurers, and it would seem to be justified from every point of view.

The Real Cause of Delay.

The question would have been adjusted two or three years ago, upon the perfectly satisfactory plan of a joint convention between the United States and Great Britain, Russia concurring therein, but for the fact that Canadian views and British views do not happen to coincide, and that Canadian views have expression only through the mouthpiece of the British Foreign Office. The Canadians are destroying the Alaskan seal fishery as fast as they possibly can. If their depredations should be as sweeping this coming summer as the preparations at Vancouver threaten, there will be no seal industry left to argue about, and the American government will have been deprived of a property which has paid it an income upon many millions, while private American capitalists with their employees will have been damaged to the extent of many millions more. Arbitration is an admirable thing; but before the two governments have finished negotiating about the preliminaries of arbitration, the seals will all have been destroyed by wholesale attacks upon them as they pass to the breeding islands. Under the circumstances there seems to be hardly any other self-respecting course for the American government to adopt than to inform the British government that steps must be instantly taken to protect the approaching close season; and England should be asked to join the United States in guarding the seal tribe against impending extermination. It ought to be easy for the two governments to agree that seal-taking should be suspended altogether, on land and at sea, until all points at issue could be agreed upon in some fair way. If Great Britain should decline to accept so reasonable an arrangement, it would seem to be the clear duty of the United States to attempt, as heretofore, to enforce the close season, regardless of consequences, notification having been duly given to all the world.

As to the Arbitration.

More and more clearly will it become evident every year that the question which dominates every other question is the relation between the two great sections of the English-speaking world—the Empire and the Republic. Their rivalry has been the deciding issue in the Canadian elections, and it is at this moment intensifying the British difficulty with Newfoundland. Sooner or later it will make itself felt in Central and Southern America. The difficulty in the far northern Pacific seemed to be temporarily sheltered by Lord Salisbury's acceptance of Mr. Blaine's offer to send the sealing difficulty to arbitration. Lord Salisbury's dispatch (February 21st) is a tolerably incisive state paper. The following are the questions which Mr. Blaine and Lord Salisbury agree should go before the arbitrator:

1. What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea, now known as the Behring Sea, and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein, did Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States?
2. How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?
3. Was the body of water now known as the Behring Sea included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean," as used in the Treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia?
4. What are now the rights of the United States as to the fur-seal fisheries in the waters of the Behring Sea outside the ordinary territorial limits?

Mr. Blaine proposed to refer other questions to arbitration. Lord Salisbury accepted the American view on one of them, that which asserts that all Russia's rights passed unimpaired to the United States, but he objects to submit the other points to the arbitrator. Lord Salisbury wrote that he had no objection to refer the general question of a close time to arbitration, but that the terms of reference should not beg the question in favor of the special and abnormal rights claimed by the United States. He concludes by asking that the arbitrator should be empowered to award damages to British sealers if it was decided they had been seized without warrant in international law. Arbitration, then, being conceded, the question arises as to who shall be arbitrator. On the principle of finding some one who knows nothing about the matter in dispute, a Swiss arbitrator is suggested. It is not creditable to the English-speaking states that they should need to go to a foreigner to settle their disputes. A judge from the Supreme Court at Washington, a representative from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, who should be empowered to select a president—say an Australian, or an American like James Russell Lowell—ought to be able to settle the matter without invoking the aid of a foreigner.

So many are the points, present and prospective, at which British and American interests are likely to clash in such a way as to need adjudication, that it would seem high time to devise a usual method or a

permanent tribunal for the final arbitrament of all controversies between these two great governments. Old-fashioned diplomacy is almost worthless as a means in such cases, and the arbitration that invokes continental princes is not satisfactory to anybody concerned.

Newfoundland Affairs.

The Newfoundland government, having negotiated a convention which gave to the United States privileges in Newfoundland denied to the Canadian or British vessels, has found its convention disallowed by Downing Street, at the direct instance of the Canadian government. While the Newfoundlanders were yet smarting from this sacrifice of their interests to those of the Dominion, they were still further aroused by the decision of the British government to refer the whole vexed question in dispute between the Colony and France to arbitrators. Newfoundland protested against the inclusion of "the question of the lobster" in the issues submitted to arbitration. To make matters worse, the Newfoundland courts gave judgment, quite correctly it seems, against the British naval officer who obeyed the orders of the British fort in closing a factory in accordance with the provisions of the *modus vivendi*. Downing Street thereupon promptly introduced a bill giving them power to enforce their treaty obligations in Newfoundland. Thereupon ensued a pretty hubbub. "Newfoundland sacrificed to Canada!" "Newfoundland coerced by Downing Street!" "Down with the Imperial connection!" "Hurrah for Independence!" "Long live the Republic!" Newfoundland lies in the region of icebergs, but on occasion its inhabitants—many of whom are Irish—can wax as hot and as red as their own lobsters when they are boiled. It remains to be seen whether Ministerial soft-sawder, and a promise to guarantee a railway loan of £2,000,000, will mollify the indignant fishermen. The British government has prudently suspended all action until the principal political men of the island, who have gone to London for that purpose, shall have had full opportunity to state their case. The French, meanwhile, are in ill-concealed glee over the British embarrassment. Newfoundland threatens to rebel, and throw herself in the arms of the United States, if certain things are not done, chief of which is to be by some means the extinction of the ancient French right to lobster and other fishing privileges upon the shores of Newfoundland. But the French propose to cling stubbornly to those treaty-rights, as a leverage to use against England in Egypt. If, forsooth, the Briton will betake himself, bag and baggage, away from Egypt, where he has no peculiar or prescriptive right to be, the Gaul will doubtless be willing to withdraw from Newfoundland, where he has indubitable prescriptive rights. For the present there is no prospect of the ratification of the treaty between Newfoundland and the United States. The Canadian government is hoping by a sort of moral coercion to bring Newfoundland into the Dominion.

Rudini and Blaine.

The extraordinary behavior of the Italian government in its treatment of a question calling for no international notice whatsoever, has been the most important topic of the month in the United States. There is as yet no evidence accessible to show that any of the prisoners massacred at New Orleans were subjects of Italy. It is not denied that nearly all, if not all, of them were citizens of the United States, and that the question of their allegiance was in no way involved in the attack upon them. There seems to be a general impression that two of the victims were not naturalized; but there is also evidence tending to prove that one of them was a bandit and the other a murderer in Sicily, and that they came to this country, like so many of their compatriots, as fugitives from justice. They were residents of New Orleans, and it does not seem to be authentically claimed for either of them that there was any intention to return to Italy, or any disposition to maintain allegiance to the Italian government. These men had come to America as immigrants, either to enjoy the incomparably superior industrial and political advantages that this country affords, or else to escape the harsh justice of Italy and prey more profitably upon our richer and more tolerant community. Italy's pretence of indignation and of concern for these men is both impudent and hypocritical. They belonged to bands and societies whose members are shot on sight like dogs by the military police of Italy as a part of the settled policy of the country for attaining something like order. It is hard enough for us to endure the evils that we suffer from the mistaken policy by which we have allowed our country to be made a dumping-ground for the scum of Europe; but when the government of such a country as Italy assumes to hold us to account for the fate of her refugee criminals who have cursed our communities with their murderous presence, the American spirit shows some signs of awakenment.

It is not pleasant to hear boastful talk of Italian ironclads shelling our seaports, nor is it agreeable to have our government insulted through diplomatic communications. The withdrawal of Baron Fava was, under the circumstances, a scandalous discourtesy to America. Mr. Blaine has shown the utmost forbearance in his correspondence with the Italian premier, and the whole world knows that he is wholly in the right. In the early future, he will have completed inquiries showing the citizenship of the New Orleans victims, and also giving their records in Italy and in this country. It is earnestly to be hoped that Mr. Blaine may not allow the conventionalities of diplomatic intercourse to prevent his making a statement so full, sharp, and clear that all Europe may understand that this country is now disposed to examine, far more curiously than ever before, into the quality and character of immigrants. There is not the slightest possibility of war with Italy, and Signor Rudini has been guilty of trifling with the American government for the purpose of strengthening himself at home. He has not

even a remote idea of attacking America, and he fully understands that America is not in a position to attack even a third-rate power; so that he clearly understands that he can play his game of diplomatic bluff to loud applause in the galleries, so to speak, without danger of igniting a single grain of powder.

An American Navy.

It is no part of a proper American self-respect to enjoy such treatment; and it is obvious that the existence of a first-class American navy would have altered the situation completely. In no way would the very extensive rehabilitation of our fleet endanger international peace and good-will. As world-affairs now outline themselves, one of the best guarantees for peace and progress would be an American navy that should help to make world-order and international justice respected. Fortunately, both great American parties are committed to the policy of building a navy, and the work is progressing with commendable rapidity. But the United States, in spite of earlier theories as to abstention from participation in any but western-hemisphere affairs, is becoming too deeply concerned in all the interests of the planet to delay any longer the construction of a navy that shall carry the Stars and Stripes into every port and add to the moral influence and diplomatic efficiency of the American government. This Italian affair will have been a boon to the United States if it shall have aroused a livelier patriotism and a stronger determination that our government must be in position to maintain its self-respect and to protect itself against wanton insult.

The Immigration Issue.

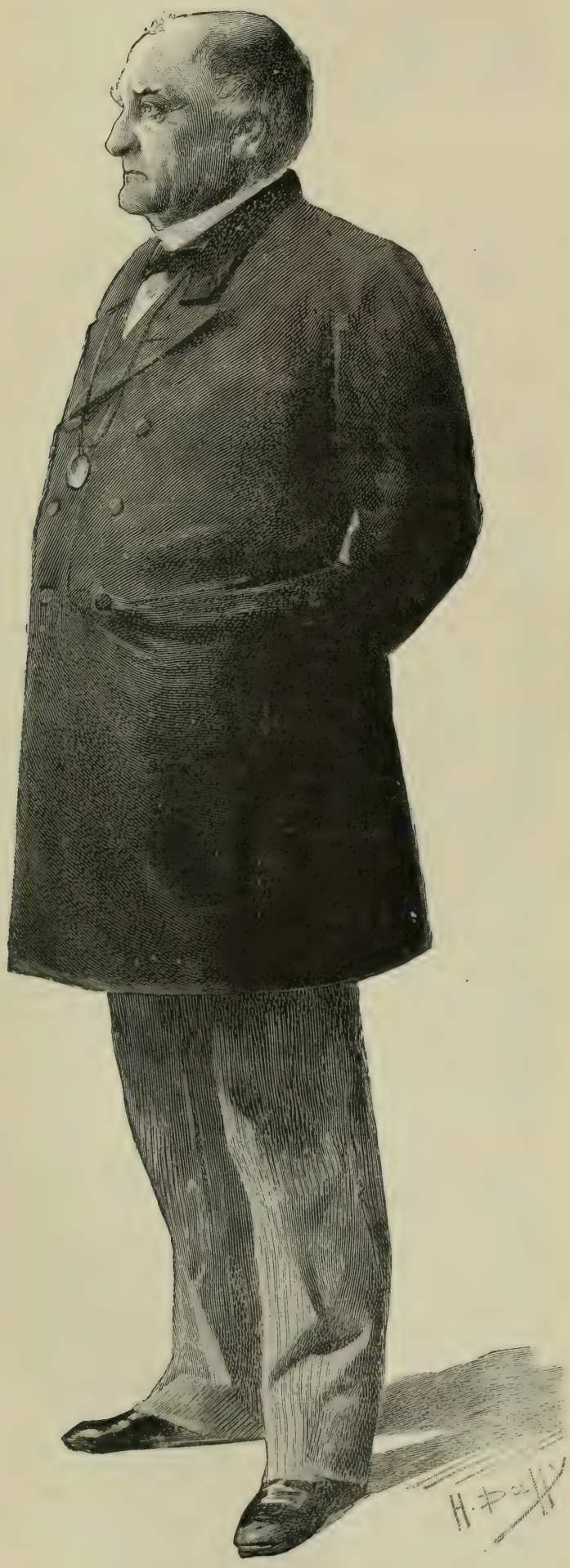
Another advantage that this country is likely to reap from the Rudini correspondence following the New Orleans outbreak is a general willingness to treat more firmly and sensibly the immigration question, and also an apparent disposition to face anew the question of naturalization. Since the Mafia massacre, there has been in the Pennsylvania coke district a collision between hundreds of striking Hungarians and the local militia, several Hungarians having been shot. Thus far the Austro-Hungarian government has not seen fit to make any imperious demands upon the government at Washington. But the American people will soon begin to make very urgent demands for a restriction or a careful sifting of immigration. They are beginning to look at the matter from a scientific-statistical point of view. Why should they consent to spoil their breed of pedigree-stock by allowing the introduction of the refuse of the murder-breeds of Southern Europe? In Egypt, one person in every 12,000 is assassinated every year. In Italy, the proportion is nearly as high, being 8.05 to every 100,000 inhabitants. The proportion of England, Whitechapel notwithstanding, is 0.40. Why should the English-speaking Republic allow the unlimited introduction of this murder-strain into the blood of its citizens? At present, the tide is unchecked. On March 17th, a terrible catastrophe in Gibraltar Bay further reminded us of the flood of Italian immigration that is pouring into the United States. A British steamer—*Utopia* what irony there is in the title!—with 880 Italian passengers on board, attempted to anchor in the bay as the south-wester was blowing hard, and a tremendous sea swept her decks. The current and the wind drove her broadside-down upon the ram of the ironclad *Anson*. The great iron beak tore open the steamer's side, and in five minutes the vessel, with all her crowd of Italians, went down in the sight of the English fleet. Everything was done that human valor could do to save the living freight of the doomed *Utopia*, but more than 600 perished. The remainder have now reached New York.

Prince Napoleon.

The death of Prince Napoleon, the Red Bonaparte, reminds us of the limitations of the law of heredity. The Corsican corporal, whose genius prostrated Europe before the feet of the Revolution, belonged to a notable family, but although all the Napoleons have been distinguished, none of them have shown the remotest trace of the peculiar power which made the First Napoleon at once the idol and the terror of the world. Prince Napoleon died at Rome on the evening of March 17th. He had the Napoleonic countenance, but his physical resemblance to his uncle was but a mask. Behind that there was no doubt a good deal of the cynicism and brutality and intellect of the Bonapartes, but of the military talent not an iota and as little political genius. Plon-Plon, who ate sausages on Good Friday to the scandal of the faithful, made his peace with the Church within a few hours of his death, but he never made his peace with his countrymen. They hated and despised him to such an extent that, when the Zulu spears made him the heir of the Imperial tradition, they buried the Empire in his reputation as in a grave. To his second son, who is mentioned in his will as the inheritor of the dynastic pretensions, his recommendation is like the decimal point in arithmetic. Meanwhile, there is much comfort to be derived from the reflection that the French Republic is now accepted by the Catholic Church, and that there is henceforth practically nothing to be feared from dynastic claimants or reactionary conspiracies.

Napoleon and Bismarck

Hardly had Prince Napoleon been laid to rest in the royal mausoleum at La Superga, near Turin, than the Marquis of Villeneuve, a relative and friend of the deceased, published in the *Figaro* a very remarkable story of Prince Napoleon's interview with Prince Bismarck, immediately before the Austro-Prussian war of 1866. The Marquis says that Prince Napoleon was sent by the Emperor to discuss the situation and to ascertain what Bismarck was driving at. The Prussian seems to have entered into the spirit of the occasion, and "in twenty minutes, with great spirit, M. de Bismarck set forth the following plan: 'Germany to achieve her unity and ally herself with France. The two nations, closely bound together, to drive Russia back to her Steppes, to make Hungary the pivot of the Austrian Empire and open to it free access to Constantinople: to deprive England of her colonies and make them the recep-



PRINCE JEROME NAPOLEON.

tacle for the overflowing population of Germany and France; and to reduce Spain, Italy, and the Scandinavian countries to the rank of mere satellites.'"

To tempt France, Bismarck suggested first Geneva, then Luxembourg, and finally, when Napoleon asked for the Rheine, offered Belgium. "What about England?" said Napoleon.

"Count Bismarck.—'England! Well, if I was an American cotton planter, or an Indian Rajah, what the English might think I should be bound to take into very serious account. But I am a great Continental Power, and simply ignore England. What can she do? She may be able to send out eighty thousand, one hundred thousand, say, at the outside, one hundred and fifty thousand men; she cannot possibly mobilize a greater number. Are we not strong enough, you and we together, to drive them into the Channel?'"

Prince Napoleon's reply to this edifying observation was to say that he should sum up their conversation to the Emperor as follows: "M. de Bismarck has proposed to us a burglary on a very large scale. As we cannot hand him over to the police, let us join him and share the plunder." Bismarck laughed loudly, and shook hands, saying: "You, at all events, do understand me." Bismarck certainly understood his visitor.

Windthorst's Last Moments.

It would be difficult to conceive a greater contrast than that which exists between the Epicurean cynic who inherited all the selfishness of the Napoleons and the brave, honest, public-spirited little Ultramontane, Herr Windthorst, whose death last month was little short of a public calamity. Germany has few great parliamentary figures, but Windthorst was one of them. The little "Pearl of Meppen" for years had led with consummate ability and unimpeachable honesty the "Pope's Brass Band" in the Reichstag. He was worth more to the Catholic Church than many a cardinal, and his death leaves a gap which no one at present seems able to fill. He was a Hanoverian, but he was also a German, and the German Empire could well have spared many a supporter rather than this intrepid and indefatigable opponent. A very touching story is told of his last moments. Herr Windthorst lived very simply, and died as he lived, unattended save by the two female relatives who watched by his death-bed. He was sinking fast, and they were wondering how soon unconsciousness would deepen into death, when the dying man roused himself and began to deliver, as if he were speaking in the Reichstag, a speech in favor of a bill repealing the provisions of the law against the Jesuits. In silent awe the two sorrowing women listened as Herr Windthorst went on, making point after point, with the same precision and the same earnestness that distinguished him in the tribune, where he evidently imagined himself to be. At last the speech was ended. Then Herr Windthorst lay back on his pillow and never spoke again. It was the swan song of the old Ultramontane leader—the ruling passion strong in death. If only there had been a phonograph in that chamber of death!



THE LATE HERR WINDTHORST.

Germany and France.

The German Emperor has caused to be published in the *Times* a curious statement as to the reasons which led him to enforce more strictly the passport system in Alsace and Lorraine. In effect, it is an intimation that as recent events show that M. Déroulède—although he does not mention his name—is the real ruler of France, "it is incumbent on the heads of nations seeking peace to restore the barriers separating the nations which cannot look at each other without frowning." The measure is merely a temporary rampart behind which he can safely await the arrival of the day when a handful of howling dervishes will no longer be able to intimidate the pacific and rule the rulers of France. The Emperor subsequently received a deputation from the provinces, and told them with emphasis that the restrictions are to be maintained. As he said in the communication in the *Times*, he does not believe, and has never believed, in a reconciliation with France, for he knows that no sacrifice can make it thorough. In Germany, the work of consolidation goes on. Von Moltke demands the unification of railway time in Germany. At present, there are five different times on the railways, and, as this renders mobilization arrangements difficult, he demands the establishment of one normal time for all Central Europe. Civilization is thus getting one more lift in the powder cart. Chancellor Caprivi has been distinguishing himself in the Reichstag by declaring that the status of the non-commissioned officers should be improved, as they might be needed to combat the Social Democrats in the streets. Social Democracy, he said, was the greatest danger to the State, and he always inquired first when making any new proposals, "What effect would it have on Social Democracy?" A good saying of General Caprivi is going the round of the press. In 1887, he and Bismarck were together in Berlin, and Prince Bismarck was suffering "in body and was deeply depressed." He complained that he saw the German Empire, the work of his life, in process of decay. General Caprivi answered, "Your Highness, I always think that God Almighty has taken so much trouble to make Brandenburg, Prussia and Germany united, great and strong, that He would not recover his costs if He let us drop now." A similar feeling has been the consolation of many a man in other lands besides Germany.

Russia and Finland.

The tenth anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne has been marked chiefly by newspaper articles, which congratulate Russia on the fact that ten years have passed without a catastrophe. Alexander III. has issued a very good and timely rescript to the Finns, who have been horribly afraid of late that the Russification applied to the Baltic provinces was about to be extended to Finland. The Czar explains that the measures which alarmed Finland were undertaken for the purpose of attaining objects common to all parts of the Russian State, and were proposed with a view of obtaining a closer union of the Grand Duchy with the other parts of the Russian Empire. No doubt, the suspicious might reply, but the lamb does not particularly hanker after closer union with the bear. The Czar, however, repeats in the most categorical fashion his pledge that he will respect the rights, privileges, religion, and fundamental laws of Finland. Writing to the Governor-General, Count Heyden, on March 18th, the Czar says :

"I authorize you to convey to my loyal subjects of Finland in my name that I have for the Finnish people the same consideration, concern, and confidence as before, while undeviatingly preserving the rights and privileges granted to them by the monarchs of Russia, and that I have no intention of changing the principles of the existing internal administration of the country."

That is very good. If the Czar would issue a similar rescript in relief of the Stundists and other Nonconformist sects against the persecution which they dread, it would be still better.

Russia in the Southeast.

While the Russianizing of Finland and the encroachments of the Muscovite Bear toward the upper part of Sweden are creating so much anxiety in the far northwest of Europe, and while the stupendous energy with which Russia is pushing the construction of the trans-Siberian railway calls marked attention to the affairs of the far northeast of the Czar's huge empire, the situation along the southeastern frontiers of the Russian domain is yet more momentous and absorbing. On March 27th, the Bulgarian Minister of Finance was assassinated while walking with Stambouloff, the Prime Minister, the fatal bullets having undoubtedly been intended for Stambouloff. Nobody doubts the truth of the assertion that the affair was arranged by Russian agents. For a dozen years Russia has been using, alternately, every form of beguilement, threat, persecution, and indignity to bring Bulgaria under her control. In spite of this constant and most dangerous intriguing, Bulgaria has persisted in going her own way and has made much advancement. But it begins to appear inevitable that Russia will soon find some pretext for throwing an army of occupation across the line. Moreover, the unhappy position of the Armenians, under the inefficiency and corruption of Turkish rule, is giving Russia a decided encouragement to advance from her Caucasus province into the coveted Asia Minor that her strong fortresses, captured in 1878, overlook. It is easy to imagine that a very slight excuse might now suffice to induce Russia to push forward upon Constantinople simultaneously by Bulgaria and by Armenia. There has lately been a heavy and unconcealed massing of troops toward the southern frontiers of Russia ; and the feeling that France and Russia are on the point of forcing Europe into the great war for which the world has been waiting in half-stupefied suspense, is everywhere in the air. The momentum of Russia toward the countries and provinces west, east and south of the Black Sea has become so great that it begins to seem inevitable that all barriers must soon yield.

The Eclipse of Mr. Parnell.

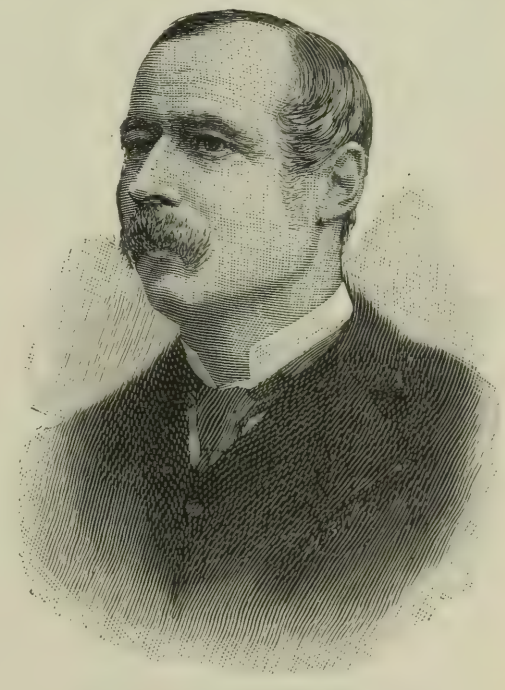
Mr. Parnell of late has been agitating himself by holding a series of meetings in Ireland to protest against his deposition, and he has published a manifesto addressed to the Irish people of America. The Nationalists who have cast him off have now established the National Federation as a substitute for the National League—which has now become the mere pocket league of Mr. Parnell—and what is of even more importance, they have secured an independent organ in the daily *National Press*—a journal which has been started with the blessings of the Church and the God-speed of all the Irish representatives, save the discredited remnant who follow Mr. Parnell. The death of the member for North Sligo created an opportunity for testing the hold of the Parnell myth upon a town population in the northwest of Ireland. The battle raged fiercely between Mr. Val Dillon, Mr. Parnell's nominee, and Mr. Alderman Collery, who was nominated by a convention representing the non-Parnellite Nationalists. The Parnellites resorted, as their nature is, to physical-force arguments in the shape of stones and blackthorns. Nothing but the cold steel of Mr. Arthur Balfour's constabulary averted a bloody collision on Easter Sunday. The polling took place on the first day of April, and the Parnellite was defeated by a crushing majority in favor of Mr. Collery. Mr. Parnell's prestige must now be pronounced as destroyed everywhere outside of Dublin. In the Irish capital the populace is now, as ever, in favor of the patriot who is most anti-English.

Even in "Rebel Cork."

Mr. Parnell, goaded by the taunts of his opponents, who predicted that he would be defeated if there were an election even in "rebel Cork," his own chosen constituency, challenged his colleague, Mr. Maurice Healy, to put the matter to the test. Speaking on the 17th of March, he said: "I have always been willing from the first to submit myself to your judgment, and I say to-day to those gentlemen who talk so about driving me out of public life and out of Ireland, that I am willing to go to my constituents to-morrow, if my colleague in the representation of the city of Cork will do the same." Mr. Maurice Healy, M. P. for Cork, at once wrote to Mr. Parnell offering to resign his seat for the city if Mr. Parnell would do the same, in order that their constituents might have an opportunity of pronouncing that judgment to which Mr. Parnell protested he was so eager to submit. Mr. Parnell delayed for several days replying to this appeal, and then descended to a shuffle. He proposed that Mr. Maurice Healy should resign his seat first and contest the city, after which Mr. Parnell would resign his seat, and submit to another contest. He lodged his resignation in the hands of Colonel Nolan, with instructions that it was not to be tendered until after Mr. Healy's resignation and the subsequent election. Mr. Maurice Healy instantly replied, placing his resignation in the hands of Sir Thomas Esmonde, to be handed in concurrently with Mr. Parnell's. He then wrote to Mr. Parnell, telling him that "a trick of this kind imposes on nobody, and simply covers you with contempt." To this Mr. Parnell has never made reply. Meanwhile in Cork, Mr. Dalton, one of Mr. Parnell's friends, nearly blinded Mr. Tim Healy, by striking him across the eyes heavily in the dark, driving the broken glass of his spectacles into his eyeball, and a Cork jury refused to convict the prisoners charged with rioting at Tipperary court-house. In three cases the jury acquitted the accused, thereby showing that they disbelieved the witnesses for the Crown, and in the two other cases they disagreed. The trial was notable for the appearance of Mr. John Morley in the witness-box, to give evidence against the police whom he controlled five years ago. It narrowly escaped ending in a tragedy, for the court-house caught fire while the judge was addressing the jury, and nothing but the calm self-possession of Mr. Justice Monroe averted a hideous catastrophe. He kept his place until the court was cleared, although the flames were raging overhead, and only quitted the bench a short time before a shower of molten lead streamed down into the court.

Liberal Prestige Declining.

Mr. Gladstone addressed an enthusiastic meeting of Liberals at Hastings on March 17th, but instead of warning the Irish of the inevitable consequences of encouraging Mr. Parnell's rebellion against the majority of the Irish constituencies, he formally passed upon Mr. Parnell the major excommunication. He explained that he has acted but as the reporter of the general conviction of the best and soundest portion of the Liberal party, in asserting that the disclosures in the Divorce Court, which were of a complex and not a simple character, made Mr. Parnell impossible as constitutional leader of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone said:



CAPTAIN HUTCHINSON, M.P.

"That is a final fact in the case. We are ready to

face defeat, exclusion, political misfortune, but to create a constitutional leadership in Ireland under guidance such as I have referred to, the Liberal party are not prepared, and no consideration will make them assent to it."

Mr. Balfour has been winning golden opinions by the way in which he has coped with the problem of the relief of distress in Ireland. His explanation on March 12th, of the measures taken to make it certain that relief work should actually relieve the starving and benefit the district, instead of demoralizing the community, was instinct with administrative capacity of a high order. Add to this the terribly vivid object-lesson of the glittering line of bayonets, which alone kept the Parnellites on Easter Sunday from the the throats of their hated rivals in the country roads of Sligo, and it is not difficult to see many reasons for discouragement on the part of the English Liberals. Nothing, however, had prepared them for the crushing defeat which overwhelmed them at Aston. There was a Liberal majority of 1,153 in Aston in 1885, and in 1886 the Unionist majority was only 782. Imagine, then, the dismay of the Liberals when Captain Hutchinson polled 5,310 votes, as against 2,333 recorded for Mr. Phipson Beale. This has been the heaviest blow which any English constituency has yet delivered against the policy of Home Rule. Unless Mr. Parnell abandons his policy of revolt, Aston will not stand alone.

British Labor Commission.

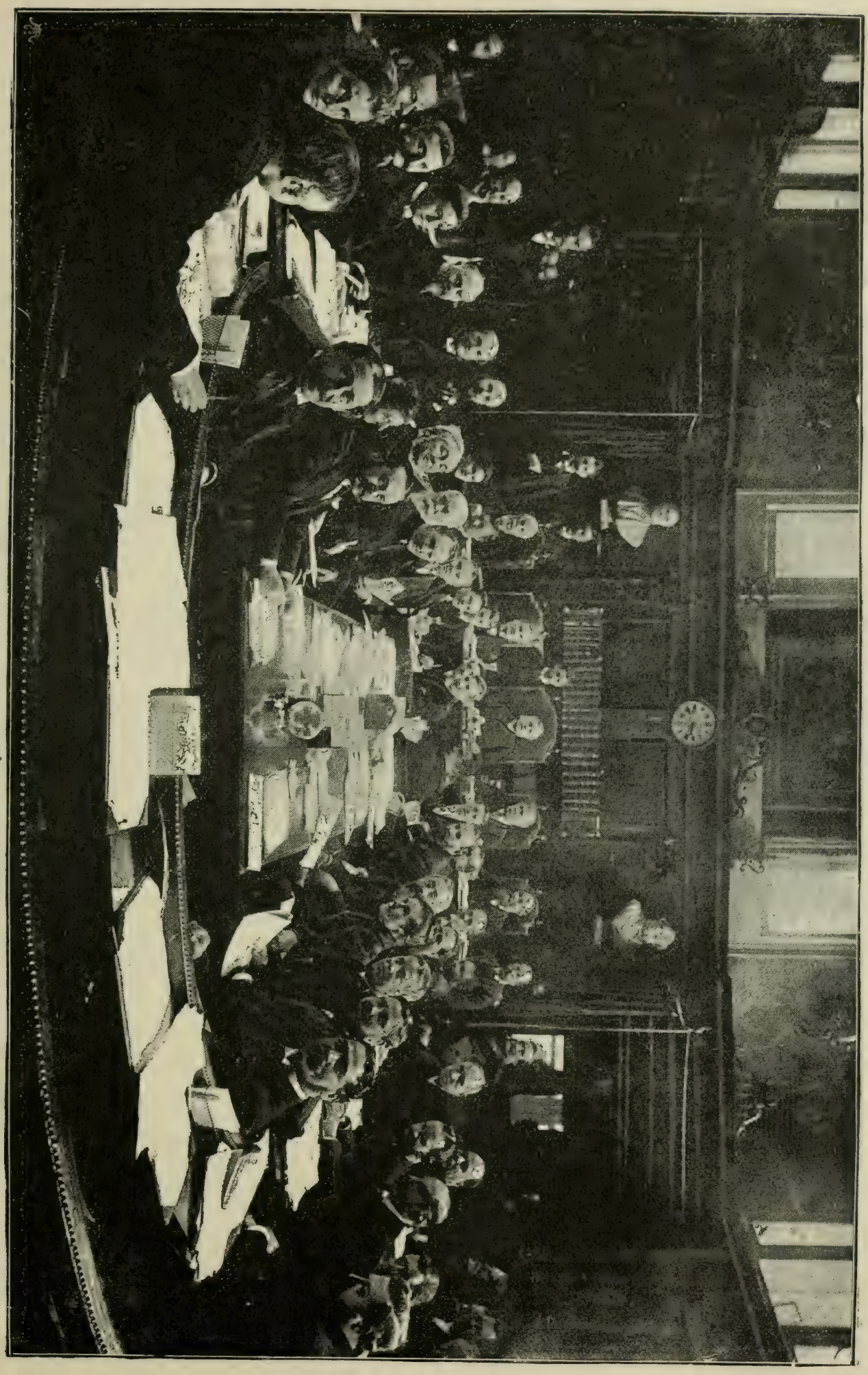
Political affairs in England have been somewhat overshadowed by the Labor Commission, or rather by the attempt to constitute it in such a way as to satisfy all parties. Lord Salisbury appointed the Commission in order to use it as a weapon against the unwholesome delusion of legislative regulation of adult labor. The rubicon which is supposed to divide England from Socialism is the dictum that "with the ordinary labor of the adult man Parliament has not a right to interfere." But surely with the ordinary labor of the adult man, Parliament has much more right to interfere than it has with the ordinary labor of the adult woman; for the adult man has at least something to say in the election of Parliament — the adult woman has no voice. Yet Lord Salisbury proposes to legislate for the regulation of her labor without scruple, not even caring to inquire whether by doing so he does not indirectly regulate the labor of the adult male fellow-worker. So little does the significance of the female labor impress the ministerial mind that the Government has refused to appoint any women as members of the Commission. Women are at least one-half the human race. They are pressing more and more heavily upon the labor market, but in a Commission of twenty-one there is not even to be a single seat reserved for their representative. Mrs. Fawcett would have been an ideal Royal Commissioner, but the Government is obdurate. Lord Hartington will be Chairman, and there will be seven employers and seven workmen on the Commission, while the balance will be kept by Mr. Mundella and Sir Lyon Playfair, Lord Derby, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, with two or three others. Sir John Gorst, whose interview led to the appointment of the Commission, has gone to Teneriffe for his health. It does not always do for an under-secretary to be too successful in forcing the hands of his colleagues. The Economists are especially represented by Professor Alfred Marshall of Cambridge. But London workingmen complain bitterly because no scholar of the new socialistic school of economics has been appointed, and there is much severe criticism passed upon the exclusion of Mr. Davitt, who represents, above all other men, the laborers of Ireland.

Progress Backward.

The movement towards more human conditions of toil has last month received a check in England. Government Ministers who approved at the Berlin Labor Conference of the raising of the age at which children enter factories from ten to twelve, now object to carry out this very simple measure at home. The Home Secretary is entirely opposed to this moderate instalment of reform. He is supported by the heavy manufacturing interests of Lancashire and Bradford, and it will be wonderful if Mr. Mundella succeeds in compelling Ministers to carry out a reform which they instructed Sir John Gorst to support at Berlin. Outside the Legislature there are signs that the British employers are now going to have their innings. The stand-up fight between the ship-owners and the Union has resulted in a complete victory for the former. It is to be feared that the upward movement of wages has received a check. The London compositors have amicably arranged for an advance, but there are indications in some staple industries that the hour has come for reduction rather than increase of wages. The North British Railway Company reported last month that the sum available for dividend was £178,000 less than it was in the previous year. The luxury of a strike, which might have been averted if the North British had been as reasonable as the North-Eastern, was responsible for the entire sweeping away of the whole of their reduced receipts. It is well sometimes that the ways of the evil-doers should not be laid in too easy places, although, of course, it is hard that unoffending shareholders should suffer for the ill-temper of their representatives.

Mr. Raikes and the Post-Office.

The Postmaster-General of a civilized nation is a man who has great opportunity to make his name known and his power for usefulness felt. A great Post-Office administrator like Mr. Wanamaker in this country, or Mr. Raikes in England, has control of the only governmental department that intimately touches every citizen. In England the Post-Office has always a surplus of revenue; and Mr. Raikes, with all the experience and all the brains of the post-offices of the world from which to select boons with which to minister to the comfort and contentment of his British public, is the great representative of State Socialism in the land, who, just now when the



THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.

tide is running so strongly in the Socialist direction, can always be sure of the interested attention of the whole public. Yet, Mr. Raikes, the present Postmaster-General, has so contrived to muff all his chances that he is the most unpopular member of the Administration. He originates nothing, he spoils everything. He vetoes penny postage to the Colonies, stands in the way of all reforms, and last month he crowned the edifice of his blundering by suppressing the boy messengers, whom an enterprising private company had established in London for the conveying of messages on the payment of three pence. Electric call-boxes were supplied to customers, who had only to press a button to secure a messenger within a maximum of five minutes,



POSTMASTER-GENERAL RAIKES, M.P.

who would deliver a parcel or letter or make any call that might be desired. Mr. Raikes, seeing that this private enterprise was flourishing, came down upon it with the heavy foot of jealous and obstructive officialism. The Post-Office, he said, had a monopoly of such business. They had never done any of it before, but he proposed to do a small part of it now, as a fig-leaf to cover the shamelessness of his conduct toward the boy messengers. If he persists in this course, he will probably have to disappear, to the immense advantage of the Cabinet. Not even the most perverse ill-luck could give Lord Salisbury a worse Postmaster-General than Mr. Raikes. Contrasted with this blundering at headquarters is the energy and capacity of Mr. W. H. Preece, the chief electrician of the Post-Office, who last month opened telephonic communication between Paris and London.

The London Schools.

Until after 1870 there was no popularly elected governing body that represented in any capacity the five millions of human beings who are compacted in the world's chief metropolis. Now there are two such bodies, one being the new "County Council," actually a central municipal parliament—and the other being the "School Board for London." For twenty years London has had a system of public elementary schools, under the administration of this popular board. The London School Board is to be ranked as one of the most important public bodies of modern times. It consists of fifty-five members, elected from eleven metropolitan districts. The method of this election will interest Americans. The entire board retires every three years. The group of members to which each district is entitled, are elected upon general ticket; and if a given district has been assigned five members, the five who stand highest at the polls are elected. Cumulative voting is allowed, and thus a particular element, though small, may secure representation by "plumping" for a single candidate. The Catholic citizen, for instance, instead of voting for five candidates from his district, may cast five votes for one name. This system makes the London School Board a peculiarly representative and influential body. All the women householders of London, to the extent of scores of thousands, are entitled to vote at school elections, and the present board has four women in its membership.

The public system of elementary education has much to contend against in the prejudices of those who still adhere to the idea of private schools or of parish schools under the auspices of the Established Church. And in the election of the school board there is always a conflict between those who favor the largest and most liberal development of the so-called "national" or "board" schools, and those who would restrict the sphere of public effort in elementary education to a filling in of the gaps and to a mere supplementing of the work done by private or parochial schools, all of which they are in favor of subsidizing and perpetuating. Some months hence, in the present year, a new board is to be elected; and strenuous efforts will be made to choose candidates committed to a policy of extension and rapid improvement. The present board is, itself, far more liberal than its predecessor, and has been accomplishing notable things. In 1871, when a census of all the London schools—worthy or unworthy of the name—was taken, there were only about 300,000 children on the rolls, and there were probably less than 200,000 who were regularly attending what our English cousins call "efficient" schools. An "efficient" school, it should be said, is one whose character is such as to entitle it to a subsidy from the government. In 1890 the enrollment in London's efficient schools alone exceeded 650,000. Of this number, 450,000 are on the rolls of the board schools, while 200,000 are upon those of parochial and other privately managed schools.

THREE EMPIRE BUILDERS.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, SIR HENRY PARKES, AND THE HON. CECIL J. RHODES.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FOR MAY.

The makers of history within the British Empire during the last six weeks have all been natives of the "Greater Britain" of the colonies. In England, affairs have been comparatively quiescent.

Such movements as there have been are movements initiated outside the islands and capital of the race. The men of the month are all Colonials, and each by himself might well occupy the whole of the space which this month must be shared between the three, for each of these statesmen, empire-builders, and constitution-makers, is a personality well worthy attentive study. They are the characteristic products of the Victorian age—characteristic both for their defects and for their virtues, and notable quite as much for their contrast to the home-bred politician as for their essential fidelity to the English type—or, perhaps, as two of the three are North Britons, it would be more correct to say the British type.

Compared with the issues which these men are handling, how petty seem many of the parochial controversies of the great Vestry at Westminster! While Mr. Raikes, the British Postmaster-general, is creating a small social earthquake by his suppression of the Boy Messengers, Sir Henry Parkes is federating Australasia, Sir John Macdonald is doing battle for the Empire as against the Republic, and Mr. Rhodes is annexing half a continent. The spectacle is so suggestive that it may well justify the passing in review, very briefly, of the three great Colonial Prime Ministers who have been making history in the three great divisions of the British Empire.

I.—THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA.

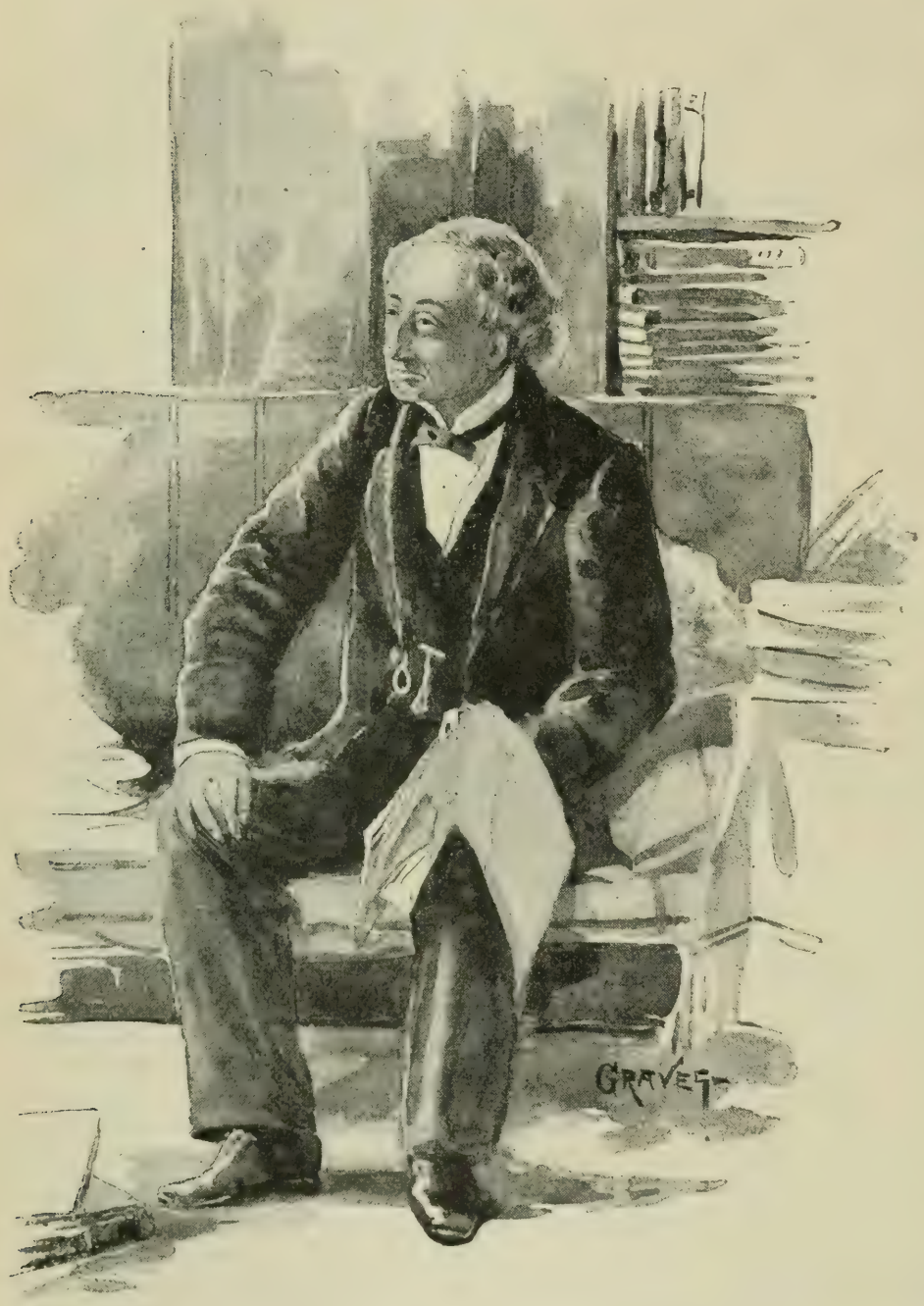
Sir John Macdonald is, without question, the most popular man in the Canadian Dominion; and he may also be fairly described as the foremost statesman in the British Colonial Empire. Even his political opponents in the Dominion, who as a rule have as great a regard for him—apart from his politics, which they profess not to like—as his supporters, will admit the first proposition, and his lengthened experience, and positive achievements, entitle him to the second designation. There are not a few of his admirers who go so far as to say that he has not a compeer in the mother of Parliaments of to-day, and shake their heads wisely when any difficulty arises, either in home or foreign, and especially in colonial affairs, and say, not always to themselves, "they want a man like John A. there." Although born in Scotland, Sir John was caught young, like many other Scotchmen who have made their mark in the colonies, having accompanied his parents to Canada seventy years ago when six years of age. His training and general up-bringing has, therefore, been entirely colonial. Without having had the advantage of a university career, his education is said to have been pretty thorough, In any case he is one of the best read and most highly cultured men in the Dominion, and a good classical scholar. He is an omnivorous reader, with an appetite for literature of all kinds as voracious as his memory is keen and retentive; and it is one of the pleasures of the Librarian of the splendid Parliamentary Library at Ottawa, to look after his wants in that direction. The future premier was intended to follow the legal profession; he was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in 1836, on attaining his majority, and practised for eight years, during which period he showed much promise, and assumed a leading position in the profession. It is a curious coincidence that he and Mr. Oliver Mowatt, the "little Premier" as he is called, the head of the Provincial Government of Ontario, a strong political opponent but a warm friend, were students in the same law offices at Kingston. Sir John entered parliament in 1844, and was made a member of the Government two or three years later, and has since then been identified with the interests and progress of his adopted country.

"JOHN A., THE CHIEFTAIN."

Any complete account of the life and work of Sir John Macdonald would necessarily be a dissertation on the political affairs of Canada for the last forty-seven years. To thoroughly understand the man, it is necessary to know the two sides of his character—the personal and the political, either of which will in principle command admiration, although differences of opinion might result from a critical examination of his political sayings and doings. It is only necessary to meet Sir John to feel at once that one is in the presence of a man of more than ordinary ability, and with a power of magnetism which largely explains his universal popularity. Hitherto most of the statesmen at Ottawa have been popularly considered to be identified with their own particular provinces, and as a rule are better known within their limits than generally throughout the country, although in recent years an endeavor has been made to bring about a change in this respect.

It is, perhaps, owing to the system which prevails, rather than to any fault of the men; or it may be attributable to the comparative youth of the confederation, and the next generation may see a different

order of things. But, be this as it may, Sir John is an exception to most of his colleagues in this respect, and belongs to the Dominion. Go wherever you will, you hear him spoken of as "John A., the Chieftain," or some other appellation, which shows that if he does not always impress Canadians with a sense of his dignity, he does somehow inspire feelings of a much warmer nature. Even his opponents do not call him anything worse than "Old To-morrow," which is expressive and not impolite. Then, again, he is the most approachable of men; he always has a kind word or a good story ready, especially when the object of his visitor is not expected to be pleasant, and this, on many an instance of the kind, has led a man who has gone in with a grievance to come out, if not exactly with a smile, at any rate in a better frame of mind than that in which he entered.



SIR JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, G.C.B., ETC.

A THOROUGHLY "GOOD FELLOW."

On rare occasions, when he looks in at the Rideau Club, or at a luncheon or dinner party at Earnescliffe—for he is hospitable and generous to a degree—he is at once the centre of attraction, his reminiscences and anecdotes, his repartee and wit, when in the mood, making him a most charming companion. Those who know him will remember the smacking of the lips and the jerky movement of the head when something good is about to be said. He enjoys keenly any contest of an intellectual nature. Stories innumerable are told of Sir John, and like those attributed to Abraham Lincoln, it is very probable that not all of them are true. If, however, there are two qualities above others in which he shines, it is his tact, and his knowledge of men. When it is borne in mind how heterogeneous are the people of the Dominion and how varied are their interests, it will be seen at once how clever a tactician he must be to have kept the control of public affairs for so many years.

In recent years there have been several occasions on which people prophesied that Sir John must come to grief; not the least among them being the loan to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Riel agitation, the Jesuits Estates Act, and the issues involved in the election which is just over. But in all these instances he managed to conciliate the conflicting elements, and so far from weakening his party, it is as strong now as ever. It is not very surprising, considering the shrewdness which is one of his principal characteristics, that he should pay particular regard to the rising generation. He is always kind and sympathetic to young men, never loses an opportunity of encouraging talent, and, what is more to the point, lets them see that in spirit he is as young as any of them, and that advancing years have not in any way decreased his capacity for enjoyment.

HIS CAPACITY FOR WORK.

Although he has known how to enjoy the good things of this world, any work in which he may have been engaged has not suffered in consequence. One hears many stories of the way in which Sir John in his younger days would get through any amount of business, and even now it would astonish most people to know how numerous are the letters he writes with his own hand, in which respect he somewhat resembles Mr. Gladstone. The number of

people who see Sir John daily, both at his house and in the Government buildings is enormous, and the wonder is that he has the time or the strength to devote to the other duties he is obliged to perform. It is said of him that sometimes when bothered about the decision of a matter, upon which he is to be interrogated, he will keep his visitors waiting in one room while he indulges in another in a game of patience with a pack of cards—for their mutual benefit. He possesses the remarkable faculty of being able to throw the cares of office off his mind at any time; and no matter how momentous the issues may be that are disturbing the country, they never disturb the night's rest of the Premier. It is to this faculty probably that Sir John owes the health and strength which he has enjoyed, notwithstanding the active and busy life he has led.

THE GREAT CONFEDERATOR.

The political experience of Sir John Macdonald has been unique and extensive. Even in the days before confederation, when Canada consisted of what are known now as Ontario and Quebec, the position of a member of the Government was no sinecure. Each of the provinces had an equal number of members in Parliament, one representing the English and Protestant interest, and the other the French-Canadian and Catholic interest; and it is not surprising, therefore, that important subjects often arose concerning the two Provinces which were difficult to deal with, and which often produced a dead-lock. The outcome of this state of things was the confederation. It was especially fortunate that the Maritime Provinces were, in the sixties, discussing union among themselves. This afforded an opportunity, eagerly seized upon by Sir John, to dispose of the difficulties between Upper and Lower Canada, and to arrange at the same time a basis for the union of all British North America, a grand conception, which has now been carried out, with the exception that Newfoundland still remains outside. It may be that there were men connected with the discussions which then took place, who were as able and as brilliant as Sir John Macdonald; but there is little doubt that the successful result of these deliberations was largely owing to his knowledge of men, and to the power of conciliating conflicting interests, which he possessed in so marked a degree. The best evidence of that success of the Union was the subsequent adhesion of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia; and it has seemed certain that Newfoundland must sooner or later become part and parcel of the Dominion.

The Confederation did not work so very smoothly at first, particularly in the maritime provinces. In Nova Scotia, for instance, in the first election for the local legislature, after the British North America Act came into force, the opponents of the Union made a clean sweep, with the exception of a very few constituencies. But largely owing to the courage, determination and ability of Sir Charles Tupper, and to Sir John MacDonald's having secured the co-operation of the Hon. Joseph Howe, that state of affairs soon changed; and although the last two local Parliaments have returned a majority of Liberals, the Province both in 1887 and in the recent elections returned sixteen supporters of Sir John MacDonald to Ottawa out of twenty-one members who represent it in the Dominion House of Commons. The Dominion is generally admitted to have proved itself a success in every way. The constitution defines with considerable exactness the respective powers of the Dominion and Provincial authorities, and provides a means which has been found to work admirably for the settlement of any disputes; and to this the successful working of the confederation may be largely attributed.

PROGRESS OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

In order to appreciate the results of the labors of Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues—for he would be the first to give them their due meed of credit—in the consolidation and development of the Confederation, it is only necessary to look at Canada as she was then, and to look at her now. Before 1867, British North America consisted of a group of isolated provinces with hostile tariffs against one another; there was no communication except by water between the maritime provinces and Ontario; Manitoba was unknown; the country west of Lake Huron, all the way to the Rocky Mountains, was in the possession and under the control of the Hudson Bay Company, given up to the Buffalo and other fur-bearing animals, and to the Indians and a few settlers on the banks of the Red River; while the only communication with British Columbia was by way of the United States, and by steamer from San Francisco to Victoria. Now the various provinces are united by railroads, and there is provincial free trade from the Atlantic to the Pacific; the country has witnessed an immense development; its trade has enormously increased; the social condition of the people has much improved; the prairies of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are quite accessible; British Columbia is within three or four days of Ottawa by a railway passing entirely through British Territory; and lines of steamers are plying regularly between Canada and Great Britain (shortly to be supplemented by a new fast service), China and Japan, and the West Indies, and endeavors are also being made to open up a direct connection with Australia. To Sir John Macdonald, as leader of the Conservative Party, most of these things are largely due, for in only four years out of the twenty-four which have elapsed since the establishment of the Dominion have his opponents enjoyed the sweets of office.

A SHREWD AND CONSTRUCTIVE STATESMAN.

If any one ever deserved to be called an "old Parliamentary hand" it is Sir John Macdonald; and the difficulties of his position have probably been greater than those of any other statesman either of England or its colonies. The Dominion Parliament, and, to a large extent the Cabinet for the time being, is com-

posed of representatives from each of the provinces, whose first duty is to look after the welfare of their own part of the country, and to see that they get for their province as much money out of the Dominion treasury as can be managed, and that the political patronage is satisfactorily distributed. In addition to the different provincial interests to be conciliated, there are the peculiar circumstances of Quebec and the French-Canadians. The power wielded by the Roman Catholic clergy is to be considered, especially as the Orangemen form a powerful body in the Dominion. And it is also to be borne in mind that under the Constitution it may happen, as is now the case in nearly all the provinces, that the local Governments may be controlled by the party that is in opposition at Ottawa. A consideration of all these things, apart from the relations, commercial and social, with the United States, will indicate the immense amount of shrewdness, tact, and knowledge of human nature which must necessarily be exercised by the Premier to hold together a party which has administered the affairs of the country for so long a period as that of which Sir John is the head.

The formation and development of the Dominion would in itself suffice to form a monument to Sir John Macdonald's ability and prescience; but while his name will be inseparably connected with the unification of the British North American Provinces, it will be associated also with the inception and carrying out of the Great Transcontinental Railway, and with the foundation of the National Policy. So much has, however, been written about these matters, within the last few years, that it is hardly necessary to refer to them again on this occasion. Whatever form the closer union of the different parts of the British Empire may take, Canada has certainly led the way by showing that a Confederation of Provinces thousands of miles apart is practicable, and can be made mutually advantageous.

A STAUNCH LOYALIST AND IMPERIALIST.

Sir John has been identified with the Imperial Federation League, and he attended the Conference held in November, 1884, at which it was formed. On that occasion he moved the appointment of a general committee to manage its affairs; but he has never expressed any definite opinion as to how such a scheme can be carried out. There is little doubt that the Confederation of Australia, and possibly that of South Africa as a preliminary are desirable, and that they must be carried out on the lines of the Constitution of Canada, subject to such alterations as local circumstances may require and experience dictate. There is no uncertainty about Sir John's opinions on that part of the matter, but as to what are to be the future relations of those colonies, when united with the Mother Country, he has not, any more than the Imperial Federation League itself, expressed any views as to details.

He is believed, however, to have the conviction that any union must be gradually commenced with a commercial confederation in some shape or form, and an alliance for purposes of offence and defence. The imperialism of Sir John Macdonald is as strong as was that of Lord Beaconsfield, to whom he is popularly supposed to have some facial resemblance. So long ago as 1861, in the Canadian House of Commons, then sitting at Quebec, he made a speech, of which the following is a summary: "He hoped that for ages, for ever, Canada might remain united with the mother country. But we were fast ceasing to be a dependency, and assuming the position of an ally of Great Britain. England would be the center, surrounded and sustained by an alliance, not only with Canada, but Australia and all her other possessions, and there would thus be formed an immense confederation of freemen, the greatest confederacy of civilized and intelligent men that ever had an existence on the face of the globe."

His views also upon the subjects of the fishery relations between Canada and the United States were made known in the electoral campaign in the same year. In his election address, he said: "The fratricidal conflict now unhappily raging in the United States shows us the superiority of our institutions and of the principle on which they are based. Long may that principle—the monarchical principle—prevail in this land: let there be no looking to Washington as threatened by a leading member of the Opposition last session, but let the cry of the moderate party be 'Canada united as one Province under one Sovereign.'"

THE KEYNOTE OF HIS CAREER.

These utterances might have been made in the course of the recent elections campaign, and, indeed, in his recent manifesto, he uttered sentiments of a similar character. Said he: "For a century and a-half this country has grown and flourished under the protecting ægis of the British Crown. The gallant race who first bore to our shores the blessings of civilization passed by an easy transit from French to English rule, and now form one of the most law-abiding portions of the community. These pioneers were speedily recruited by the advent of a loyal band of British subjects who gave up everything that men most prize and were content to begin life anew in the wilderness rather than forego allegiance to their Sovereign. To the descendants of these men and of the multitude of Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen who emigrated to Canada that they might build up new homes without ceasing to be British subjects, to you, Canadians, I appeal, and I ask you what have you to gain by surrendering that which your fathers held most dear?" Then, after pointing out the advantages which Canada enjoyed under the broad folds of the Union Jack—the freedom to manage its domestic concerns, the privilege of making its own treaties with foreign countries, and in its relations with the outside world the prestige inspired by a consciousness of the fact that behind Canada towers the majesty of England—he commended the issues that were before the electors to the judgment of the people "with the unclouded confidence that you will

proclaim to the world your resolve to show yourselves not unworthy of the proud distinction you enjoy of being numbered among the most dutiful and loyal subjects of our beloved Queen. As for myself, my course is clear; a British subject I was born, a British subject I will die." These last sentences have been the keynote of the political career of Sir John Macdonald, and there are few men who have done more to promote the strength and the unity of the Empire.

HIS PRESENT AIMS AND POLICIES.

Sir John is an opportunist, as are most great statesmen. He is never "the old man in a hurry," and it is his fashion of putting off things that are not in themselves urgent, that has given him the nickname of "Old To-morrow," and has often enabled him to profit by the mistakes of others. When prompt action is, however, necessary or decisive, his opportunism is equally prompt and decisive, as his opponents found out in connection with the recent dissolution. As a speaker he is fluent and impressive, rather than eloquent; but he is a skilled debater, and has the faculty of finding the weak points in an opponent's armor and of turning them into ridicule, which is often more potent than any amount of argument. On the stump he is a tower of strength, and it was a great loss to his party that his health in the late elections did not permit him to speak more frequently. His speeches on such occasions are mixtures of solid sense and humor, and he never fails to get on good terms with his audience.

WHAT HE HAS STILL TO DO.

There are three things Sir John would like to see accomplished before his political life is over; one is the closer unity of the Empire, another, the admission of Newfoundland into the Confederation, and the third, the settlement of the fishery controversies with the United States and the arrangement of a satisfactory commercial treaty with that country. The first two questions have been mentioned briefly, and the third is too familiar to need very lenghthened reference. With his strong imperialism it is no wonder that Sir John thinks of Canada and the mother country before the United States; and it is pretty certain that he will not agree to any arrangement which will seem to him likely to interfere with the independent development of Canada, and the working out of her "destiny," or which will necessitate any discrimination against Great Britain. But, subject to these qualifications, he holds that an understanding of a wide and liberal nature is possible.

Having made certain tentative and preliminary proposals for reciprocity with the United States, Sir John dissolved Parliament, appealed to the constituencies, and succeeded in the March elections, in securing the return of a new Parliament containing a working majority of his followers. The opposition, however, favoring unlimited reciprocity with the United States, has made gains so decided and so significant that it may claim with some reason that Sir John's victory is really to be regarded as a moral defeat. To what extent the growing sentiment in favor of unrestricted reciprocity as shown in the elections may affect the new negotiations upon which Sir John is now entering with the government at Washington, remains to be seen. Certain it is, however, that a most serious and determined effort is to be made to improve the relations between the Dominion and the American Republic and to establish some permanent basis of good neighborhood. The doughty premier is now far advanced in years, and his political life must of necessity be approaching its end. He will, therefore, have to act decisively if he is to have a hand in the final adjustment of the Eastern fisheries dispute, of the Newfoundland question, of the Behring Sea difficulty, of the tariff and reciprocity agitation, and of the great problem of British imperial federation. If he should, during his lease of power, see the solution of all or of most of these questions, his career will have been that of one of the half dozen great constructive statesmen of this generation.

II.—SIR HENRY PARKES, PREMIER OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

"The veteran statesman!" "The most prominent man in Australia!" "The Australian G. O. M.!" Such are among the designations currently applied to this voluble, combative, masterful, quick-tempered, much-abused and caricatured, yet entirely capable and experienced leader, to whose energetic initiative last year's Federation Conference in Melbourne and this year's Australasian Federation Convention in Sydney were due. In anything like modern times, Sir Henry Parkes has always appeared as a vigorous man with a profusion of white hair both on his head and face—indeed, his hair and beard have specially lent themselves to the caricaturist—of remarkable height—he is well over six feet—upright on his legs, active in his walk, robust, and, in his own opinion, certainly youthful, and with as great a capacity for hard work at an age well beyond the allotted span of human life as he possessed half a century ago.

THE AUSTRALIAN "G. O. M."

This is how he described himself at the age of seventy:

Threescore and ten—the weight of years
Scarce seems to touch the tireless brain;
How bright the future still appears!
How dim the past of toil and pain!

In that fair time when all was new,
Who thought of threescore years and ten?

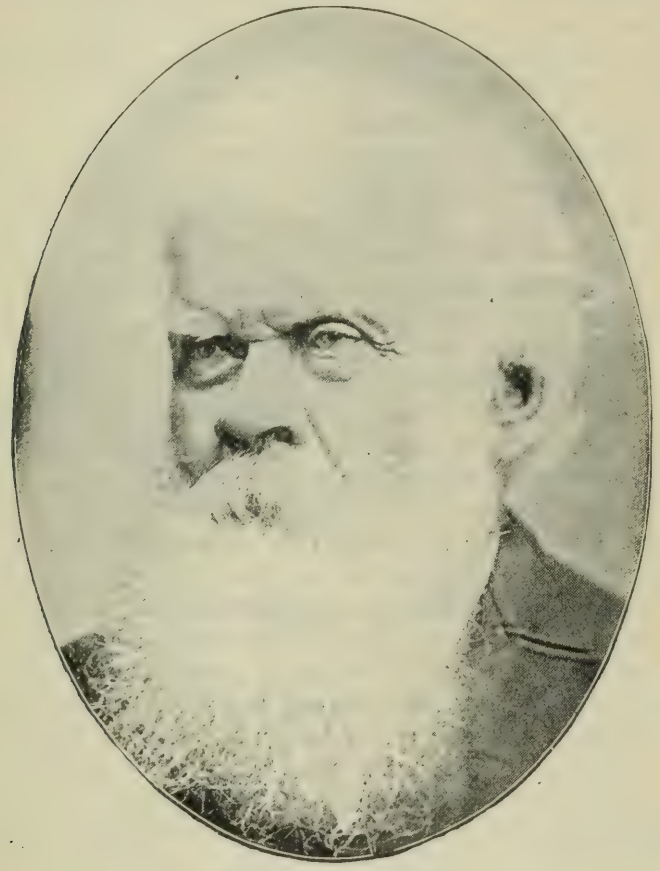
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What task of glorious toil for good,
What service, what achievement high,
May nerve the will, re-fire the blood,
Who knows? ere strikes the hour to die!

The next decade of time and fate,
The mighty changes manifold,
The grander growth of Rule and State,
Perchance these eyes may yet behold!

But be it late, or be it soon,
If, striving hard, we give our best,
Why need we sigh for other boon?
Our title will be good for rest.

We shall have further occasion to refer to Henry Parkes's poetical efforts—they were mostly given to the world in his youthful days—and to his great literary ability; but the foregoing verses of his later years are, read in the light of current events, something prophetic; and it is to be hoped his eyes may



SIR HENRY PARKES.

clearly behold that "grander growth of Rule and State" which he thus foretells.

HIS RECENT ACCIDENT.

But to see Sir Henry Parkes at any time within the past nine months, to see him almost carried into the Legislative Assembly, as he had to be on the last Wednesday in August; or presiding over a Cabinet Council from his bed or from his couch at Hampton Villa, Balmain; or, still later, to see him on "four legs," as he humorously puts it, among his feathered pets, in the grounds surrounding his house, grounds sloping down to the waters of Johnston's Bay, and looking across to the busy Darling Harbor—who would now think him the active, upright and energetic man he was but twelve months back? On the 18th of May last, Sir Henry and his young wife took a cab at the station, and were being driven rapidly through the city, when suddenly the horse shied violently and all three occupants of the vehicle were thrown out. Lady Parkes merely got a shaking, the cabman was a good deal hurt, but the Premier had both bones of one of his legs broken above the ankle. Having regard to the fact that Sir Henry was within ten days of his seventy-fifth birthday, and had always been used to an active life, the shock and the enforced confinement could not fail to have a serious effect upon his health and constitution. For days he suffered great pain, and a wound in the leg refused to heal for months afterward. There were callers innumerable at Hampton Villa during this prolonged period of inaction, from Lord Carrington's daily inquiry down to the laborer on his way to work; and though this general sympathy was gratifying enough, there is no doubt that Sir Henry chafed and fretted considerably that the Session was standing still, and that the federation resolutions, of which he had taken particular charge, were hung up until he could again pilot them through the House. He suffered more than one sharp relapse, and there were times when it was currently believed that his inherent strength would be exhausted. But at the end of July he was lifted into his carriage and took his first drive, and in August, in the beautiful days of the coming spring, he used to be placed in the veranda which surrounds Hampton Villa, and gradually his strength came back. Even now, however, his crutches are a necessity, though he gets about with their aid, and takes his old active share in shaping the events of the day; and less than a couple of months ago, attending a banquet at Ashfield, he joked considerably over his crippled condition, though he referred to the coming time when he would be able once more to walk erect, as he prided himself he used to do, as something more than a probability. That he has still the faith strong within him that he will become a centenarian, and be active and a leader of men, if not of a whole continent, until the end, is probable enough.

FROM THE DAME'S SCHOOL AT KENILWORTH.

So long, so active, and so varied a life as that of Sir Henry Parkes has naturally a history attached to it which is well worth the recounting. Henry Parkes had none of the early advantages usually attached to the politician in a European country. Born of poor parents, on May 27th, 1815, in the rural parish of Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, he was first sent to a dame's school at Kenilworth, and afterward to Gloucester. But from the age of eleven he was entirely self-taught, and the interest which early in life he took in the questions of the day was the result of his own unaided efforts and studies. He was handy at most things, but for the first three-and-twenty years of his life he found no outlet by which he could hope to rise. Hence, in 1839 he emigrated to Sydney and sought the struggle of life under new conditions, where labor counted for more than it did in the mother-country. He obtained employment at Mr. Burdekin's hardware store, and afterward at

Messrs. Russell's foundry, but it was up-hill work, and at the time we do not find him over-sanguine. Of his twenty-fifth birthday he wrote:

A quarter of a century is lost:
All hath been built upon the sand to fall!
I've dreamt away my life at mighty cost;
Nor mine the dreams of happiness withal.
Well, Time may have his laugh out! I would call
Not ev'n the sunny moments back again;
Remembrance holds one joy at least, nor small
Its blessed influence o'er my heart and brain—
Man never knew me stoop to seek unworthy gain.

I know the vanity of hope. The same
False light may lure me on from year to year
Which led me from my childhood; till I came
O'er half the world to be an outcast here,
Hurled, worm-like, on the Antartic hemisphere,
Perchance to die cut off from man's esteem:
Yet turn I to this hope the oftener
For consolation, when they little deem
I, with my present lot, am happier than I seem.

TOY-MAKER AT SYDNEY.

Soon afterward we find Henry Parkes, who was clever with the lathe, setting up for himself as a toy-maker, and there are those who still own and prize sets of chessmen made by the present Premier half a century ago. Then he took a shop in Hunter street, Sydney, and became a dealer in toys; but throughout, his interest centred in the discussion of social and political questions, and he oftentimes occupied his spare time with literature and the composition of poetical effusions. In 1848 he first found more congenial work, and entered heartily into the election to the Legislative Council of the Hon. Robert Lowe (now Lord Sherbrooke), while at the same time he actively engaged in the agitation which resulted in the abolition of the transportation of English criminals to Australia.

POET, POLITICIAN AND NEWSPAPER MAN.

Thenceforward, Henry Parkes, through all his buffets with fortune, was a political power; and, founding the *Empire* newspaper at the close of 1850, through persistent financial difficulties, he succeeded in conducting that clever, if unprofitable, journal for a period of seven years. It was during this period that he was enabled to introduce Henry Kendall, the most distinguished poet of the colony, to public notice; and his aid to Charles Harpur also showed that he took a keen delight in versification by others than himself. He was much in debt; but he became a public speaker of a pronounced type, and as he strenuously advocated the establishment of responsible government in the colony, and the introduction of reforms and progressive measures, he was chosen to contest the representation of Sydney. In 1853 he was defeated, but in 1854 he was returned over Mr. Kemp by a majority of more than two to one. Those were stirring times in the colony, and in 1856, when responsible government was won, he was elected as one of the four representatives of Sydney for the newly-created Legislative Assembly. In the discussions over the Constitution of the colony, Mr. Wentworth's nominee principles met with Mr. Parkes's entire condemnation; and after working effectively toward the passage of the Electoral Act, he was in 1858 returned for East Sydney at the head of the poll. More than once, however, mainly owing to financial troubles, he was compelled to retire from Parliament; and in 1861, when the Colony appointed two Immigration Commissioners to proceed to England with the object of impressing the public there with the advantages which the colony offered, he and Mr. Dalley were chosen to represent the views of the Cowper Ministry on the matter. They came, however, at a bad time. The American War had broken out, and the troubles of the time were heightened by a feeling fostered by men like Professor Goldwin Smith, who argued the advantage of recognizing the entire independence of such of the Colonies as were able to govern themselves. Neither representative could impress his views upon the Palmerston Ministry, nor, failing them, upon the public generally, and Mr. Parkes occupied a part of his time in the contribution of letters on political and other questions to the columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. Admirable commentaries those letters were, but to attempt any extracts from them would occupy too much space. Suffice it to say that he could not tolerate the short-sightedness of England's sympathy with the slave-owning South, and he strongly urged upon New South Wales that, in the event of an Anglo-American war, she should not depend too extensively on the naval superiority of the mother country, but should look to her own defences.

MINISTER OF THE CROWN.

Mr. Parkes returned to Sydney in 1863, and two years later—on January 22nd, 1866—we find him for the first time a Minister of the Crown. On that day he became Colonial Secretary in the Martin Ministry, and held office until September 17th, 1868, when he resigned, owing to differences with his colleagues. Even then he could not tolerate being thwarted. During that time he was mainly instrumental in passing the Public Schools Act. In 1870 he resigned his seat in the Assembly, but was elected for Mudgee in the following year, and, amid the political deadlock which followed the defeat of the Martin-Robertson Ministry, he was sent for by Sir Alfred Stephen, then Administrator, and formed his first Ministry. Mr. Parkes held the Premiership until February, 1875, a long time for the life of a Ministry in those days; and though on various occasions he quarrelled with his colleagues, they got through a good deal of work. After his defeat by Mr. John Robertson, he was leader of the Opposition for some time; but, though he afterward relinquished that position, as soon as he found the Robertson Ministry in difficulties he led the attack upon them, defeated them, and returned to office on March 22nd, 1877. This time, however, he only held his team together for five months, but in the interval he received the Knight Commandership of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

VICISSITUDES.

The following year witnessed a Robertson and then a Farnell Ministry; but the close of 1878 found Sir Hercules Robinson sending again for Sir Henry Parkes, who formed a coalition with Sir John Robertson; and, this time, his Ministry lasted until January, 1883. But at the close of 1881, Sir Henry Parkes, being at that time, it was stated, in ill-health, was compelled to return home, and throughout 1882 Sir John Robertson was acting-Colonial Secretary in his stead. During the first part of the great struggle over the Land Act which marked the Stuart Ministry, Sir Henry Parkes was absent from the colony, but he returned in 1884 and was elected for Tenterfield. He, however, found himself out in the cold, and in November of that year he resigned his seat, announcing his retirement from political life. His farewell address on that occasion is odd enough reading now. He talked of the degeneracy of Parliament and the personal ambitions which swayed the Legislature. Legitimate debate, he said, was abolished, and seeing large sums voted away by members in direct opposition to what their consciences dictated, he was not prepared to waste the remainder of his life amid such scenes. His fit of ill-temper lasted about three months, when finding a vacancy in Argyle, he once more came forward and was returned just after the Soudan contingent had left for Suakin. Thenceforward, he set himself to make any other Government than that of his own impossible. The Stuart Ministry retired in October, 1885; the Dibbs Ministry fell in December, 1885; the Robertson Ministry (in which he had declined the Colonial Secretaryship) in February, 1886; and the Jennings Ministry in January, 1887.

TRIUMPH.

Then, for the fourth time, Sir Henry Parkes was summoned to form a Government, which he immediately did. Practically he has held office as Premier ever since; for although Mr. Dibbs defeated him in January, 1889, and formed an Administration, no sooner did Parliament meet than Sir Henry Parkes—now G.C.M.G.—upset him, and has held the reins of State from March 8th, 1889, until the present time. At the general election, at the commencement of 1887, he was returned triumphantly at the head of a party, whose platform was Free Trade of a very pronounced type, and he forthwith swept away all *ad valorem* duties established by Sir Patrick Jennings; and it is undoubtedly due to the great influence of Sir Henry Parkes that at the present time New South Wales is the one self-governing colony which can boast a Custom's tariff well nigh as short and simple as our own. But it is also a point of material significance that the character of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly is now very far from being so overwhelmingly for Free Trade as it was in 1887, and but for the influence of the Premier would probably have already pronounced for some measure of Protection. Under the circumstances, as a matter simply of policy, Sir Henry Parkes has done well in stating that he is prepared to submit this question with others, to a Federal Parliament; and that even should that august body decide for inter-Australian Free Trade and Protection against the rest of the world, Federation would be worth the sacrifice.

FEDERATION.

Of the leading part Sir Henry Parkes has taken in bringing about the present Australasian Federal Convention it is necessary to say something, though most of the facts are fresh in our remembrance. When General Sir Bevan Edwards, in 1889, was sent to Australasia to inquire into the condition of the defences, he most strongly urged upon the Australasian Governments to combine their forces, placing them under one command, and beyond this, he made suggestions for the unification of the guages of the railways in the various Colonies. Upon the issue of this report—or, rather, series of reports—Sir Henry Parkes, who was in Queensland, addressed the people of Brisbane to the effect that while New South Wales would never join such a lifeless body as the Federal Council (a curiously impotent Legislative Council, consisting of two delegates from each Colony, established under a permissive Act passed in 1885, upon representations from the Australasian Colonies, including New South Wales), General Edwards had shown, if it had not been shown before, that Federation on a workable basis was a necessity. As soon as he returned to New South Wales he formally addressed all the Australasian Governments upon the subject, and at first received very dubious answers. But he was not to be denied, though even after the Conference had been arranged to meet in Melbourne, in February, 1890, grave doubts were expressed whether any good would come of it. But when the delegates met, and had in public to give voice to their views, no one was willing to show himself in so unpatriotic and narrow an aspect as to appear in opposition to a movement which the public press warmly endorsed. The veteran, Sir Henry Parkes, was hailed as the leader of the movement; and if there were soreness that he had previously so bespattered the Federal Council, it was suppressed. Resolutions were passed to the effect that Federation was desirable, and that the respective Parliaments should be applied to appoint delegates (not exceeding seven from each colony) to a National Convention to meet early in 1891, the deliberations of which are even now in part only before us. If Federation be accomplished within a reasonable time, Sir Henry Parkes will link his name with it, and stands a good chance of being the first Premier of the Federated Government. It is only fair to state that prior to General Edwards's appearing on the scene, Sir Henry Parkes had on various occasions advocated the cause of federation, but, then, it was to be a federation after New South Wales' own heart.

HIS OPPOSITION TO THE CHINESE.

The ready speech, the eloquence, of Sir Henry Parkes, is undoubted. He oftentimes permits his utterances

to overrun judicious bounds, occasionally even the bounds of propriety. He has latterly been seen in the light of an advocate of female suffrage; and in August, 1889, remarked that "for every reason, women should have a voice in framing the laws, and he thought that the participation of women in the voting would exercise a softening and refining effect upon our popular elections." Upon the Chinese question, Sir Henry Parkes made a speech (May, 1888) on the second reading of the Chinese Restriction Bill, which gives a fair idea of his style of rhetoric:

"I maintain that in a colony like New South Wales it is our duty to preserve the type of the British nation, and we ought not, for any consideration whatever, to admit any element that will detract from, or in any appreciable degree lower, that admirable type of nationality. I contend that we have arrived at a stage when a technical observance of the law is not obligatory. Is it, I ask, a safe, wise, or tolerable thing for us to have nearly 60,000—I am speaking of all the Colonies—of these men, belonging to an alien race, out of touch with us in faith, in law, in tradition, in everything that endears life—to have 60,000 of these men, with no natural companions, in the midst of our society? Is not that a thing to be resisted by everyone that wishes well to the social fabric of this new country? This Government stated its case to the Imperial Government fairly and in the interests of these Colonies. They put forward their case in the interests of preserving the integrity of the union of the Empire. But great delay resulted, and it was necessary at last to remind the Imperial authorities that we had received no answer. After the lapse of some considerable time we received this message: 'Referring to your telegram of April 26th, no foundation for report that Her Majesty's Government refuse to negotiate with the Chinese Government. Negotiations being carefully considered, Her Majesty's Government fully recognize strength of feeling.' I say that if, after the same kind of treatment for this long time had been inflicted upon any private person, a message of that kind was received, it would be held as a specious device to cover culpable negligence of the interests of these great Colonies. I venture to say that few other masterful displays of indifference on the part of persons who consider a petty quarrel of more importance than the gigantic interests of these magnificent Colonies is not to be found in British history. I say this earnestly to preserve the etiquette of the Empire with as loyal a feeling to the Queen as any man among Her Majesty's subjects; but we must be loyal to ourselves, we must be loyal to the Constitution under which we live, and the only way we can be true to ourselves is to show that we have an appreciation of the great privileges which we possess, and which we will never suffer to be impaired. In this crisis of the Chinese question we have acted calmly, with a desire to see the way before us; but at the same time we have acted with decision, and we don't mean to turn back. Neither for Her Majesty's ships of war, nor Her Majesty's representative on the spot, nor for the Secretary of State, do we intend to turn back from our purpose, which is to terminate the landing of the Chinese here for ever."

Sir Henry Parkes carried the whole Assembly with him, passing the bill through all its stages in one day. Happily the Legislative Council thought it out, and extracted the entire sting from the measure. There is some advantage, therefore, in a second Chamber in a headstrong colony led by a headstrong statesman.

SIR HENRY AT HOME.

For upward of fifty years Sir Henry Parkes has been a New South Welshman, and for half that time he has been the dominant man in his colony. He is a splendid leader of men, revelling in Parliamentary warfare and the heat of debate, but does not shine in departmental administration. It is, perhaps, nothing derogatory that he is so extensively caricatured, in the pages of the *Sydney Bulletin*. Sir Henry Parkes can be a good friend if he is allowed his own way—though it must be confessed that he has in times past borrowed money from most of them and not often let them in—but it can never be said of him that he has ever enriched himself at the expense of his colony. On the contrary he has mostly been in monetary difficulties, which have at times, it is said, actually forced him into retirement, and have rendered his promises to pay and even his cheques doubtful securities. Happily those times are now past, since he made an arrangement with his creditors on taking office in 1887. At present hobbling about the grounds at Hampton Villa, talking to his parrots, listening to his English blackbirds and thrushes, or watching the Ibis brought to him from Egypt, or the kangaroo which hops contentedly about, or his mongoose from Ceylon—for he owns quite a menagerie—or sitting with his family and may be a few intimate friends, he, when at home, shakes off the atmosphere of political strife which elsewhere surrounds him, and lives a quiet and retired life.

"FLING OUT OUR FLAG."

We may be pardoned for concluding this account with the extract of a few verses from another short Australian poem, this time of a patriotic type, by Sir Henry Parkes:—

"Fling out the flag—our virgin flag—
Which foeman's shot has never rent,
And plant it high on mount and crag,
O'er busy town and lonely tent;

"Where commerce rears her stately halls,
And where the miner rends the rock;
Where the sweet rain on cornfield falls,
Where pastures feed the herd and flock;

"Still let it float o'er homes of peace,
Our starry cross—our glorious sign!
While Nature's bounteous gifts increase,
And freedom's glories brighter shine!

"Brave hearts may beat in labor's strife,
They need no spur of martial pride;
High deeds may crown a gentle life,
And spread their radiance far and wide.

"Fling out the flag, and guard it well!
Our pleasant fields the foe ne'er trod;
Long may our guardian heroes dwell
In league with truth, in camp with God.

"In other lands the patriot boasts
His standard borne through slaughter's flood,
Which waving o'er infuriate hosts,
Was consecrate in fire and blood.

"A truer charm our flag endears;
Where'er it waves on land or sea,
It bears no stain of blood and tears—
Its glory is its purity."

III.—THE HON. CECIL J. RHODES, PREMIER OF CAPE COLONY.

Sir John Macdonald is a veteran who is now appearing for the last time on the political stage. Sir Henry Parkes is also well-stricken in years, and is probably assisting for the last time at a great political function in presiding over the Conference which is federating Australasia.

Far other is it with the third subject of these Character Sketches. Mr. Rhodes is in the very heyday of his manhood. He is not yet forty, but he has succeeded in impressing his strong and vivid personality more deeply upon Imperial politics than either of his seniors. The others are of the past; Mr. Rhodes is of the future.

The majority of Englishmen have as yet not realized Mr. Rhodes. It is only at the Cape that men know him, and, even there, how few there are who understand him! For to understand some men it is necessary to have a certain elevation of vision. But, although, the provincial professional politicians who pull the wires in many South African constituencies frankly admit that, in their phraseology, Mr. Rhodes "is a very dark horse," they, at least, realize that he exists, and that, whatever he may be aiming at or working for, he is a very tangible entity of enormous initial velocity. That, perhaps, is the first thing which the public in England has to learn. Mr. Rhodes, if he lives for another ten years, will make or will mar the Empire.

A STATESMAN OF FIRST RANK.

Those who do not know the Cape Premier will shrug their shoulders in amazement when it is asserted that of all British-governing men only two deserve to be ranked as his superiors. Mr. Gladstone, of course, stands alone. He is without an equal, without even a rival near his throne. After him, although no doubt he is superior in many things, notably in an appreciation of the Imperial destinies of our race, comes Lord Salisbury. And third in the list of the great Englishmen of the last decade of the nineteenth century comes Mr. Rhodes. He has not the culture of Mr. Gladstone or the diplomatic training of Lord Salisbury, but he has all the energy of the one and more than the Imperial instincts of the other. There is much in him that reminds us of Mr. Gladstone, if you can by any possibility imagine Mr. Gladstone possessed by a saving faith in the providential destinies of the English-speaking world. There is the same supreme concentration of purpose, the same devotion to this end, the same absolute indifference to the rule-of-thumb consistency which governs those who forget their end in their devotion to their means. And there is also much in Mr. Rhodes which reminds us of Lord Salisbury at his best, minus that haunting cynical doubt which continually puts a check on the Prime Minister's gallop just when he ought to be going at his best. For Mr. Rhodes is emphatically a man of faith, and faith is now and always the secret of power.

THE RHODESEAN RELIGION.

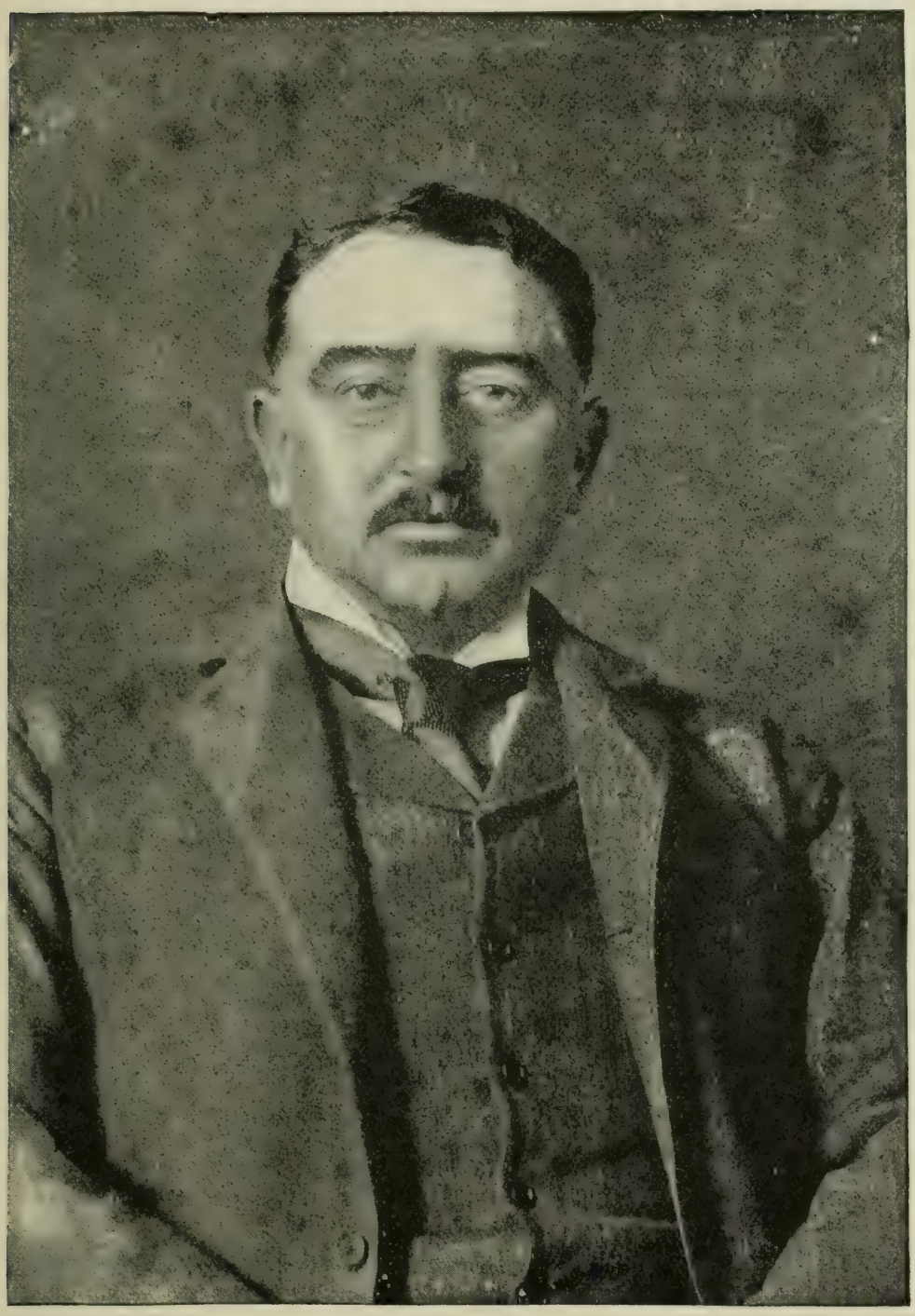
Not that Mr. Rhodes can possibly be presented to the world as a devotee. Religion, in the ordinary acceptation of the word, is not his strong point. But, in the old Roman sense of the term, Mr. Rhodes is supremely religious. Patriotism is to him a religion, as much as ever it was to the old heroes whose devotion to their Seven-hilled City gave them the impelling energy which extended the dominion of Rome from the Caledonian hills to the Libyan desert. Nor is it only as a Roman that Mr. Rhodes believes in his country. There is in his supreme passion more than a trace of the devotion of the Hebrews for the Chosen Race. His Israel is the English-speaking folk whenever they are found on land and sea; and in them he sees the providential race, the called of God, predestined rulers of the world.

Mr. Rhodes is no fanatic—no visionary. The man who amalgamated De Beers and launched the pioneers into the heart of the land of Ophir is one of the shrewdest and most practical of men. But his religion grows out of his shrewdness, and his conception of the universe is based upon his scientific diagnosis of the contents of this strange crucible which we call the world. Darwin is probably more of a prophet to his liking than Isaiah or Habbakuk. He accepts the law of the survival of the fittest. He starts from that as the most authentic revelation of the will of the Great Invisible. It colors all his thinking; it dominates his policies. If it be the will of God that the fittest should survive, then surely the first duty of man is to help in securing the survival of the fittest, the elimination of the unfit. But who are the fittest to survive? The answer is written in capitals all over the open page of the planet. The fittest, as proved by the scientific test of survival, are the English-speaking folk. All over the world they have proved and are daily proving their superior capacity in the struggle for existence. Spaniard and Portuguese, Dutchman and Frenchman, had the start in the race; but one by one all have been distanced by the Anglo-Saxon.

THE MISSION OF THE RACE.

The Norseman first discovered the American continent, the Italians gave it its name, and showed the

Old World the way to the New. The Dutch colonized New York, the French occupied the mouths of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, and the Spaniards held the Pacific Coast, while the Russians annexed Alaska. To-day, from Nova Scotia to San Francisco, from Behring's Sea to the Gulf of Mexico, the English-speaking man is supreme. Mexico and South America are honeycombed with Anglo-American agencies. Australasia has fallen as the golden fruit of Hesperides into the lap of the Briton. In India, 300,000,000 Asiatics, whose civilization and culture were hoary when our ancestors stained themselves with wood and offered human sacrifices in the recesses of their forests, acknowledged the supreme authority of the Englishman. And in South Africa, black and boer alike admit that the sovereignty of the continent will ultimately be vested in those who speak the tongue of Shakespeare and of Milton. Everywhere, therefore, there are the manifest and unmistakable signs of the ascendency of our Imperial race.



THE HON. CECIL J. RHODES.

PEACE, LIBERTY AND JUSTICE.

But it would do Mr. Rhodes an injustice to represent him as the mere worshipper of accomplished fact, the subservient devotee of material achievement. He asks himself, not merely what race is manifestly proving itself best fitted to survive; he also asks which race is it that represents that which is best worth preserving for the improvement of mankind? And here, again, Mr. Rhodes arrives at the same conclusion. For, clearly, as the ultimate destiny of our planet is manifested in the progressive conquest of the globe by English-speakers, it is not less clearly revealed—not in Mosaic tablets of stone but in the living pages of contemporary history—that of all the nations, the English-speakers possess the secret of the salvation of the world. First and foremost, Mr. Rhodes sees in them the principle of individualism as opposed to militarism. Conscription, universal military service, is as alien to their instinct as it seems natural to the nations of the Continent. On occasion, as the Great Rebellion showed, the freest of Republics can levy millions of armed men, but when the war is ended the soldier returns to the plough, or to his smithy; the sword is beaten into a ploughshare, and the spear into a pruning-hook, and a whole continent is kept in peace by a standing army of 25,000 men.

Next, to Mr. Rhodes the English-speaker stands as the foremost of those who believe in Freedom. Representative government, if not the original discovery, has been the most conspicuous glory of our race. But it is not a liberty that means license, for together with his devotion to freedom the English-speaking man has ever preserved a deep imbred reverence for law and justice and order. Hence, although we may not have the polish of the French, the science of the Germans, or the arts of the Italians, Mr. Rhodes sees, in the race which he represents, peace, liberty, and justice, the providential instruments for the betterment of the world.

"CHOSEN PEOPLE" VERSUS "AMORITES."

It is the old Hebrew idea. Mr. Rhodes has no more doubt of the Divine mission of the English folk than had Joshua of the Divine call of ancient Israel. And the same idea working out the same logical corollaries leads him to regard the Portuguese of Africa, a miserable mongrel race that has grafted all the vices of Europe upon all the bestiality of the savage, very much as Caleb the son of Jephunneh regarded the Hittite and the Amorite of the land of Canaan. No argument will ever convince him that the Ruler of this Universe intended the choicest portions of His work to be infested forever by Portuguese or pygmies.

Hence, looking all round him with comprehensive gaze, Mr. Rhodes has arrived at the conclusion, which he probably seldom or never states even to himself in set terms, that if there be a God who rules over the nations of men and concerns Himself in the destinies of mortals, then it is impossible to serve Him better than by painting as much of the map British red as possible, and assisting, so far as may be possible, in facilitating the survival of those whom Milton called "God's Englishmen," and the elimination of the unfits in the shape of Portuguese, savages, and other residual refuse of the human race.

THE KEY TO HIS POLICIES.

Not that Mr. Rhodes bears even the Portuguese any ill-will. His scientific temper saves him from that temptation. He regards them as the engineer regards a reef of rock or shifting quicksand at the mouth of a harbor. They are matter in the wrong place, whose removal is necessary in the higher uses of the world.

This is the key to all the policies of Mr. Rhodes. Whoever fails to grasp the distinctively religious nature of Mr. Rhodes' conception of the universe will fail to understand him, as completely as did those short-sighted politicians who denounced him as an Africander enemy of the Empire, or those still more bat-eyed Solons who saw in the great amalgamator only a man with a preternatural Midas-like gift of turning everything he touched into gold.

It was probably this element in Mr. Rhodes which made him so great a friend of Gen. Gordon's. Gen. Gordon made his acquaintance when in Basutoland, and when he accepted his last famous mission to Khartoum he telegraphed to the Cape to ask Mr. Rhodes to accompany him to the Soudan. Mr. Rhodes had just undertaken the duties of Treasurer-General and could not leave the Cape, otherwise he would have attempted to follow his friend to the beleaguered city.

HIS SUBSIDY TO PARNELL.

It was the same passionate faith in the possible destinies of the British Empire which led him to make his much-talked-about donation of £10,000 to Mr. Parnell. Mr. Rhodes, like all those who advocate Home Rule, not from despair but from faith in the future, regarded the proposal to expel the Irish members from Westminster with unfeigned alarm and indignation. No consideration would have induced him to lift a finger to support the Bill which bore so fatal a poison concealed in its provisions. Yet he realized from the first that it was indispensable to give Ireland Home Rule if the Empire was to be preserved. Only by decentralization can Imperialism survive in this day of democracy, in the home of our self-governing race. After the Bill was wrecked and a Unionist Administration was installed, he was confidentially assured that Mr. Parnell was by no means anxious to have the Irish disfranchised of the empire.

He at once opened up communication with the Irish leader, and on obtaining from him the most explicit assurances in writing of his agreement with Mr. Rhodes' views on the subject of the detention of the Irish Members, he gave Mr. Parnell £10,000, to be used for the good of the Irish cause. The transaction was perfectly fair and above board. The concession of Home Rule was, in Mr. Rhodes' opinion, essential for the federation of the Empire. But he could not support the Home Rulers until he was satisfied that they would work with him for the maintenance of the Empire, instead of endeavoring to cut the painter and destroy the Union. Mr. Parnell, recognizing this, freely gave the requisite assurances, and Mr. Rhodes then gladly subsidized the Irish Exchequer. So little was Mr. Rhodes known in the country at the time, that there were many who believed the £10,000 had been given solely to buy the Irish vote for the Charter for the British South African Company!

MR. GLADSTONE'S "TAXED REPUBLIC."

During Mr. Rhodes' recent visit to England, he had an opportunity of explaining to Mr. Gladstone why it was that he opposed the Home Rule Bill of 1881. Mr. Rhodes said bluntly that he regarded the Bill with abhorrence because it rendered separation inevitable. Mr. Gladstone dissenting, inquired how? "Because," said Mr. Rhodes, "you would by that Bill have made Ireland a taxed Republic." "A taxed Republic!" cried Mr. Gladstone. "Yes," remorselessly continued Mr. Rhodes, "a taxed Republic, taxed to the tune of four millions a year, without a single vote in the distribution and control of the colossal tribute. The Romans found it impossible to tax their municipalities when they had no representation, but Rome in her haughtiest days never ventured to ask for so gigantic a tribute from those to whom she conceded self-government but denied representation. The effect of such a measure would have been to have compelled every patriotic Irishman to have made the concession of Home Rule the starting point for an agitation against taxation without representation—an agitation in which every one who, like myself, believes in the fundamental principle of free governments, would have been compelled to join. No; the day of taxed republics without representations in the taxing chamber has gone by for ever." Good honest words these, with a stout heart and sincere conviction at the back of them, thoroughly characteristic of the man and the faith that is in him.

RHODES' IDEAS ARE AMERICAN.

Mr. Rhodes' political ideas are all American. The federal idea he usually calls the American idea, and to him Home Rule for Ireland is chiefly important because it will open the door to the Americanization of the British Constitution. He would give Ireland and every other English-speaking community in the Queen's dominions Home Rule as in the States. He would allow each of them almost unlimited freedom to manage their domestic affairs as they pleased. He distinctly affirms that he would regard the establishment of slavery—to take a crucial test—as a matter entirely within the competence of each self-governed community. On this point it is possible a closer study of the American experiment may convince him that it is possible to carry the doctrine of State rights too far.

A MAN OF IMPERIAL MOULD.

Mr. Rhodes is an indomitable man. The supreme characteristic of the English race, which Mr. Gladstone defined the other day as that of a clear perception of a practical end and a resolute persistence in using the most effective means of attaining it is also the supreme characteristic of Mr. Rhodes. He has a keen sense of political proportion. He is busy just now in South Africa—South Africa which is the very keystone of the arch of the Imperial future—but when he was in London he was much more intensely interested in the fate of Sir John MacDonald at the Canadian elections than in the vicissitudes of the negotiations about Manica. He marvelled constantly at the preoccupation of such a statesman as Mr. Balfour in the petty brutalities of the coercion of Ireland. He sees, as few of those who sit in Westminster see, that our Empire is "on the make." In the next ten years it will either be made or marred. But for the most part he prophesied to deaf ears. Not, indeed, that there were none who listened. But the ordinary average society person and party politician heard him, as one hears the northeaster howling outside the casement, with a shudder. Sometimes when he was in very uncongenial company, he reminded me of an impatient Goth listening to the yammering of Alexandrian Sophists. But his presence was healthful and stimulating. Here, at least, was a genuine man, strong, self-reliant, resourceful, who knew his own mind, and who cared only for his cause. He was like a breath of the fresh pure air of the veldt in the midst of the stale tobacco smoke of a London club.

A MILLIONAIRE WITH BRAINS.

Millions usually crush the brains out of their possessor. Immense wealth tends to emasculate the character and convert the man into a mere Chubb patent safe in breeches. Millionaires, like the old knights who heaped on armor, and ever more armor, until they almost lost the faculty of locomotion or of movement, seldom have soul enough to move their millions. These faculties are exhausted by the mere effort of keeping them. Mr. Rhodes is not a millionaire of that type. To him money is but the means to an end. He would no more dream of hoarding it for its own sake than a party leader would hoard the votes of his followers. A million is a sceptre, that is all. It is an instrument of power; if you like, a weapon of ambition. But it is held only for its uses, not for itself. If Mr. Rhodes marvelled much at the politicians squeaking and scratching over the immeasurably vast destiny of the English-speaking world, to use Schiller's metaphor, like rats scrambling over the club of Hercules, his amazement knew no bounds when contemplating the aimless lives of most of the modern millionaires. Their delight in social trivialities, their eager pursuit of the baubles of fashion and convention, seemed to him as contemptible as the masquerades and buffooneries in which the baser Cæsars wasted the time given them for the government of the world. Some day we may have a Mission to Millionaires, and when that day comes Mr. Rhodes will be the chief missioner.

HIS HEALTH AND PHYSIQUE.

Mr. Rhodes is pre-eminently a public-spirited man. He is too full of his cause to have any energy left to think of himself, excepting so far as he is an instrument for furthering his cause. Even in that sense he is not sufficiently mindful of himself. At table he will eat and drink whatever is set before him, not apparently caring whether it is French cookery or stewed beefsteak. He is so absorbed in his talk, in his dreams, in his projects, that he has not enough mind left to think about his stomach. Hence, there is a story that one day at the Cape, when De Beers stock fell low and the Portuguese were troublesome, he drank—surely without knowing it—a whole bottle of yellow Chartreuse. Fortunately, the digestive apparatus of the great amalgamator seems to be as the stomach of an ostrich, for next morning early he was up and about on the parade in his flannels as if the Chartreuse had been but spring water.

Yet Mr. Rhodes, although as strong as a horse and as tough as an elephant, was once booked as a victim of consumption. He was one of the rowing men at Oxford, and one day when on the river an icy blast from the northeast caught his chest, and in a very short time both lungs were condemned as tuberculous. To save his life he went to South Africa. In the fine dry air of that Imperial sanatorium the tubercles disappeared. The disease, indeed, seems but to have been a finger-post of Providence.

THE COMING MAN.

Mr. Rhodes has the face of a Cæsar, the ambition of a Loyola, and the wealth of a Crœsus. He is the Diamond King, the Cape Premier, the President of the Chartered Company, which has added the land of Ophir to the British Empire, and he is only thirty-eight years old. Is it, then, surprising that he should be generally recognized by those who have eyes to see as the Coming Man?

IN CONCLUSION.

It is hardly necessary to draw the obvious moral of this rapid survey of the three foremost personalities in the British Colonial dominions. It is written upon every line of the record of their self-reliant careers. These men, heirs of the glories of the old fatherland, "nurslings of one mighty mother," are too much Britons to remain subjects of the Empire which refuses to admit them within the pale of the enfranchized citizens. Sir John Macdonald may carry astuteness beyond the limits respected by Disraeli. Sir Henry Parkes may be little more than a venerable relic of a famous past, and Mr. Rhodes may be as audacious and unscrupulous as his worst enemies paint him; but whether saints or sinners, these men are statesmen of no parochial world. They are of the calibre of Cabinet Ministers, competent to meet in council the sagest of Her Majesty's advisers, the most experienced of the Privy Council. They represent forces with which every one will have to reckon. The future of the Empire—nay, even the very question whether there will be any future for the Empire at all, whether indeed, there will be any Empire surviving to face the twentieth century—depends upon whether these men and their like can be added to the available stock of statemanship on which Downing Street can count. If they can be, then so far from the Victorian age representing the sunset glories of British Imperial destinies, it will be but as the splendors heralding the coming day.

The note of all the Colonial statesmen is self-reliance and independence, They mean to go their way without let or hindrance from England; the only question, indeed, that seems to weigh with them is whether they can compel England also to go their way. For they are men of a newer world. They are face to face with the immense, incalculable, and unconsidered possibilities of larger continents and nascent empires. The Colonists, fresh from the battle with the wilderness, invigorated by breathing the uncontaminated air of the bush and the ocean, have much more of the rude daring of our ancestors than the more or less over-civilized products of the West End London clubs. They are Elizabethans born in the age of Victoria. They have the energies, the resources, the saucy audacity and somewhat unscrupulous crafts of the Raleighs and the Drakes, the Sidneys and the Cecils. They are no mere barnacles on the ship of State. They represent no small portion of the furnace fire which will either blow up the boiler, or, if rightly directed, will propel the Imperial craft triumphantly through the stormiest seas.

If ever Home Rule is established in Ireland, it will be under the stimulus of the Colonial example; and if it is to be wisely worked, the great experiment will have to be conducted by an Administration in whose innermost councils they or such men as they have some of the highest seats. The Home Rule born of despair was necessarily foredoomed to ignominious defeat. The Home Rule which alone will command the suffrages of an Imperial race, is the Home Rule which will be conceded, not from despair, but from confidence in the future destinies of our world-circling Empire.

There is not an English-speaking statesman outside the British Islands, who, if he were made Prime Minister of the Empire and given *carte blanche* to take whatever measures he deemed indispensable to strengthen and unite the Queen's dominions, would not begin with conferring upon the Irish some measures of local self-government that would steady the Hibernian mind by the burden of responsibility, and sober the Celts by the education derived from the exercise of power. Ireland is the Achilles heel of the Empire. There and there alone under the British flag you have a local population which can lay the blame of its misfortunes and disappointments on other shoulders than those of its elected representatives, and there, therefore, as by an imperious and unfaltering instinct, all these Colonial administrators would begin, and by necessity they would apply to Ireland the same specific for discontent which experience has proved to be the only efficacious remedy when the local population is in more or less fretful suppressed revolt against the Imperial authority. But they would do this, not to dismember the Empire but to consolidate it. Their Home Rule would have as its primary object the establishment of an indestructible union of Ireland with the rest of the Queen's dominions. They would establish that popular content which springs from allowing people to manage their own local affairs in their own chosen way.

Hence the Cabinet which establishes Home Rule for Ireland should contain, whoever else is left out, Representatives of Canada, of Africa, and of Australasia. In these three great divisions of the Empire, statesmen have been trained from their youth up in handling, as practical problems of everyday life, the congeries of questions which are raised by any attempt to establish Home Rule. The statesmen at Westminster are, for the most part, mere tyros who have never served their apprenticeship in the political workshop in which these Colonists are old journeymen. Britain's own needs, as least as much as the legitimate claims of the Colonies, demand their presence in the next Cabinet. In this way, who knows but that the weakness of the Liberals of Great Britain in men of the first rank as administrators and statesmen may yet be the saving of the Empire by necessitating the admission within the magic circle of the Cabinet of the hardier and more vigorous sons of Great Britain beyond the seas.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

Few features of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS have been more widely approved than the selections from the illustrated comic papers of the world. This month it is found convenient to give more space than can usually be allowed to "quotations" from a very wide range of caricaturists. The first three pages of the seven devoted to cartoons have to do with the three subjects of the character-sketches. "Spy," the clever cartoonist, whose "take-off" of some public man in each weekly issue of *Vanity Fair* is usually an event of the week in London, has made a drawing of Mr. Rhodes, which he simply labels "The Cape," meaning apparently to intimate that Mr. Rhodes is the soul and life of all the affairs of South Africa. We have also reproduced, in greatly diminished size, a clever cartoon of Mr. Rhodes that appeared in the *Pall Mall Budget* last month, entitled "The Colossus of Rhodes."

The next page should interest our American readers, as giving them an idea of the sort of caricature work that is done in the antipodes. It contains several drawings from the Sydney *Bulletin*, representing Sir Henry Parkes, first as the shaper of Australian destinies, and second as an official sculptor and an official poet—Sir Henry's weakness being his literary effusions. Another cartoon on this page represents Lord Carrington tying the tail of the British lion to the tail of the Australian kangaroo, with the result that ultimately the kangaroo wags the lion instead of *vice versa*. It is a capital page. On the next appear two cartoons from Toronto *Grip*—one of the cleverest comic papers in the whole world—both referring to Sir John Macdonald. At the bottom of the page is reproduced a Tory cartoon which had a very great effect in the recent election. It represents Canadian industry as at present walled in and protected from the high flood-tide of American competition only by Sir John Macdonald's protective tariff barrier. The next page contains four small cartoons relating to American, Canadian, and British subjects. The first, one of Keppler's admirable drawings from *Puck*, represents the magnet of American business interests inevitably drawing Canada toward this country, while the strained and yielding bond of a conservative majority alone holds the maiden back. The next, drawn by another brilliantly successful American caricaturist, Mr. Gillam, of *Judge*, represents the April-fool joke that certain anti-Cleveland democrats are supposed to be playing upon Mr. Cleveland relative to the silver question and a renomination. We also reproduce from *Grip* another of J. W. Bengough's inimitable Canadian political cartoons, this one representing Sir John Macdonald as likely to find "ticklish skating" when the new Parliament convenes, his strength happening to lie with the delegates from the provinces on the outer edges of the Dominion, while the great central provinces of Quebec and Ontario have gone against him. At the bottom of this page is a bit of a production from *St. Stephen's* (London) *Review*, representing Lord Salisbury as a lay figure, with the Labor-Question infant in his arms, and Mr. Gladstone as another, with his Home-Rule pet.

On the next page Mr. Gladstone is depicted by the comic artist of *Moonshine* as trying to keep his balance, while Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Parnell are teetering on the "moral see-saw." At the bottom of the page are two French cartoons, one from *Le Grelot* and the other from *La Silhouette*, both representing the German Emperor as in a frenzy on account of the recent behavior of the French respecting the exhibition of their works of art at Berlin.



THE NEW COLOSSUS OF "RHODES."
From "Pall Mall Budget," March 12, 1891.



"THE CAPE." *From "Vanity Fair."*



Referring to Sir Henry Parkes, Lord Carrington said that he combined courage with eloquence, that he worked like a slave, and that he was born to shape the destinies of a growing country.

The nationalism of the Australian colonies would not, Lord Carrington said, impair the loyalty of the people to the British Throne, as the people were thoroughly aware of the value of the connection with Great Britain.

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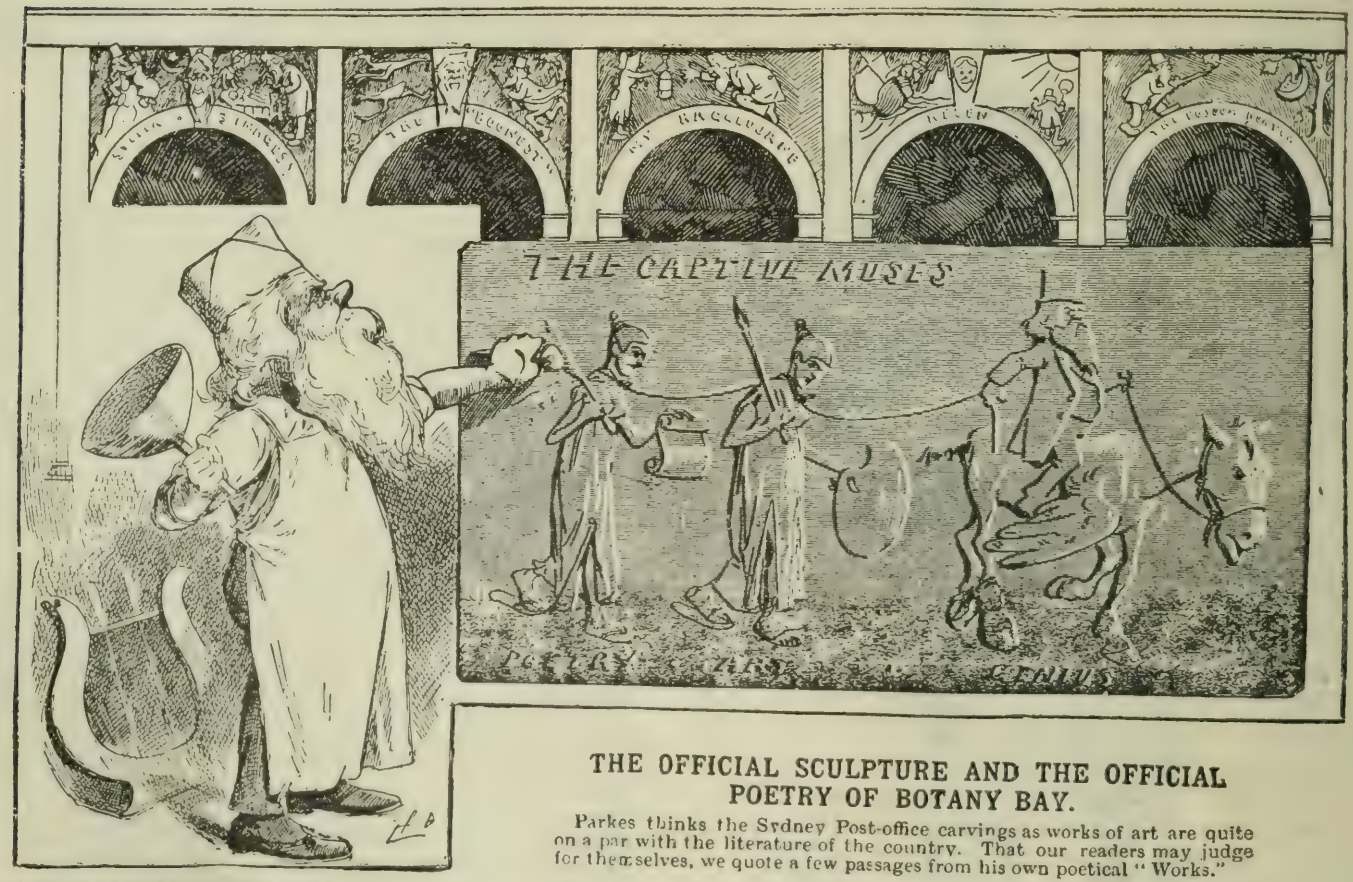
The Australians would, he said, be always prepared to hurrah for the Queen as long as——



It was necessary for England to make Australia feel that it was to her advantage to remain a member of the same community.

Ninety years the population of Australia would be equal to that of Great Britain. It was impossible for the condition of things in the colonies to remain as at present.

CARICATURED EXTRACTS FROM LORD CARRINGTON'S SPEECH.



THE OFFICIAL SCULPTURE AND THE OFFICIAL POETRY OF BOTANY BAY.

Parkes thinks the Sydney Post-office carvings as works of art are quite on a par with the literature of the country. That our readers may judge for themselves, we quote a few passages from his own poetical "Works."

"But on the Rocky Mountains' height
Eight thousand feet above the sea, love,
My Stella kissed me through the night—
Yes, darling, thou wert with me, love

Is that a bed the startled eye there sees,
Are those three children or three images?"
—SIR HENRY PARKES
Poet and Statesman.

I would not give my ragged Jane
For all the peacock ladies going,
She knows the way to banish pain—
What she don't know is not worth knowing."
—SIR HENRY PARKES, K.C.M.G., Premier of N.S. Wales, in "The Beauteous Terrorist and Other Poems"

OPOSSUM SHOOTING.

"The ready gun was raised, and, flashing free,
Fired in the moon's pale face; the wounded creature
A moment in the agonies of nature,
Held by its clasping tail, with struggling form
Independent 'midst encircling boughs; then warm
With life, but lifeless, fell at the tree's base."
—MR. HENRY PARKES, "Stolen Moments."

CARTOONS AND EXTRACTS FROM THE SYDNEY (NEW SOUTH WALES) "BULLETIN," ILLUSTRATING RECENT AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.



THE GRAND OLD TACTICIAN.

MISS CANADA: "Let me congratulate you, Sir John, on your seventy-fifth birthday. You must be weary of public life by this time, and anxious to give way to younger men."

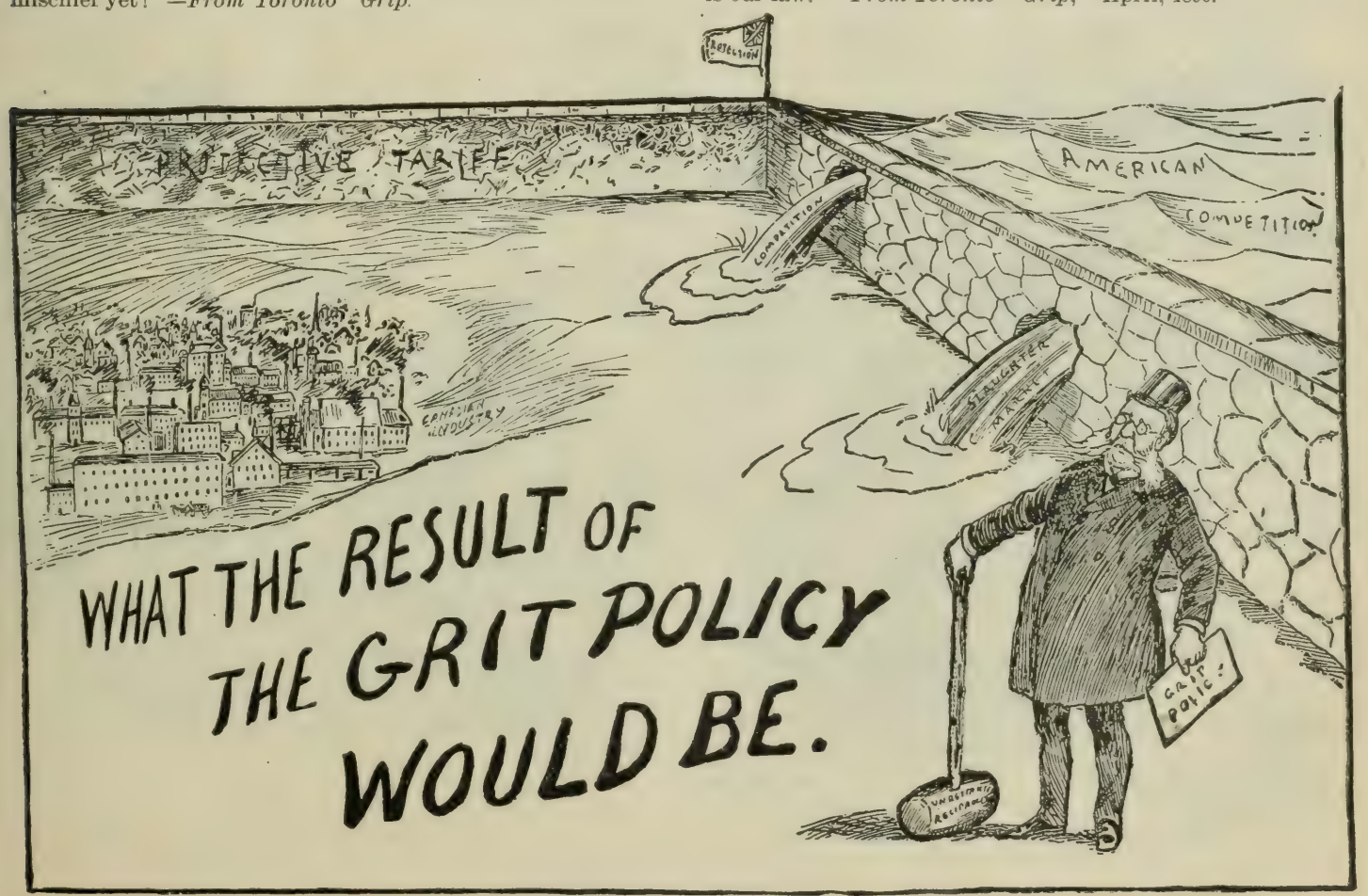
SIR JOHN: "Not a bit, my dear; I'm good for quite a lot of mischief yet!"—*From Toronto "Grip."*



GETTING INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE BOSS.

PROTECTED MONOPOLIST: "See here, this may suit the people's interests, but it don't suit MINE. You'll leave it alone; see?"

SIR JOHN: "As your contributions keep us in office, your will is our law."—*From Toronto "Grip,"* April, 1890.



ONE OF THE CARTOONS THAT SAVED SIR JOHN AT THE RECENT ELECTIONS IN CANADA.



IT'S ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME.

Old-fogyism may hold her back for a while, but she is bound to come to us.—*From "Puck,"* March 18, 1891.



HAVING FUN WITH THE OLD MAN.

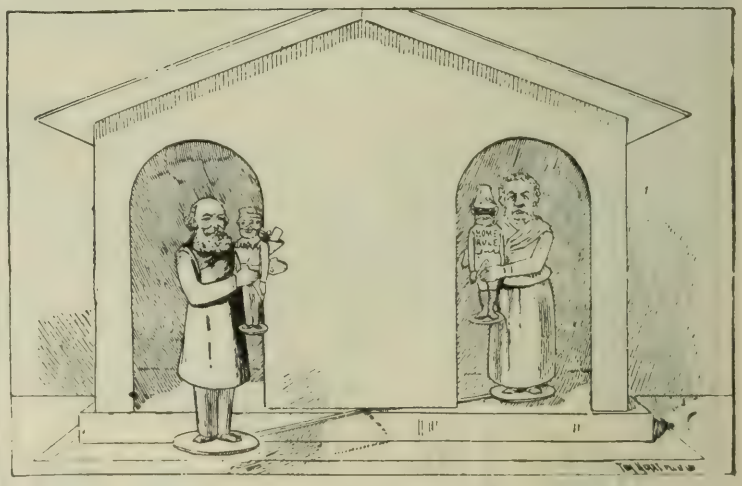
From "Judge," April 4, 1891.



TICKLISH SKATING.

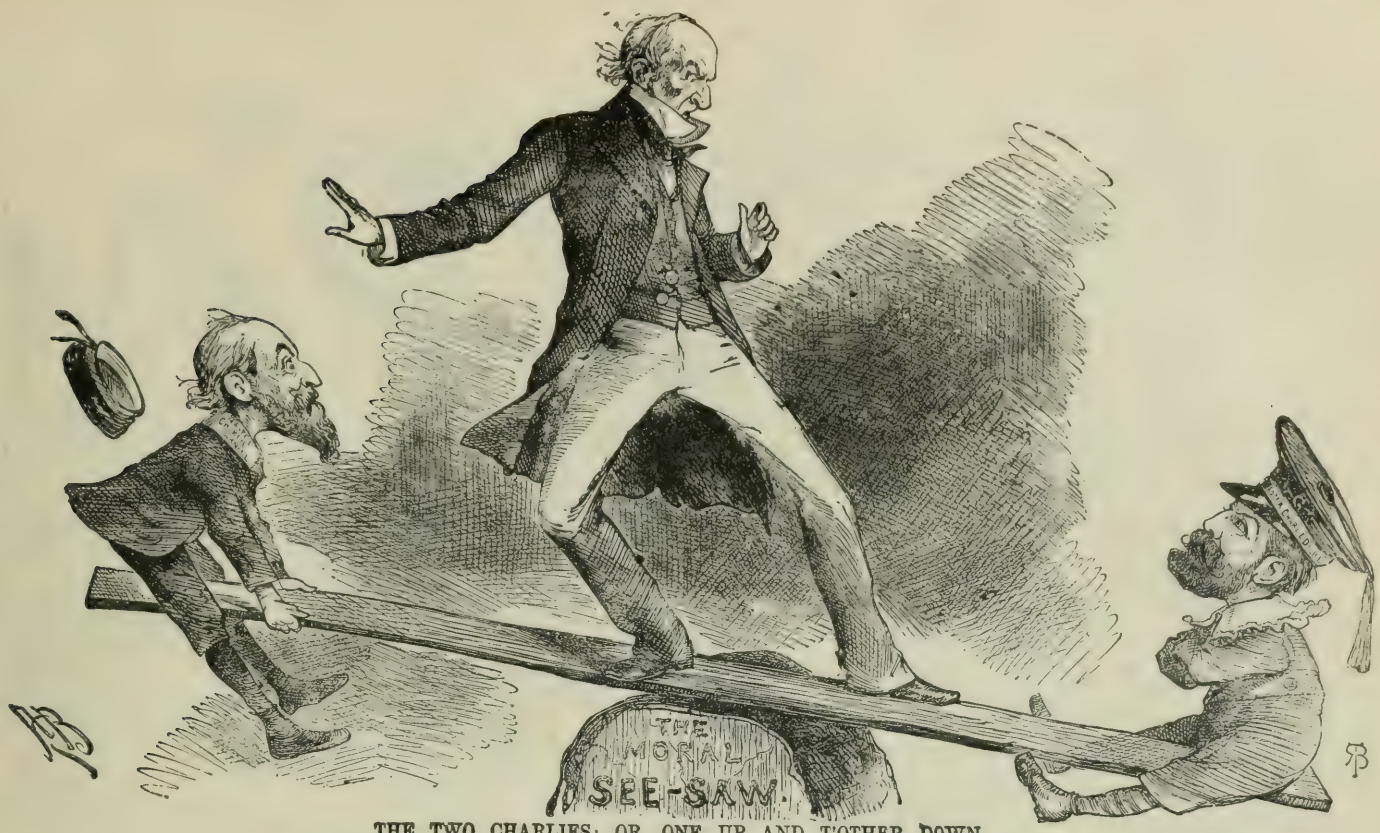
TUPPER (*General Government Coach*): "Now, then, go gingerly, and take care to keep away from the ice in the centre."

From Toronto "Grip," March 28, 1891.



SET FAIR.

From "St. Stephens Review," March 14, 1891.



THE TWO CHARLIES; OR, ONE UP AND T'OTHER DOWN.

"NO SOONER HAS THE OLD MAN BROKEN WITH PARNELL THAN DILKE BECOMES CANDIDATE FOR THE FOREST OF DEAN."

From "Moonshine."



From "Le Grelot."



From "La Silhouette."

THE EMPEROR'S REVENGE.

France and Germany.

French caricature is much more audacious than that of America and England, and we have a typical example in the cartoon on this page. Prince Napoleon, whose defiant atheism was the scandal of all good Catholics, died after receiving extreme unction, and was accorded religious burial. The artist of *Le Grelot* has not hesitated to make the scene at the death-bed the subject of his sarcastic pencil. Cardinal Mermillod, who had to be satisfied before the sacraments were administered, is represented as struggling with the author of all evil for the soul of the late Prince, which, in allusion to the famous sausage dinner which the Prince is said to have eaten on Good Friday, is represented in the shape of a winged sausage. The artist leaves us in doubt as to which of the eager rivals will obtain possession of the coveted Prince. The fact about Prince Napoleon is that, notwithstanding all the prayers of Cardinal Mermillod, who was in constant attendance on the dying man, the Prince refused to abjure his atheism or to forgive his son, cherishing his vindictiveness toward the latter until the last moment of apparent consciousness. But when he became insensible, the Pope sanctioned the administration of extreme unction, the charitable doctrine of the Catholic Church being that it is possible a work of grace may be wrought in the heart of men in the moment of death. Extreme unction was therefore administered, and the Prince received burial with the rites of the Church.

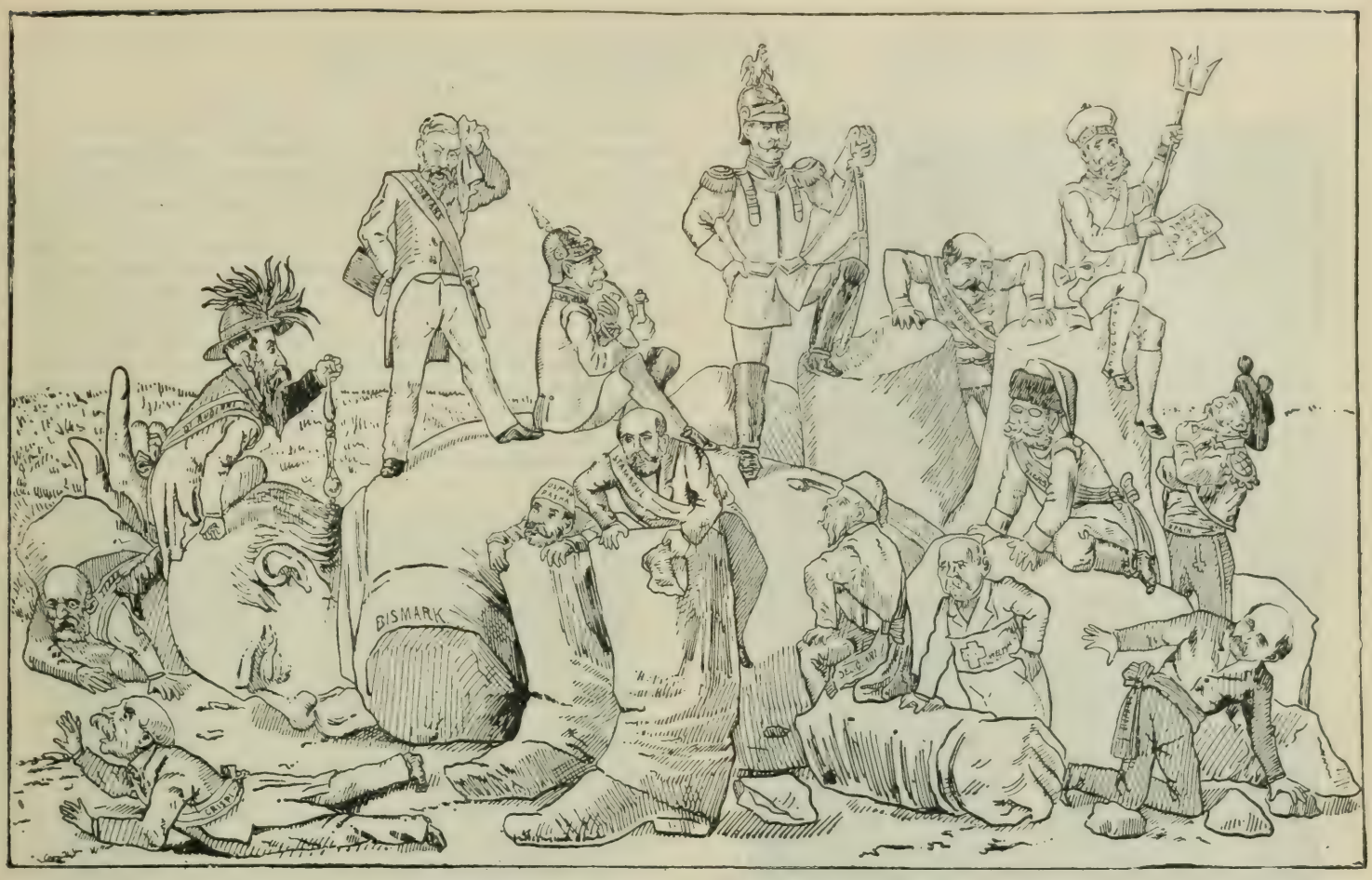


GERMAN ART PITYING HER SISTER FRENCH ART.
From "Ulk," April 3, 1891.



THE CARDINAL'S STRUGGLE FOR THE SOUL OF NAPOLEON.
From "Le Grelot," March 22, 1891.

The other cartoon upon this page is from *Ulk*, the most successful of the comic papers of Berlin, and it represents German art as standing in dignified pity in the presence of hysterical French art, whose mouthpiece is the envenomed tongue of the passionate Déroulède. This, like the two French cartoons on the preceding page, is a drawing that—better than fifty editorials—illustrates the actual state of feeling now existing between the people of France and the people of Germany.



THE FALLEN COLOSSUS.—*From "Il Papergallo."*

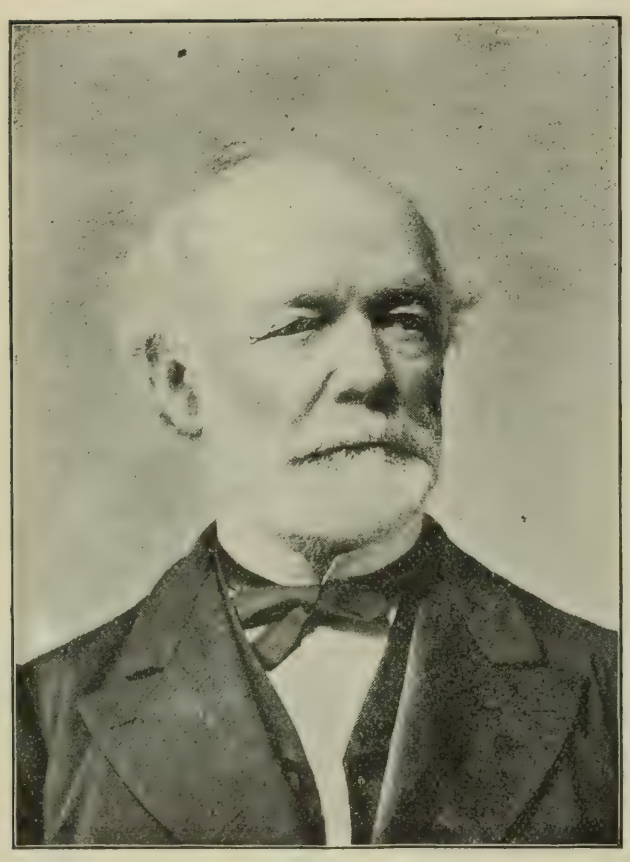
The Roman comic paper, *Il Papergallo*, presents us with a striking cartoon depicting Bismarck as a fallen Colossus, with all the statesmen of continental Europe as pigmies climbing over the ruins of that massive form. Rudini sits on his head, while Constans, Caprivi, Kalnoky, and other leading statesmen are clambering on his back. At the bottom of this page is reproduced from *Funny Folks* (London) a drawing that illustrates a very different state of politics in the "snug little island," where, instead of concerning themselves about fallen giants like Bismarck, all the active politicians are paying homage to that living Colossus, the giant "King of Labor," who sits on his plain throne with a sledge-hammer in his hand, and receives the homage of the leaders of every party.



COURTIERS AT THE COURT OF GIANT KING LABOR.
From "Funny Folks."

The interview with Sir John Gorst, published last month in THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, has had a remarkable effect upon British public opinion; while the interview with Mr. A. J. Mundella, a synopsis of which appears among the leading articles in this month's REVIEW, shows what the official attitude of the Liberal party is toward the general labor reform movement.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.



GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

March 17.—First conversation between London and Paris by telephone....Sinking of the steamer "Utopia" in Gibraltar Bay. Nearly six hundred lives lost....Connecticut House passed the Judson bill for taking the controversy over the Governorship in that State to the Supreme Court.

March 20.—Newfoundland Legislature unanimously passed resolutions against the proposed Coercion bill....Funeral of Prince Napoleon at Turin.

March 21.—Forty-eighth Oxford and Cambridge boat race. Oxfords won by half a length.

March 22.—Corner-stone of the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Chapel laid.

March 23.—Maine Legislature adopted Australian Ballot Law ....David S. Jordan, Pres. of Indiana State University, accepted the presidency of Leland Stanford, Jr. University, California.

March 25.—British government announced the acceptance of the invitation to take part in the Chicago World's Fair.

March 27.—Gov. Davis, of Rhode Island, regarded Mr. Bulkeley as *de facto* Governor of Connecticut.

March 28.—Assassination of M. Baltcheff, the Bulgarian Minister of Finance.

March 30.—Nearly 500 native troops in the British service in India were killed by hostile tribes....American Society of Authors formed for the protection of writers.

March 31.—Baron Fava, Italian Minister to the United States, recalled by King Humbert on account of dissatisfaction of Italy, growing out of the killing of Italian citizens in New Orleans....Directors of the New York and New Haven Railroad indicted on charges of misdemeanor in violating New York laws against heating cars with stoves.

April 1.—Prince Bismarck's seventy-sixth birthday....Chilian election resulted in a Liberal victory....Defeat of Parnellite candidate in North Sligo, Ireland, by 780 votes.

April 2.—Attack upon the Frick Works at Morewood, Pa., by 1,200 striking cokers. Eleven of the assailants were killed and over forty wounded....Dr. James McCosh, ex-President of Princeton University, celebrated his eightieth birthday.

April 3.—International Miners' Congress in session at Paris.

April 4.—Edwin Booth played Hamlet in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, and retired permanently from the stage.

April 5.—Miners' Congress broke up without accomplishing anything.

April 6.—New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church voted against the admission of women as delegates..... Twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic observed everywhere throughout the United States.

April 7.—Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, resigned his seat in the United States Senate, after having served in that body for more than twenty-five years....Hempstead Washburn, Republican, elected Mayor of Chicago....Justice Stephens retired from the English bench.

April 8.—Empress Frederick left England for Prussia....Harvard Board of Overseers voted against shortening the academic course....Patent Centennial opened in Washington by President Harrison.

April 9.—Creation of the Commonwealth of Australia by the Federation Convention at Sydney....Mrs. Annie Besant arrived from England....Queen Victoria appointed a Royal Commission of Labor, Lord Hartington's name heading the list.

April 10.—Fiftieth anniversary of the first issue of the *New York Tribune* celebrated....Formation of a national association of inventors and makers of patented articles in Washington, D. C.

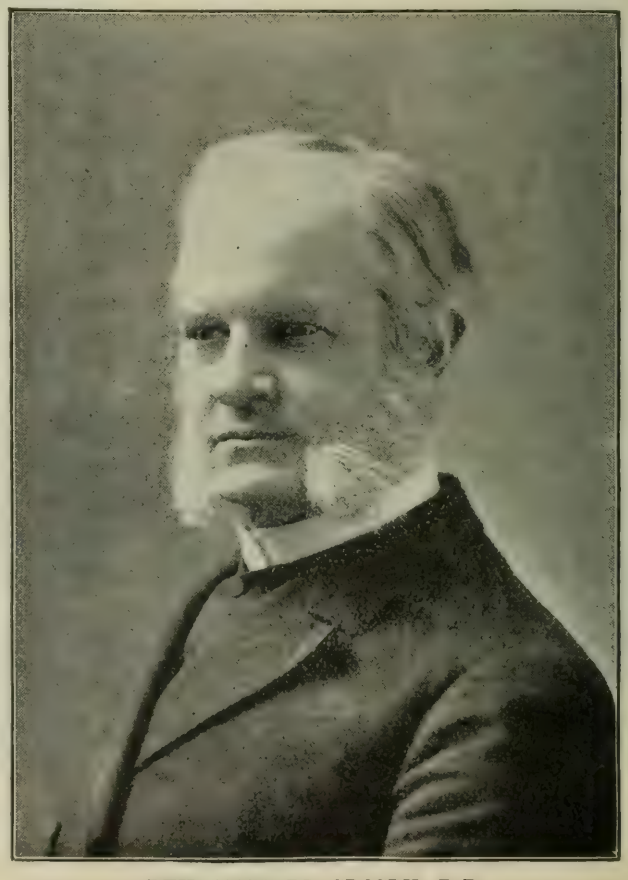
April 11.—Emperor Francis Joseph opened the Austrian Reichsrath with a pacific speech.

April 12.—Property to the value of about $1,000,000 destroyed by fire in Chicago.

April 13.—Announcement of the appointment of Enos H. Nebeker of Indiana to the United States Treasurership to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. Huston.

April 14.—*Quo warranto* proceedings begun against Gov. Bulkeley and Lieut. Gov. Merivin in the Connecticut Courts.... Commercial Congress begins session in Kansas City, Missouri.

April 15.—Prince Bismarck failed to receive the majority of votes necessary to an election to the Reichstag in Geestnünde.



REV. HOWARD CROSBY, D.D.

OBITUARY.

March 16.—Judge John R. Brady, of the New York Supreme Court....Princess Marianne Bonaparte, Custodian of the House at Ajaccio, where Napoleon was born....Edward, Count Gallas, of Bohemia, member of the Upper House of the Austrian Diet, who distinguished himself in the Italian War of 1848 at the battle of Solferino, and during the Prussian War of 1866.

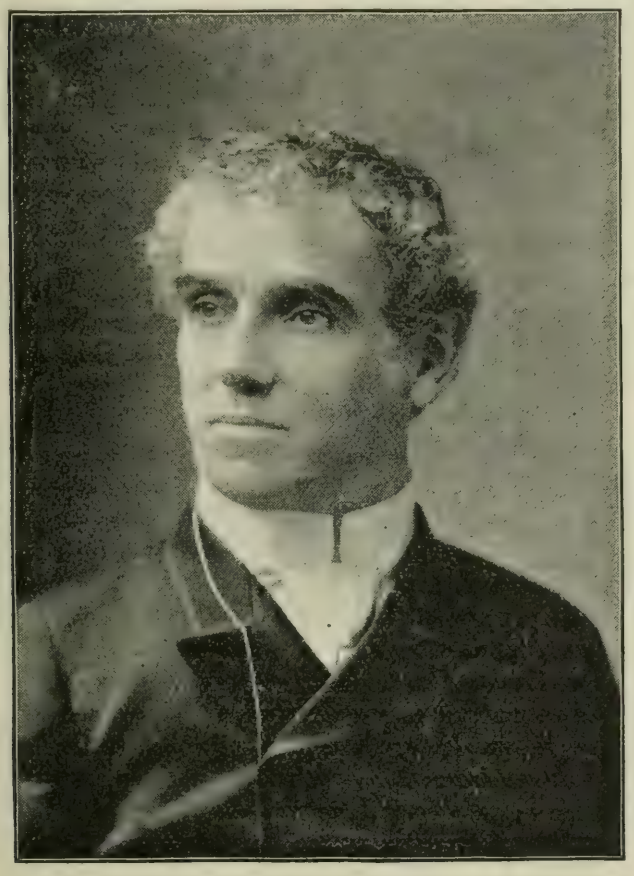
March 17.—At Rome, Prince Jerome Bonaparte, nephew of Napoleon I., commonly called "Plon Plon," heir to the dynastic claims of the Napoleon family, aged 68.

March 18.—Henry Heyes, the English baritone....William H. Hemdon, former law partner of Abraham Lincoln, and author of "Life of Lincoln."

March 20.—Lawrence Barrett, the renowned actor.

March 21.—General Joseph E. Johnston, one of the most distinguished of the Confederate Generals in the Civil War....Rev. Frederick Upham, of Fairhaven, Mass., probably the oldest Methodist clergyman in America.

March 22.—Dr. Alexander Bennet McGrigor, writer and prominent citizen of Glasgow.



LAWRENCE BARRETT.

March 23.—Mrs. Annie Charlotte (Lynch) Botta, writer of poems under the pseudonym of "Kate Lynch"....Ex-Gov. Lucius Robinson of Elmira, N. Y.

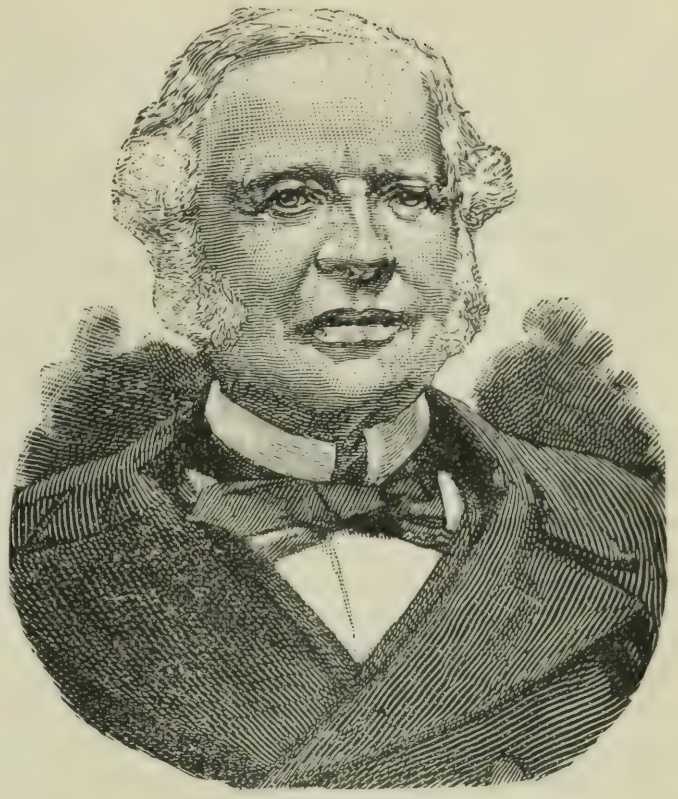
March 24.—Lord Alfred Seymour, of England.

March 27.—Charles Arbuckle, the coffee merchant.

March 29.—Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, a prominent Presbyterian minister of New York City.

March 30.—Albion Platt Man, one of the oldest members of the New York Bar.

April 1.—Earl Granville, the leader of the English Liberals in the House of Lords....Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Grinnell, Iowa, founder of that city, and one of the founders of Iowa College, an intimate and life-long friend of John Brown, Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, and Henry Ward Beecher. He was the particular person, it is said, to whom Horace Greeley made the famous remark, "Go West, young man, and grow up with the country"....Augustine D. Taylor, one of the original trustees of the town of Chicago....Col. A. S. Fallansbee, commander of the famous Sixth Massachusetts Regiment during the civil war ....Eli Z. Bruce, of Clinton, Wis., a lineal descendant of Robert Bruce.



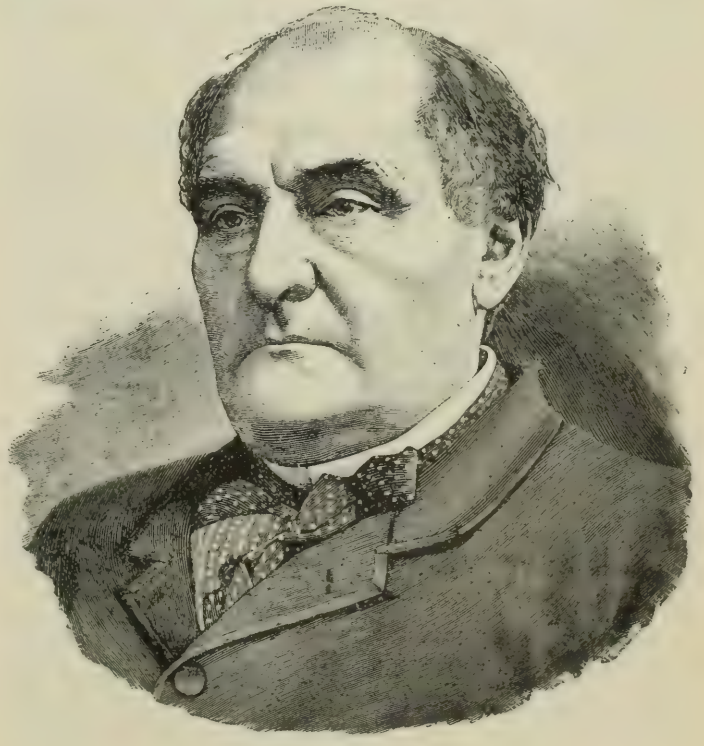
EARL GRANVILLE.

April 2.—Gen. Albert Pike, of Washington, D. C., Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite Masons of the Southern Jurisdiction....Thomas C. Baring, of the firm of Baring Bros. and Co., London.

April 7.—Phineas T. Barnum, the great showman....Rev. Edward Prime, D.D., of New York City, many years associate editor of the New York *Observer*....Russell Errett, of Mansfield, Pa., ex-Member of Congress....Daniel G. Fowle, Governor of North Carolina.

April 8.—Senator Edmond de Pressensé, of France, a noted leader of the French Protestants and a distinguished author.

April 12.—Dr. Eben Tourjee, founder of the New England Conservatory of Music.



PRINCE NAPOLEON.

THE REUNION OF CHRISTENDOM.

FROM AN ADDRESS AT BRADFORD BY W. T. STEAD.

Somewhat more than a year ago, in connection with the founding of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, Mr. W. T. Stead organized throughout Great Britain a body which was designated "The Association of Helpers." It was the object of this Association to be able in a concerted way at any given moment to obtain information from every locality in England as to any particular condition of affairs or any prevailing state of opinion touching any given subject. The Association has been able to dispense with a very rigid constitution, and is held together chiefly by a live and robust interest in social progress. Very much of usefulness has already been accomplished by it. Thus, it has interested itself in the question of literature in the numerous poorhouses of England, with the result of a great increase in the supply of good reading matter to the superannuated occupants of those establishments. It has taken actively in hand the plan of summer country holidays for poor children in cities. It has looked into the question of feeding poor children in the public schools through voluntary effort under the auspices of the public school boards. Just at present it is engaged in the collection of exhaustive information to show how much has been practically accomplished in the various towns of Great Britain in the substitution of coffee-houses and workingmen's clubs for the drinking saloon, or "public house" as Englishmen say. In a great variety of other ways this Association has busied itself with the promotion of sound moral and social reforms, and with the education of public opinion in right directions. In March the Helpers held their first annual conference, the meeting being at Bradford; and Mr. Stead delivered before the conference two brief addresses, one of which he entitled "The Reunion of Christendom," and the other "The Citizen Christ"—his idea in the first address being the union of all Christian men and women in co-operative efforts for the practical welfare of society, and his cardinal thought in the second address being, that true citizenship should carry into the political life of the community the principles of Christ worked out in thoroughly modern and timely ways. The more essential portions of these addresses are herewith printed under the general title "The Reunion of Christendom."

"The reunion of Christendom," said a friend to me; "that surely is a large order." I do not think it is an impossible one. If you mean by the reunion of Christendom that all Christians have to live in peace with one another, I admit that is an absurd idea. But I would beg of you to observe that my reunion of Christendom postulates at the beginning that the various Churches shall continue to hate each other for the love of God as much as they think it necessary.

WHAT IT DOES NOT MEAN.

To ask that they should all love each other as brethren—to ask for that would be to demand the impossible, at least without a manifest miracle. I do not propose to ask for a miracle in order to make a beginning; neither do I ask for the abandonment or even for the modification of any of the distinctive formulas or creeds or ritual of the existing churches; for is there a Christian in Christendom who does not know that a reunion as it is ordinarily understood, is utterly impossible? The whole human race might go down into the flames of eternal perdition rather than Catholic, Protestant, Socinian, and Trinitarian would abate one jot or one tittle of their fine-spun theories as to the nature of the Infinite, or as to the precise form and measure of the courtly dialect in which the creature ought to communicate with the Creator. If by reunion of Christendom there were meant the establishment of a general agreement among Churches as to the precise fashion of ecclesiastical tippets, or the exact pronunciation of theological shibboleths, we might as well abandon the task in disgust and despair. But there is no reason either for disgust or despair. These things do not matter. They are not of the essence. They have been always only means to an end; important, no doubt—immensely important—but not important enough to be allowed to be barriers in the way of reunion on the ground common to all Churches, and to many outside all churches. But for the attainment of the great ends of all Christian men, I think that such an Association might, if it were carried out in a business-like manner, do more to obtain what the Church was constituted to secure than anything I have seen in my time.

LEAVE THE CREEDS AS THEY ARE.

For this reunion of Christendom is not a reunion of creed or formula; I do not ask you to believe in such a reunion as that. The Churches will never, so far as we can see, agree to formulate their creeds in the same terms, and it would be a great bore if they did. If we were all able to say exactly what we thought of the Infinite in the same terms, it would be a very dull time, for it is only by the endless conflict and struggle in religion, as in other things, that we are able to improve and extend the area of our vision. And it would not only be a bore, implying barren uniformity of mind, but it would really not help us materially toward the end we have in view. For instance, take the formula which has laid like a great barrier reef between the Eastern and Western Churches, the dogma by which one Church explains

that the third person in the Trinity proceeds from the Father and the Son, and the other declares that the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father alone. Now, suppose—for we can at least imagine a miracle—that a certain number of mitred ecclesiastics in vestments and doctors' hoods, representing the Oriental, the Roman, and the English Churches, could contrive some form of sound words which would enable them to say that they agreed upon the abstruse and mystical question of the Procession of the Holy Ghost, what a pæan of pious gratulation would go up from a reunited Christendom! But really and truly would the several Churches be one whit nearer a real union? Every one knows that the doctrine of the *Filioque*, as it is called, has absolutely no perceptible influence upon the ordinary daily life of the average citizen. He has in many cases not even heard that such a dogma exists. An agreement to compromise on the *Filioque* would be to him like a mathematical discovery of the squaring of the circle—no more and no less. It is the same with the questions of ritual. Not only is agreement on these points impossible, but it would not be a reunion worth much even if it were brought about.

REUNITE IN THE SERVICE OF MAN.

But if the reunion of Christendom is impossible on the basis of creed and ritual, on what basis is it possible? I assert it is possible on one ground and one ground only.

What is that ground? It is the seeking and the saving of the lost; the making of life worth living for all; the redemption of mankind from evils which render impossible a human, much less a divine, life. In a word, it is fidelity to the great word, "Inasmuch as ye do it to the least of these my brethren, ye do it unto me."

"Oh," do you say, "that is not a reunion of Christendom; it is a mere co-operation of Christians for good works." But what do we mean by Christendom? Christendom is not a mere congeries of men in tonsures or in Geneva gowns. Christendom means the totality of men, women, and children living under what may be broadly defined as Christian influences. To reunite Christendom, in that broad sense, demands something more than ingenious formulas or universal amalgam liturgies. But even from the narrower point of view of the Christian churches, the basis of reunion for humanitarian ends is wider than any Eirenicon propounded by theologians.

THE TRIUMPHS OF CHRISTIANITY.

If you look over the history of the world, and you are asked what constitute the triumphs of Christianity, what are the great works of the Christian Church, for which we remember it gratefully, what do we answer? We do not say: Look at the Athanasian Creeds, the Thirty-nine Articles, or Westminster Confessions of Faith. Is there one of you, even the most orthodox, when asked, say, by an intelligent Chinaman or other person outside the Christian faith, "What has the Christian Church done for mankind?" who would point to the Thirty-nine Articles or to "Westminster Confessions of Faith?" No. You would point to the only real apologetic for Christianity which appeals to the non-Christian mind. You would point to the great secular benefits obtained for mankind by the Christian Church. You would point to the way in which the Christian Church has labored for nineteen hundred years in humanizing mankind, in exorcising the savage and the brute, in transforming the whole spirit of the government of the State. You would point to the influence which the Church has exercised in eliminating torture from the administration of justice, in the humanizing of our prisons, in the gradual establishment in the minds of all the people that the government exists for the governed and not the governed for the government. You would point to the abolition of the right of private war. You would point to the gradual recognition of the manhood of man, even though he be poor, and the claims of woman to the rights of a human being, notwithstanding her sex. These are the great things which you point to if asked what Christendom has done for the world. Now, the attainment of these things did not divide Christendom. I think they will reunite Christendom to-day if we can but concentrate our attention upon them to the exclusion of perilous and unprofitable matters of vain disputations.

ALL OUTSIDE ORDINARY CHURCH WORK.

If we would set about doing the work which Christ Jesus did on earth, healing the sick, visiting the prisoner, ministering to the poor and the oppressed—upon that platform all the Christians could reunite. If we can we are bound to unite, and each of us, so far as we can, is bound to do all that can be done to bring about that union. Let us be practical. As the son of a Nonconformist minister, who has been all his life a member of a Nonconformist church, I recognize to the full the immense service which the churches and chapels of our land have rendered to civil freedom throughout the world. Far be it from me to ask that any member of any church or chapel should intermit for a single moment the altruistic activities which he or she is engaged in his own little Bethel. I wish that we had only more little Bethels than we have now. I am not here to propose to found a new church. It is because I believe sufficiently in the churches and chapels of our land, and in those who are outside chapels of our land, but who are sincere Christians in their works if not in their creed, that I am here to-day. I recognize fully and frankly that the majority of the good people, meaning those who will take trouble and spend time in doing good to their neighbors, are mostly found in the churches and chapels. Yet, while I ran rapidly over the list of some of the great works which Christianity has done for mankind, did it occur to you how few of these glorious achievements constitute any part of the recognized work of the Christian churches to which you and I belong? How many of our churches would recognize that it was one of their duties as a

Christian church in times past to bring about the emancipation of the slave, or to secure the enfranchisement of labor or of woman? Every one sees that the destruction of slavery was genuine Christian work, because it is done. But when the reform is in the making and the struggle is hot and fierce, oh, then you say it is in the region of party politics and we cannot interfere!

I'm willin' a man shed go tollable strong
Agin wrong in the abstract, fer thet kin' of wrong
Is allus unpop'lar and never gits pitied,
Cos it's a kind of a wrong no one ever committed.

But when the wrong ceases to be abstract, becomes concrete and real, a palpable entity that has to be faced and fought, then too many good Christian people cry: "We can have nothing to do with it. That belongs to the kingdom of this world. Our business is with the kingdom of Heaven." I have been so sick of that kingdom of Heaven. As if the kingdom of Heaven only related to the other side of the grave, to the great To-morrow, whereas our work is of to-day. If we would but look our duty straight in the face, and try to do it here and now, we might do a great deal more toward establishing as a present-day fact the kingdom where God's will would be done on earth as it is in Heaven. This might be done without any breakage of ecclesiastical machinery.

THE CHURCH AND STRIKES.

I will give an instance of what I mean. There is nothing about which the Catholic Church has more reason to be proud than the way in which it laid a civilizing hand upon the savagery of the barbarians who overran Europe. I hope that you will not run away with the idea that because I recognize the good that is done by the Catholic Church, therefore I am a Jesuit in disguise. But when I look a thousand or so years back, and see the great work which was done by the Catholic prelates in those days, and I look round now and ask, What is our church doing, the church of our land, which is not one but many, which if it is ever to be powerful must be one and not many—what is it doing to check the misery of these wars which are being waged on every side? I mean the war of Capital and Labor. I know this question is regarded by many good people with blank amazement. It is because I think I know the churches better than these people that I believe the churches could do a great deal of good in this matter. I do not think that the churches, one and all, or any of them, should rush off-hand into any lock-out or strike and say that wages should or should not be reduced or raised. I think that a church or churches which tried to do any such thing should be taken in charge by the first policeman and run into Bedlam. But this is what I think the church could do, if the church were not cut up into dozens of sections, each more intent upon paddling its own canoe than upon the service of man. I take the Scotch railway strike.

THE SCOTCH RAILWAY STRIKE.

If there is any country in the world in which religion is recognized it is in Scotland. You have three churches, all Presbyterian and all professing to obey Christ. At the beginning of this year and the end of last there was a great dispute between the railway directors on the one side and the railway employees on the other. That strike lasted for many weeks, it entailed a loss of more money than all the Scotch churches subscribe in the year to foreign missions, it led to some little rioting and to a great deal of evil speaking, and it let loose in large sections of the community all of those evil passions which Christianity exists to abolish. Now I ask you if, when that strike was seen to be imminent, there had been a Christian church which realizes its duty to the State, could that church not have intervened? I am certain that in the old days, when Scotland was Catholic, the Church would have tried to intervene. But you may say, How? Whenever employers and employed can settle their disputes between themselves the churches have no need and no right to interfere, but when they don't settle it among themselves, and the whole community suffers in consequence, the churches have a right and a duty to try to effect a peaceful settlement. In the present instance, supposing that the Moderators of the three Assemblies of the Presbyterian Churches of Scotland, and the chiefs of the Catholic and Episcopal Churches, the Chairman of the Congregational Union, and one or two more had agreed to meet together in Edinburgh or Glasgow, and had said to each other, "Here is a great disaster about to befall this nation; can we do anything to avert the misery and sin which will inevitably ensue?"—I think that if these half-dozen leaders of Scotch Christendom had drawn up an appeal to the Christian people of the four towns of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen, to meet in the largest church in their towns for the purpose of electing three or four of the wisest and most God-fearing men in each town, they could have created a Board of Peacemakers which would have been able to settle the dispute.

A BOARD OF PEACEMAKERS.

This Board would have been able to go to the directors on the one side and the employees on the other and say, "Can you not settle your differences without quarrelling?" Each side would have said most probably, "I will, but the other won't." Then the Board of Peacemakers could have selected the wisest of their number to act as a committee to see how far they really differed, and whether or not some arrangement could have been arrived at. In the negotiations that would have ensued the disputants would probably have come down to what might be described as an irreducible minimum about which they could not agree. Of twenty things in dispute seventeen would probably be settled by mutual agreement, but three would remain. Then comes the question, what could they do with those three? I think when you had settled seventeen out of twenty, and only three were left, that if the Board of Peace-

makers representing the Christian conscience of Scotland had gone to the disputants, and said, "Will you, or will you not, agree to refer the irreducible minimum still in dispute to the arbitration of some one whom you can both trust?"—whichever side said, "No, we won't," then that Board could have used against the side that would not give in that moral excommunication which could still be wielded by our Christian churches if they had faith. After that the strike would not have lasted a week. That is what might have been done if the Churches of Scotland had been united; but the Christian churches divided were as powerless as if they had been corpses in the grave. If there are infidels among us to-day, it is because Christians have no faith, because they don't believe enough in their Divine mission to put it to the test. What I have been saying to you, I have written to leading people in the Churches of Scotland. I have begged and implored them to do this. I have asked them, Why cannot you do this? and they have replied, "What! Unite? Impossible! How can we unite when the Disestablishment question is burning as it is to-day?" Ah, there are other things burning besides the question of the Establishment; passions blaze fiercely, which are lit of the flames of hell. Have they to blaze forever because the Disestablishment question is burning now? That is one question before the Churches to-day!

ALCOHOL AND OPIUM IN INDIA.

I will name another matter, and I do so with more pleasure because there is some one here who can speak on it with much more knowledge than I can. Do you think it is consistent with the duty of a Christian State supported by the votes of Christian men to use its Imperial power in order to demoralize native populations? Do you think that it is right for men whom you and I pay and send out, armed with the strength of the mandate of Christian England, to govern districts of India, to allow them, in order to increase the revenue of India, to plant grog shops and opium shops in the midst of a population who, but for this action, would largely have been free either from drink or from opium? I ask you if it is possible to conceive of anything more distinctly damnable than that? Yet it is not the special business of any Church to protest. Churches have got no end of things to do; they have not got time to look after grog shops in India. Do not you think that it is possible to have a reunion of English Christendom to protest against the demoralization of the native populations? I do not think there would be the least difficulty. If the facts were put plainly before the Christian Churches they would say, "My dear sir, this is damnable." Yes, sir, and some of us will deserve damnation if we allow it to continue.

What is wanted is some centre point, some simple organization, which, when the occasion arose, could summon all the churches, and those outside the churches, who accept the Christian idea of the service of man to a conference with a view to effective action.

WANTED, A COURT OF THE CHRISTIAN COUNCILLORS.

Another great question is that relating to the condition of the people, especially of the present most forlorn of the community. This is a matter on which joint action is imperative. It must be dealt with locally.

There are many opportunities in municipal life for this union against the evils of pauperism, intemperance, vice, and gambling. Both in connection with Town Councils and Boards of Guardians there are great opportunities which should not be neglected.

Whenever there is a question which appeals distinctly to the Christian conscience, then, on that question, I think you could have a reunion of Christendom of a practical kind. Thereby I hope it may be possible to constitute in the last quarter of the nineteenth century some semblance of that great power which, in the Middle Ages, could dictate to emperors and kings, which, speaking in the name and with the authority of the whole moral sense of the country, could say, "This is the will of God. It is your duty to obey!" I beg of you to disassociate this great conception from my own petty personality; judge it on its own merits. For if it is but begun and worked with Christian faith and English determination, then long after I have mouldered in a forgotten grave, this idea will help in the saving of millions and millions of men.

The old doctrine which still lingers in some antiquated quarters, that Christians have nothing to do with the affairs of this world, that this world is only to be regarded as a wilderness through which they have to hurry with their loins girded up, caring nothing for the fate of those on the wayside, excepting so far as it concerns the next world—all that is a damnable heresy. What we have to do if we have to realize the Citizen Christ, is to take, each of us, as our ideal in all our public, municipal, and political activities, the great prayer which is the keynote of the Christian religion, "Our Father, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven."

"GOD'S ENGLISHMEN."

A citizen—what citizen of what state? I remember when I was a very small boy reading in the Bible of the kings of the Old Testament, and forming a very clear and decided impression that these kings were very small fry indeed. But the Jews, although a very small race, played a great part in the history of the world. Like them we also live in a small country, but we too are called to play a great part in the world, so great, so infinite in its widest sense, that I am often filled with awe that we English-speaking men and women think so little of our great privileges and our great responsibilities. All that the ancient Roman thought of Rome, all that the Greek thought of Athens, all that the old Jews thought of Jerusalem, we have a right to think of England, our fatherland—mother of commonwealths who are filling the world with the English speech and English ideas. We, too, are called of God to a providential mission, capable of inspiring as lofty a patriotism as ever thrilled the

heart of Jew or Roman. We have reason to be proud, for we are citizens of no mean country. But our part, great though it is, is comparatively small beside the destiny which seems to be preparing for our race in the future. In a hundred years how many people will not be speaking English in the world? In a hundred years the nations and states which will not speak English will be very few and far between. The iron resolution which makes us overcome all obstacles has led us, of the imperial race born in this small island in the northern seas, to people vast continents and encircle the world with our dominions. When I speak of our English destinies of course I include that great republic across the Atlantic, now unfortunately for a hundred years severed from us by the blundering stupidity of a king and his advisers, but ere long I hope to be linked with us again not by political or administrative ties, but with a judicial nexus in the shape of a Supreme Court to which all disputes between England and America can be referred. When I say "the Citizen Christ," I think first of the English-speaking people, and I ask how are we fulfilling our duties to these millions, these hundreds of millions, soon to be born with whom the whole world will be filled? What are we preparing for our children and our children's children? Before us lie as a race two great alternatives. The English-speaking peoples may become, as Europe, an anarchy of hostile independent nations, or we may become, as the American Republic is, a federation of friendly allied states. It is for us to choose which it is to be.

THE ISSUES OF WAR OR PEACE.

When I think of the trouble and anxiety and labor expended in the attempt to change tweedledum into tweedledee in some political party squabble, I am lost in wonder at the widespread indifference to this question, which, if it is not surely decided now, will cost your children and grandchildren millions of lives and hundreds of millions of treasure. Can we profess to lead the life of the Citizen Christ if we deliberately or negligently allow these great English-speaking commonwealths to grow up under conditions which will inevitably lead in the near future to bloodshed and strife? The first duty of the English-speaking man, therefore, if he would endeavor to live the life of the Citizen Christ in the wide Imperial sense, is to strengthen all the ties which bind us and our kinsfolk across the sea, to endeavor by all that is in us in every way to foster the idea that we are all one family, although scattered over all the continents and divided by all the seas. But if you talk to the politicians in Parliament how many of them ever look further than the next general election, which is to them the judgment day! Here and there you will find, however, men of a larger view. To promote the pacific development, extension, and maintenance of the English-speaking race, that I regard as the first duty of any one who endeavors to live what I call the life of the Citizen Christ in its broad Imperial aspect.

Now for a word or two as to the phrase "a Citizen Christ." I use it to suggest to each of you the question, What would Christ Jesus do if He were a voter on the Bradford register to-day who had to earn His living like you and me? If He were such a voter I think He would look ahead, and seeing the incalculable horrors of that International anarchy in which the sword is the sole Chief Justice, He would do all that in Him lay to bring about and perpetuate the reign of peace and law which should, throughout the whole world-wide fabric of our Empire, link together all sections of the English-speaking race in one great family.

THE REMAKING OF MAN IN THE IMAGE OF GOD.

That is the first thing; the second springs out of that. The "Condition of the People" question lies at the root of all our policies. We have got to try and realize Christ's ideal, to endeavor, broadly speaking, to remake in the image of God our brothers and sisters. There is a book of poetry which, perhaps, you know—I hope you do—which seems to me to have more of the spirit of the Gospel in it than almost any book which is printed in the English language, especially from this point of view. I refer to James Russell Lowell's Poems. There is one in particular called "The Parable," which seems to embody the aspect of "the Citizen Christ" with great fidelity. It is a parable which describes Christ coming to earth again, and what He saw when He came.

After telling how the chief priests and rulers and kings pointed out to Him that His images stood sovereign to all throughout the land, it ends as follows:

> Our Lord sought out an artisan,
> A low-browed, stunted, haggard man;
> And a motherless girl whose fingers thin
> Pushed from her faintly want and sin.
>
> These set He in the midst of them,
> And as they drew back their garments' hem
> For fear of defilement, "Lo here," said He,
> "Are the images which ye have made of me."

These last two verses embody the conception which I wish to impress upon the mind of every one here. There is no drunkard who goes reeling home through the streets of Bradford to-night but does not bear upon his bloated visage the defaced image of God. To remake him and all men in the image of God, that is the great task, to which we have to make all things bow. Party politics, local squabbles—all these things must be brought to the supreme test. How far does this help or how far does it hinder the remaking of these people in the image of God? There are some people who say that to talk about being a Christ is derogatory to His divinity. If these people only believed in His humanity a little more, it would help us all much more to realize His divinity.

OUR DUTY TO THE CHILD.

As the keynote of our policy, we may take the words "A little child shall lead them." If we have

to regenerate humanity, we have to begin with the child. Old people have lived their life, the children hold the future in their grasp. We should take care that they are well born, that they have two legal parents, that they are carefully educated, and that upon the young shoulders does not descend too soon the yoke of daily toil. Mr. Mundella wrote to me, saying, "You are going down to Bradford. It is the very capital, the very headquarters of the opposition to raising the age at which children should be allowed to work. On the Continent the law says that before twelve no child shall go into the mill. Bradford says," so Mr. Mundella tells me, "let the little ones come in at ten!" Well, I don't think that that is a very good show for Bradford. I think it would take a good many prayer-meetings to wipe out that. I am not dogmatizing about a subject on which you can speak with an authority to which I cannot pretend. I only look broadly at the whole matter, and say that what the French and German governments find it necessary to do for the little ones of France and Germany, Christian England ought to do as much for her own little ones. And I think that for my part I would take my chance at the judgment, providing the Lord Jesus Christ has not changed much since He was on earth, with a poor man who had lost faith in Christianity but had done all he could to save the children, than I would with a wealthy deacon who subscribed to all the ministries of the Church, but insisted on forcing the little ones into the mill at ten. Carry this principle out all round; begin with the children and always remember, when you are considering laws or amendments of laws, to ask how will it affect the next generation?

POLITICS AS RELIGION.

If we bear this in mind no election would ever come round, whether to Town Councils or Boards of Guardians or anything else, but if we are to play our part as citizens as Christ would have us, we should try to secure that no one should be elected who had not a human heart in him, and that he had something of a soul over and above the mere necessary care for the rates. Work this idea out, and I think you will find that voting and canvassing become religious exercises. What a revelation it made to me of the divine character of this life when I saw that even in our politics we can serve God as really as the kings and prophets of the Old Testament. If we realized the nearness of God, so that we are never alone, but He is always with us, looking at us with infinite sorrow when we oppose His will and disregard the duties which He gives us to do—what a great thought is that for the cleansing of our heart and the salvation of our soul. We never realize enough that God is a living God and not a dead one, and that He is our living Father who cares for us, and who has given each of us charge over so many of His children, and that He will require that charge at our hands. Whether it is your own children or some one else's children you are responsible for them, and their souls will be required at your hands.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

There is another great branch of my subject, the last to which I refer to-night, and alas! how am I straitened to have to speak about it, and woe is me if I do not speak! I think that one of the greatest marks of the Citizen Christ will be that he will endeavor to secure the full recognition of the rights of woman as a human being. You think that we have recognized that; I wish we had. We neither recognize it in our laws, nor in our society, nor in our ordinary talk and conversation. We have not yet learned that a woman as a woman, and not merely in relation to some man, is a human being and a sister of Christ Jesus. We have only recognized women hitherto in so far as they helped some man or bore some man's child. We did not recognize that a woman has a right to exist for herself, as we recognize a man has a right to exist for himself. I do not believe for a moment that any man exists for himself. I believe that man was created for woman, as woman for man—each is necessary to the other. But as we do not educate man solely from the point of view of the helping of woman, neither must woman be regarded as only worth caring for as an appendage of man. You will never succeed in making your children realize what is meant by religious citizenship, as long as you exclude the mothers of your children from the exercise of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. Whatever religion you and I have that is worth having, we learned at our mother's knee. I think that one great reason why the religious conception has not penetrated more into politics is because we have excluded women from politics; and when you have excluded women from any department you make over that department largely to the devil. If you really wish to reintroduce the religious conception of public life you have to bring the women in.

PRIVATE MORALS AND PUBLIC LIFE.

And if you have got to bring women into politics, I think that it would be as well to make politics a little less of a sty than some people think they may be made. Whether we look over the world and note the imperial mission of our race, or we look at the great ideal of remaking the poorest and the humblest of our people in the image of God, I think we have a right to demand that the politicians and statesmen who have to stand in the place of parents for so many children, and who have to stand as the guardians of so great an empire, should be honest and good men and men of character, that is, without reproach and above suspicion. I think that you have not only a right to say that a man who steals spoons is unfit to legislate for the protection of property, but you have a right to say that a man to whom the sanctity of the domestic hearth exists only in order that he may violate it, has no place among the law-makers of a Christian country.

WORKINGMEN'S CLUBS versus THE BAR-ROOM.

Practical Experiments in England and America.

I.—THE LONDON "TEETOTUMS."

For many years the drink problem has been the despair of the statesman, of the reformer, and of the philanthropist. From time to time the annual drink bill has brought a ray of hope to the nation, but no sooner does prosperity return, than the amount of alcohol consumed rises automatically as a thermometer in a summer's sun. That is the net result of all our ministers and all our philanthropy. While administrations come and go, the public-house remains fixed as the eternal hills. The tavern is one of the most ancient and aboriginal institutions of human society. It existed before the Conquest, and the dynasty of Boniface the Great has retained a secure possession of the throne even under the reign of the saints of the Commonwealth. Revolutions and reformations alike failed to affect this great and powerful necessity of human nature. Wherever the Englishman has gone he has carried the tap-room with him round the world. The beer bottle has become a more universal sign than the Bible, the broad arrow, or the Union Jack. As in old "Joe Miller" the Frenchman leaped for joy when he saw the grim shadow of the gallows across the sky, "For at last," said he, "we have reached civilization!" so men may recognize the progress of our race over the unoccupied continents of the world by the empty beer bottle. Successive ministers have essayed, and essayed in vain, to cope with this sturdy, indigenous plant by the pruning hooks of legislation. The attempt palsied Mr. Gladstone's first Administration in the plenitude of its power, and it proved too much for the Unionists last year, when Mr. Goschen addressed himself to the same task. The United Kingdom Alliance and kindred associations have preached and demonstrated for years without perceptibly diminishing the popularity of the public-house or seriously threatening the alcoholic upas tree of civilization.

THE NECESSITY FOR PUBLIC-HOUSES.

The reason for this is not that the Englishman loves drink so much as the fact that our religions and philanthropies have between them failed to minister to the natural necessities of the ordinary man on anything approaching the same scale as the unregenerate publican. The public-house to this day remains in possession of the advantage as the poor man's only parlor, and in nine cases out of ten, if men would hold social intercourse with their neighbors, they can do so only in premises licensed for the sale of intoxicants. As long as this remains the case, all the sweeping proposals of the temperance reformers are but wild and whirling words. The need for common rooms for social intercourse, the necessity for a well-lighted, well-warmed meeting-place where neighbors can come together and talk about their own business and interests, still preserves the public-house from all its assailants. It supplies a social necessity, and can no more be cut out of the complex fabric of English life than you can excise an artery from the human body.

THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

The only attempt to deal with the drink question on lines which recognize the necessity of meeting-places was that which is familiarly known in this country as the Gothenburg system, or the municipalization of the public-houses. Were some such expedient adopted, the whole of the profits of the sale of drink could be used for temperance and morality. The control of the tap-room would be invested in the hands of managers who had no personal interest in pushing the sale of intoxicants, and the only landlord would be the community at large, which would only have an interest in discouraging the wholesale selling of drink. Unfortunately for the Gothenburg system, it is rather more detestable to the stalwart prohibitionists than the present system, as it makes the whole community partaker in the profits of the sale of alcohol, and establishes and endows the public-house as an institution for which every rate-payer becomes responsible. However reasonable such a solution may be in the abstract, it is out of the pale of practical politics, because there is no motive power behind it. The publican, of course, detests it, and the teetotaller shrinks from it as the early Christians did from offering incense at the shrine of a false god. Therefore I have, for some years past, looked on the temperance question with apathy that is born of despair.

HOPE AT LAST.

You can imagine, therefore, the exceeding great joy with which I think I now see a glimmering of light ahead. It may not be the way out of the morass of drunkenness, but it promises well, and I have begun to hope once more. If I hesitate to proclaim Eureka ! Eureka ! to call the attention of all temperance reformers and philanthropists throughout the community to what seems to me a solution of the great drink problem—or rather the destruction of the great bulwark which has hitherto rendered all the attempts of the temperance reformers as abortive as the pecking of jackdaws on the outside of the turrets of an ironclad—it is only because I do not wish to raise extravagant expectations which may defeat themselves. It is not because I have doubt of the soundness of the principle upon which the new invention is based.

THE TEETOTUM.

I refer to the teetotum, which has come to the rescue of the teetotallers. The teetotum is the engine before which the bulwarks of iniquity seem likely to go down. But what is the teetotum ? Such is the question which I asked a member of my staff a week or two ago who brought me news of the success which had attended the establishment of this novel institution in the East of London. "The teetotum," was the reply, "is the catchword by which the new kind of temperance public-house is henceforward to be known." I asked for a preliminary report from the Helper in the neighborhood where they were established, and the result of her inspection was so favorable that I determined to go down myself to ascertain all that could be known of the secret of this promising new departure. I spent the Saturday night of St. Valentine's Day in studying the subject on the spot, and I hasten to lay before my readers the report of what I learned on that day, which I shall mark as a red-letter day in my private calendar.

THE FATHER OF TEETOTUMS.

The secret of the present discovery is the combination of an intelligently managed workman's club with the financial principle which has so extensively been adopted for promoting the sale of drink. But it would be simpler to explain how the Teetotums came into being by the report of an interview with the founder, inventor, and original patentee of this most fruitful and effective method of fighting the tap-room. About five years ago, in the street fronting Bethnal Green Museum, two small rooms were taken, by the Oxford House, in a small house above a butcher's shop for the purpose of establishing a workman's club. The members, but some thirty or forty in number, agreed to pay a penny a week to keep the club going, and to look after and to attend to it. This small club differed in no essential from many of the other clubs which germinate into existence in our great cities; nevertheless it had in it the element of growth. What that element was it is not difficult to define; it is not every club which has a Mr. Buchanan, the Vice-Head of Oxford House, for such was the name of its founder, as its president, secretary, or whatever title you please to give him. By degrees the membership of the club increased until it became too large for the premises in which it was first installed, and a shift was made to a larger and more commodious building. Before long it had to move again into larger premises in Victoria Park Square, and the name of the University Club is now a household word, and with a membership of 1,100 men, 150 lads, 500 women, and 300 children constitutes one of the brightest and most hopeful features in East-End life. The University Club is, of course, much more than an ordinary workingman's club.

A little chapel occupies the centre, while below it stands the Co-operative Stores, which have been established by the members for the supply of their needs. A Provident Medical Dispensary occupies a position immediately below the chapel, while behind rise the buildings which are devoted to recreation and instruction. It is a small polytechnic in its own way, with a large hall, large lecture-room, reading-room and library, card-room, billiard-rooms, bath-rooms. lavatories, barber's shop, book shop, refreshment bar and any number of class-rooms, in which as many as thirty different societies, classes, or funds hold their meetings during the week. There is a Young Men's Institute and also a Co-operative Cabinet-makers' Society on the premises. The latter is doing an excellent but up-hill work. The goods produced by it are good, but great difficulty is found in finding a sufficient outlet for them. When I visited the Club on Saturday night it was a perfect hive of human activity. Adjoining the Club, and in communication with it, is Mr. Buchanan's private residence, a by no means insignificant feature in considering the causes of the exceptionally successful career of the Institution.

The University Club is self-supporting, and has been so ever since it started—*i.e.*, its income meets its current expenses, thus giving an actual proof that a Workingman's Social Club can support itself without the sale of beer, for no alcoholic liquors are allowed on the premises, though the membership is by no means confined to total abstainers. Mr. Booth, in his admirable book on East London, speaks of the University Club as being more strictly a Workingman's Club than any in London. He calls it also the least ambitious, its motto being "A People's Palace with the People's Pence."

After five years' experience in Bethnal Green, Mr. Buchanan came to the conclusion that the extension of such institutions as the University Club throughout London was a most desirable thing, but while he had proved beyond doubt that such a club could be made self-supporting, he had by no means discovered where the necessary capital was to come from for the purpose of adapting buildings, fitting up and furnishing premises, and similar initial expenses inevitable to such an undertaking, but impossible for the workingman to find. Mr. Buchanan felt, and rightly felt, that if the work was to be general and permanent it must be made to pay, and not made to depend upon the bounty of any human being. He turned to his opponents, the public-houses and drinking-clubs, and they led him to the solution of the problem—Who finds the capital for starting these establishments? In the majority of cases it is found by the large brewers or dealers in beer, who give them a start on condition that they sell their beer only. These are called "tied houses," or "tied clubs." On thinking the matter over, the humorous idea occurred to Mr. Buchanan, Why not apply the idea of tied houses to the tea-trade? Why should not tea-growers or tea-dealers provide comfortable houses for the public who drink their produce as well as brewers? and, being connected with the tea-trade, he induced some friends in the trade to give his idea a trial. His scheme was to endeavor to combine the brightness of a Continental café and restaurant with the advantages of the University Club, or, in other words, to start an establishment for the supply of cheap and good food for mind and body. To the restaurant where good tea in a cup would be a specialty, a tea-counter for the supply of the same tea in packets was to be attached. Thus we have the combination-club, restaurant, tea-counter—the two former to support themselves, the latter to give a fair profit. In casting about for a name for his new institutions, Mr. Buchanan decided to call them by the catch title of Teetotum. The name is catching, and has caught on, although it is about as meaningless as teetotal. Already four have been opened: one at Shoreditch, one at Whitechapel, one at Commercial Road, and one at Ratcliff. They have been established at an average cost of, say, £2,000 each, and are so far fully realizing the expectation of their founder, inasmuch as it is probable, or we may say certain, that they will pay their way in the first year.

I visited the Teetotum in High Street, Shoreditch, one Saturday night, and was delighted with what I saw going on there. Down-stairs any one may enter as freely as into a Lockhart's or Aerated Bread Company's place, and order whatever refreshments he requires. There is tea, coffee, and cocoa, soups, meats, puddings, vegetables, etc., with the ordinary buns, etc., the only difference being that in addition to the supply of beverages, tea and sugar are sold as in an ordinary depot.

The place is bright, clean, well warmed and lighted, but does not differ materially from the ordinary café excepting in the addition of the tea-shop. The distinctive features of the institution are only visible when you leave the ground-floor and go up-stairs. You cannot, however, enter these precincts unless you are a member of the club, paying two pence a week, or introduced by a member who buys you a ticket, costing a penny on every day excepting Saturdays, when it is two pence, and when there is an entertainment. Up-stairs you find a commodious set of apartments where members of the club—who in this Teetotum numbered about 600—can have their meals in comparative privacy, can lounge in the well-warmed smoking-room, or read the papers in the news-room. There are also class-rooms which can be used by students; chess and draught-rooms, and a spacious billiard-room, where billiard-tables and bagatelle-boards are provided for those who care to pay for them.

THE THEATRE OF THE TEETOTUM.

In addition to this there is a hall which will hold 500 people, with a stage at one end, from which addresses are given on Sundays and performances on Saturdays. That night the University Club Dramatic Society was playing a comedy to an interested audience, many of whom were smoking, but all of whom were quite quiet and attentive. After the comedy there was a concert, which seemed to afford great entertainment to the audience. Women and children were present, and no objection could be taken to anything that was in the performance. The difference from the sing-song of a few years back, where obscenity vied with idiocy in producing a hideous amalgam of stupidity and filth, can hardly be realized. This is brought about, not by any direct religious teaching, but by the gradual education of example and of experience. The introduction of women to the entertainments was the first step in the gradual evolution of the present improvement. There has never been any attempt to preach at the people, or to lecture them into mending their ways; they have simply been afforded the opportunity of choosing better things, and they have availed themselves of it in a manner which fills me with lively hope for the future.

A SCHOOL OF THE DRAMA.

It is too much to hope that every workingman's club in the East of London will produce such unconscious actors as Oberammergau; but nobody who has been at Oberammergau doubts that the dramatic capacity of the ordinary man is much greater than it is usually believed to be, and as a system of popular culture the theatre of the Teetotum seems likely to take a high place. At present there are four of these institutions, but they are rapidly multiplying, and I venture to believe that before the year is out we may see some scores of these excellent establishments in full activity in other parts of London. Supposing there are only fifty, and each of them has its own dramatic club, and each dramatic club made a special study of a separate play, it would be possible by a system of exchange to have a different piece performed every Saturday night throughout the year at all the Teetotums in London, and that without entailing the cost of a penny upon the rates or any expenditure from the pockets of the charitable.

THE TIED TEETOTUM.

The financial foundation of the whole enterprise is supplied by the "tied house" principle, but the success of the social adjunct depends entirely upon their being worked by men who have learnt the art of managing a popular club, and who are willing to devote night after night all the week through to seeing that the club is worked properly. Hitherto Mr. Buchanan has found competent men who are willing to devote their nights, week in and week out, to the work of the social wing. But more are wanted, and the work supplies a place for everybody, even the greatest duffer provided he is in earnest. There is no room for shallow theorists or talkers, or popularity-hunters. To Mr. Buchanan and those who work with him the work is religious in the highest sense, although there is no obtrusive pietism visible from garret to basement. They do it for Christ's sake, believing that it is service for His brethren, and at least as acceptable in His eyes as holding a prayer-meeting or conducting a revivalist service. It is good foundation-work trying to humanize the population, which stands in considerable need of the humanities.

THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TEETOTUM.

These institutions are only in their infancy, but it is obvious, with the Aerated Bread Company paying thirty per cent., that a popular club can be made self-supporting, if once it is started free from debt. There is almost no limit to the extension of the Teetotum. As you go from room to room in one of these establishments you feel that there is the germ of a little polytechnic, and that every public-house may become a popular university. Science and art classes, magic lantern lectures, concerts, choral societies, athletic clubs, skittle alleys, drawing clubs—everything, in short, that tends to minister to the humanizing of the individual will close round the Teetotum. They are not yet open on Sundays; they ought to be, and will be before long, for there is at least as much need for a common room in which you can read and meet your neighbors on Sunday as on any other day. The billiard-rooms will be closed, and the hall is now open for religious services and lectures, and the class-rooms will be in full use.

ITS MULTIPLICATION.

I came away from the Teetotum feeling that the public-house had found a most deadly rival, and that it would require but little to convert the Teetotum into that ideal Church which would include Atheists among its Church members and run a theatre and public-house. It is at least "as lofty as is the love of God, and wide as are the wants of men." Mr. Buchanan, to whom this fruitful discovery is due, shrinks from publicity, and in an age of advertisement deprecates all beating of drums and blowing of trumpets, even when it may be necessary to call attention to such a natural method as this of the Teetotum; still the growth is there, and my attention having been called to the fact, my responsibility to my readers compels me to make it known as widely as possible. Arrangements are now being made by Mr. Buchanan for establishing Teetotums in South London, and also in the North. The name Teetotum is protected as a trade mark, and can only be used with the consent of the proprietors. I shall be glad to hear from those who see their way to taking practical steps in the direction of establishing similar institutions in London and elsewhere.

THE EXPERIENCE OF LIVERPOOL.

Many reformers have made many experiments, and some of these have been remarkably successful. Talking the matter over with Mr. W. S. Caine, who has just returned from India, he told me that when he was at Liverpool he had for seven years managed some fifteen or twenty hand-in-hand clubs, which paid a dividend of 20 per cent. on a capital of £20,000. These clubs were open to any one who paid a penny, and for that penny they had the run of the place, paying of course for refreshments and for billiards and bagatelle, but enjoyed the use of a well-lighted reading and smoking-room, chess, draughts, etc.

CAN THEY BE SELF-SUPPORTING?

The Aerated Bread Company, which has supplied a great want in providing decent places in the City and the West End where you can get lunch or tea in comfort at a moderate price in decent company, pays a dividend of 30 per cent. It is, therefore, proved that such institutions can be made self-supporting, but the difficulty is the combination of business and philanthropy. A combination of business with teetotalism or with religion has proved a failure. People are pestered with tracts, are bored with admonitions to do what they do not want to do, or to

cease doing what they wish to do, and they cut the establishment. Anything to succeed must go upon the opposite tack of ministering to the natural human wants without endeavoring surreptitiously to pin on to this duty the conversion of the soul or the transformation of the habits of the individual. It may come, but it must come indirectly, otherwise it will fail, just as the indulgence of pleasure for its own sake usually results in deadly failure.

II.—THE LIQUOR PROBLEM IN AMERICAN CITIES.

BY ROBERT GRAHAM.

The world over, there is no problem which more strongly engages the attention of thoughtful men than the conditions of life in large cities. One of the most potent factors in the question is the all-pervading bar-room; and of all the cities on the American continent, there is none where its ramifications are so great as in New York, with the exception, perhaps, of San Francisco.

The thirteen isolated colonies of pre-revolutionary days have, in the space of a century, developed into fifty States and Territories; wealth has accumulated in equal or greater proportion, and the population has increased from four and a half to sixty-three millions.

This has not sprung from a natural increase, but from a vast wave of widespread and practically unrestricted immigration greater than the world has ever before known.

The process of absorption has been rapid; the process of assimilation slow. Irish, German, Italian, Polander, Hungarian, Bohemian, and Jew yet retain in all their original sharpness their national characteristics. The national life, as developed in the great port of entry—New York—is a huge crucible into which has been dumped in overwhelming masses the sweepings of European cities. The scum at the top, the dregs at the bottom, we wait with anxiety the slow process of national assimilation which shall fuse with the old Dutch and Anglo-Saxon stock, the stolid German, the mercurial Frenchman, and the fiery Celt, and, out of the compound, present the American nation of the future.

GROWTH OF OUR CITIES.

The trend of population has been and is steadily from the country to the city. In 1850, the percentage of city to country population was 12.5; in 1860, 16.1; in 1870, 20.9; in 1880, 22.5; and in 1890, 29.12. The State of New York contains twelve cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants, and it, therefore, becomes a matter of deep and pressing moment how the great problem of the century in the United States, viz., the honest, cheap, and effective administration of the affairs of large cities, is to be accomplished.

The large city presents, in sharp contrast, colossal wealth and grinding poverty; palatial homes and squalid tenements which, whether in New York or San Francisco, Chicago or New Orleans, Boston or Cincinnati, present the same features. The question for the statesman, the philanthropist, and the political economist to solve, is, how to bring Dives and Lazarus together to their mutual advantage, and how, without pauperizing influences, the human cab-horse may be set on his feet, and enabled to draw his load without being unnecessarily galled by his collar.

THE AMERICAN BAR-ROOM.

The Hoffman House and Shang Draper's saloon are the antipodes of each other. They represent swelldom and gutterdom respectively. The one vends Champagne wine, the other Jersey lightning. The function of each is to sell liquor at a profit. Political economists say that the demand creates the supply, but, in this case, the laws of legitimate trade are reversed and the supply creates the demand.

It has grown like a fungus from a poisonous tap-root. Wherever poverty is deepest, the bar-room, alike its cause and its effect, assumes the largest numerical proportions. In "Liquordom," in 1883, I presented a chart in which on one block in Cherry Street containing ten houses, nine were licensed for the sale of liquor. The narrow quarters, the stifling rooms, and the desire for companionship are the germs from which spring the bar-room.

In 1886, I gave chapter and verse showing that in that year, in the City of New York, 4,710 chattel mortgages on saloon fixtures, aggregating close on five millions of dollars, were given, and that the great bulk of these were in the hands of twenty firms. The retail dealers are, therefore, puppets in the hands of their masters; and as concentrated, can be used in any necessary direction.

THE LIQUOR POWER IN POLITICS.

In large cities the cradle of the primary is the liquor saloon. In New York City in 1884, out of 1,002 general and district political meetings held, 633 were held in saloons, 86 in rooms adjoining or inter-communicating with saloons, and 283 in independent places. The liquor saloon-keeper is the boss of the primary, and directly controls 40,000 votes. The trade is perfectly and completely organized, and, for political purposes, levies an assessment on each brewer and manufacturer *pro rata* with the amount of his business. Of the 4,000 members of the Committee of Tammany Hall, 694 are liquor dealers; and Tammany Hall apportions the municipal offices among its partisans. Whiskey, therefore, rules New York; sweeps its streets, builds its sewers, and absorbs its taxes. It is a rich pasture for the professional politician.

The whiskey dealer is Irish, the beer seller German. Americans are not in the business. The Board of Aldermen of 1883, who controlled the Excise Commissioners, consisted of ten active and two ex-liquor dealers, four professional politicians and eight following other occupations. It is needless to say he is not of the type to make municipal government honest, cheap or effective.

THE REMEDIES OF PUBLIC OPINION AND LAW.

When it is definitely grasped and understood that this is a dangerous trade, and doubly dangerous because it is political, and that it is, therefore, to be restricted and controlled just as the sale of dynamite and opium is, and that supervision's firm hand is never to be relaxed, the citizens of New York will have mastered the first step in remedial agencies.

Apart from the doctrinaires who will listen to only one remedy—prohibition (and which is ineffective where it is most needed, viz., in large cities)—the following may be laid down as the salient points in the remedy by law:

1. Prohibition of sale on Sunday.
2. Prohibition of sale to minors.
3. Prohibition of sale to drunkards.

4. Restriction of licenses to one in 500 of population.
5. High license of tax of one thousand dollars on each license.
6. Local option for counties.

THE REMEDY OF BUSINESS COMPETITION.

It should be an axiom with all temperance reformers that as the number of bar-rooms are restricted and *closed* by statute, the liquor saloon without liquor should take its place. The liquor saloon would never have lived if it had not met a want. To meet the want in an unobjectionable way is business, not charity, but this business successfully administered would be the truest charity. The launching of something equivalent to the English Coffee House Movement or the Teetotums of Mr. Buchanan is an urgent need.

Before the ground is cleared for this remedy, it is well to note the difficulties. In England there is no "free-lunch" institution, and prior to the commencement of the coffee-house movement in Liverpool, cheap restaurants were few in quantity and poor in quality. Here, the brewer supplies a free lunch to the house which retails his beer; and although it is not well nor wise to inquire too closely into the ingredients of which it is composed, it may be depended on for inspiring thirst.

BEGINNINGS IN PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON.

Twelve years ago Joshua L. Bailey begun the first model coffee-house in Philadelphia. Its aim has been largely limited to being a cheap restaurant; that it is in perfection. It is in the centre of a crowded business district. At noon you see the merchant, clerk, and laborer seated at the same counter. The employees are women who live on the premises. They are well cared for, and the only difficulty is that they are married off with alarming rapidity.

Seven years ago a company with share capital commenced the "Oriental Coffee House" in Boston. It was a purely business venture. It had at its head a skilled and experienced tea and coffee merchant. Its first house was opened in a leading thoroughfare, and a business has been done sufficient to pay a fair percentage on the capital.

As a purely missionary enterprise, the New England department of the Church Temperance Society commenced four coffee-houses, in poor quarters of Boston. They were meant to reach the lowest, and consequently, while the rooms were warm, well lighted and cheery, there was no attempt at "style." They were rooms for reading, smoking and innocent games. But above all, they were rooms where in a free-and-easy way cultivation could be brought into direct personal contact with ignorance. There is no attempt at restaurant-keeping. The rooms are only open at night. Informal talks, stereopticon exhibitions and lectures are well attended, and listened to with intense interest. We have made of this style of coffee-house a great success, at a cost of $1,000 a year each.

SUCCESS IN TORONTO.

A coffee-house company was established in Toronto ten years ago, and its sphere of operations has steadily amplified until it is one of the important institutions of the city. The company has been so successful financially that, in addition to its series of rooms, many other places conducted upon the same principles have been opened by private individuals. In consequence Toronto has a soberer Saturday night and a better-kept Sunday than any other city I have ever seen. The success of this line of work in the thriving Canadian town is full of encouragement for those who would attempt to meet the drinking saloon with the "saloon without liquor."

A NEW YORK ENTERPRISE.

Many failures have been made in New York. The conviction has, however, never faltered that it was only a question of "How to do it." At 338 W. 23d Street, Calvary Church has a mission consisting of:

1. A lodging-house with 360 beds.
2. A free reading-room.
3. A chapel open every night for service.
4. A coffee-house and workingmen's club.

The latter—as yet an experiment—consists of three parts, the first being a restaurant, as fully equipped as such a place can be, where we feed daily 450 people, the average of whose expenditure is ten cents each. The bill of fare is varied, and the prices are put at the lowest remunerative rates. This, during the past three months, has yielded fairly satisfactory returns.

The Workingman's Club has been fitted up with billiard-table, room for smokers, reading-room and writing-room. We do not propose to cater for loafers or tramps. The membership has been made low, and admission easy. There is no limit of creed or nationality, and the only rule is that men must exercise gentlemanly behavior in their own club.

When opportunity offers, we propose adding rooms for two men, who shall always be accessible to members, and who shall be to that club what Mr. Buchanan has been to the London "Teetotums."

METROPOLITAN CAFÉ COMPANY, LIMITED.

The interest aroused by the publication, a few weeks ago, of articles and letters in the *Christian at Work*, on the question of the "Coffee-House *versus* the Saloon," has started a movement for the establishment of the Metropolitan Café Company, limited, with a proposed capital of $100,000, in 20,000 shares of $5 each. A committee has been appointed to investigate and report on eligible premises which can be obtained on the great tideway of the Bowery between the Cooper Institute and the City Hall. It will aim at being a business enterprise, but a business stimulated by philanthropy. It will be a combination of club, coffee tavern, and lounging or meeting place. If sufficiently supported, it will aim at establishing such places in all the poor quarters of the city.

It will aim at a federation of membership from each local club or coffee-house. A man will be free to talk politics in his own "saloon without liquor;" and we hope it will do something to diffuse intelligent ideas on city government, and may become a centre of as potent a representation of honest government as the saloon has become of spoils. We hope the shareholders may be largely poor men who can only take one share, but it is pre-eminently a scheme in which rich men may invest $50,000 in order to give it stability.

In the great future that awaits New York, the scheme which shall bring class and class together in mutual helpfulness—the scheme which shall substitute for the politics of the bar-room those of the Workmen's Club; which shall encourage thrift instead of wastefulness; which shall help to make universal the common English tongue, and make a sober people, God-fearing and prosperous—that scheme would be marked with a white stone in the nation's history.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE RICH AND THE POOR.

Cardinal Gibbons' Paper.

The three first papers of the April *North American Review* form a valuable contribution to the discussion of that most important of the social problems now claiming the best thought of the world—the relationship and obligations of the rich to the poor. The first paper, "Wealth and Its Obligations," is from the pen of Cardinal Gibbons. That distinguished prelate utters words which ring with truth and sincerity, and calls the unthinking to a realizing sense of their personal obligations. He sounds a note of warning, too, which must not go unheeded, if the peace of the nation and the security of the home are to be maintained. He says: "If we may believe those who stand upon the watch-towers and scan the signs of the times, a tempest of war, to which all former wars were holiday tournaments, looms big upon the horizon and threatens to whelm the world in horrors. Wealth and poverty, they say, stand more and more apart, and glare across the widening chasm more fiercely. 'While the wicked are proud, the poor man is set on fire!' Capital and labor, after severe skirmishes with varying success, are arming for the supreme conflict. . . . How imminent the struggle may be no man can affirm precisely, but signs there are which may well fill us with disquiet. The rich are daily becoming richer, the poor, poorer; luxury, high living and the pride of life are on the increase. The thirst for wealth becomes daily more insatiate; the cries of the distressed more sharp and loud and poignant."

WEALTH AND POVERTY.

"The economic conditions of the United States are fast approaching those of England. The homes of the poor are more marked by destitution and squalor; the light of heaven is being closed out from miserable tenement room and attic; flesh and blood are becoming more cheap, and bread more dear; the well-being of the car-horse is more solicitously watched than that of the driver. Small wonder that strong men, maddened by the tears of wife and cries of starving children, band themselves together, and sometimes resort to deeds of violence.

"It is high time, then, that Gladstone, Manning, and Hughes, in England, should with grave anxiety review the situation and sound a note of warning. Most opportunely, here, does a millionaire like Mr. Carnegie declare it to be the duty of a man of wealth, first, to set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds which he is called upon to administer; the man of wealth thus becoming the mere agent and trustee for his poorer brethren."

THE REMEDY.

"What, then, is the duty of all good men to avert the crisis? The answer is simple and all-embracing. Back to Christ, his example and his teaching! This is the looking backward available and practicable to all. There is enough, and more than enough, within the pages of the four Gospels to disarm at once this array of class against class. The sacred pages teem with warnings to the rich. They are the words of eternal truth. About their meaning there is little substantial difference of opinion among Christians of all shades. The bane of our times is that the voice is no longer to many a living voice, in the rush and clamor of money-getting; the sacred characters are overlaid and well-nigh obliterated by the daily-gathering dust of worldliness. Yet, the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes is right in affirming that in the Bible the spirit of wealth and of greed is oftener inveighed against than the crime of adultery or drunkenness.

"In the evening of careers of unexampled brilliancy and distinguished public service, two of England's greatest men, seer-like, lift hands and voices of warning. The conditions which have come upon that land are, it is to be feared, fast assuming shape and consistency here. Let, then, the leaders of opinion and the directors of conscience



CARDINAL GIBBONS.

in this great republic strive earnestly and fearlessly by example and precept, to avert the coming strife.

"Above all, like the French workmen of the Val-de-Boise and that great Christian socialist, le Comte de Min, let employers and employed come together in amity, with a view to mutual understanding. Let them state their mutual grievances and ascertain their mutual demands, and temperate Christian counsels reigning, the result will be lasting peace."

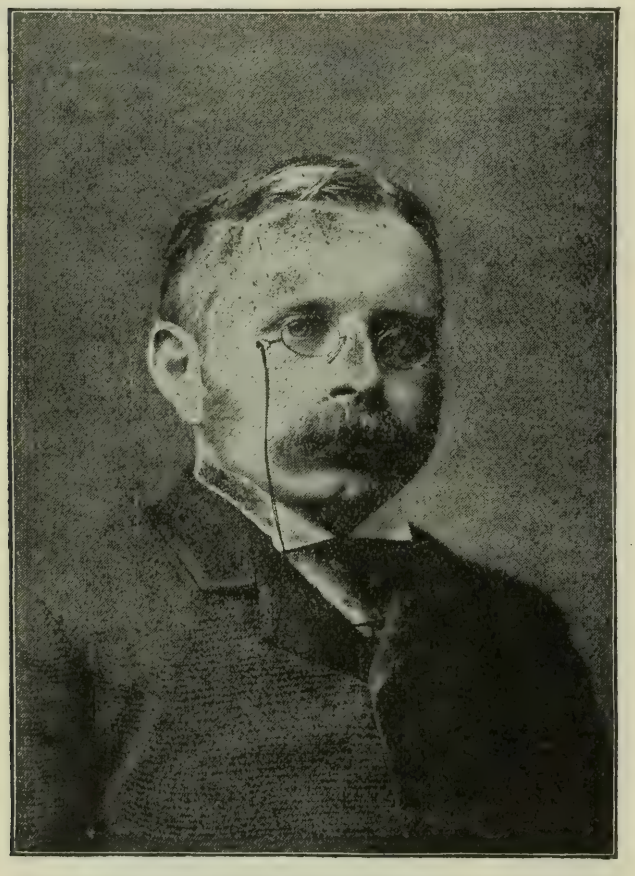
Professor Ely on Pauperism.

The second paper, that of Prof. Richard T. Ely on "Pauperism in the United States," strongly confirms the timeliness of Cardinal Gibbon's warning and emphasizes the urgency of reforms to correct the ills resulting from existing social and economic conditions. Dr. Ely believes that "reliable statistics" make the estimate of three million of paupers in the United States "not at all improbable." Ten per cent. of the population in New York, he

understands, receive aid in one form or another, and he adds that the belief is general that this is an under-estimate. "The State of New York annually expends for charitable purposes through the various institutions over thirteen million of dollars . . . . One hundred million of dollars a year must be regarded as a conservative estimate of the total direct and indirect pecuniary loss to the country on account of pauperism. A far more serious loss, however, is the loss in manhood and womanhood."

PAUPERISM IS CURABLE.

Professor Ely takes a cheerful view of the possibility of reform in pauperism. "In contrast to this first fact of the great mass of pauperism, we have the second equally indisputable fact that it is for the most part a curable disease. Wherever there has been any earnest and intelligent at-



RICHARD T. ELY.

tempt to remedy the evil, the success has been equal to all the most sanguine could anticipate. I have read accounts of many such attempts to lessen pauperism, and everything I have read has confirmed in my mind the belief that it is a curable evil. A few illustrations out of a great number at hand must suffice for present purposes. The Eberfeld system of charitable relief is well known. About 1850 an earnest attempt was made in that city to deal with the question of pauperism. At that time the number of inhabitants was 50,000 ; in 1880 it was 90,000 ; but the number of friendly visitors required had not increased. The number needing help fell from 2,948 in the year 1853, to 1,287 in 1876, or from 57 in the thousand of population to between 15 and 16 in the thousand. The city of Leipsic introduced the Eberfeld system in 1881, and in a single year the number of paupers fell off two thousand. Even England seems to have met with some success in dealing with pauperism, for the paupers comprised 5 3-10 per cent. of the population in 1863, 4 6-10 in 1871, and only 3 per cent. in 1882.

"The experience of Buffalo, in this country, has been as instructive as it is gratifying. During the first ten years of the existence of the Buffalo Charity-Organization Society, namely, from 1877 to 1887, the pauperism of the city decreased, so far as statistics indicate, at least 50 per cent. Of 763 families dealt with by that society in 1878-79, Mr. Rosenau, the secretary, was able to state that, so far as he knew, 458 families had never been applicants for charity since 1879, and only 81 were met with in 1887. Mr. Rosenau further said that, if the citizens of Buffalo would furnish the Society with funds and workers, the close of 1897 would see the city practically free from pauperism, and, he hoped, with very little abject poverty within her limits. Mr. Kellogg, of the New York Society, in his fifth annual report, claims that of 4,280 cases treated during the preceding year, 697 became self-supporting by securing employment for them, by training them in industry, or by starting them in business. During the same year 1,058 cases treated during the first year of the Society's existence were re-examined, and over 20 per cent. of these cases were *known to continue self-supporting*. Of course, some of the others treated during the first year who could not be traced continued self-supporting."

BUT THE LABORERS ARE FEW.

But the efforts put forth to cure the disease of pauperism and prevent its spread are utterly inadequate. Even the simple work required by the Eberfeld system—that of the "friendly visitor"—is left undone. Upon so-called Christians must fall the burden of responsibility, in large part, for the failure to meet and put down this growing evil. "The number of people in the United States who call themselves Christians is certainly five times the number of those who require help, while the most that is wanted is one friendly visitor to each pauper. . . . Because Christ said, 'The poor ye have with you always, some have wanted to find in that an excuse for their own neglect of conduct prescribed by the fundamental principles of Christianity. . . . . We have the Scribes and Pharisees always with us—those who pervert Scripture and make it an excuse for their own shortcomings." Dr. Ely discusses at length the causes of poverty, declaring that "Heredity and environment are ultimate causes," subject to modification or development, according to the immediate surroundings of the individual. He deplores miscellaneous almsgiving, and says that tract-distribution and preaching is a failure, and quotes, in confirmation, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the great London Methodist and reformer, who says: "I have had almost as much experience of Evangelistic work as any man in this country, and I have never been able to bring any one who was actually starving to Christ." He also quotes General Booth, who declares that, after an experience extending over forty-five years, he is "satisfied that these multitudes will not be saved in their present circumstances. . . . The poor must be helped out of their present social miseries." Dr. Ely concludes: "As we progress in real Christianity, preventive measures will be more and more emphasized. They will include, among other things, improved education of every grade, better factory legislation, including employers'-liability acts, means for the development of the physical man, like gymnastics, playgrounds, and parks; increased facilities for making small savings, like postal savings-banks, and more highly developed sanitary legislation and administration. We may hope to see the time when the practice of Christians will to such an extent conform to their proud professions that the slums of cities will disappear and be replaced by

wholesome dwellings, permitting in these quarters once more to spring up that old and beneficent institution—The Home."

A Practical Example.

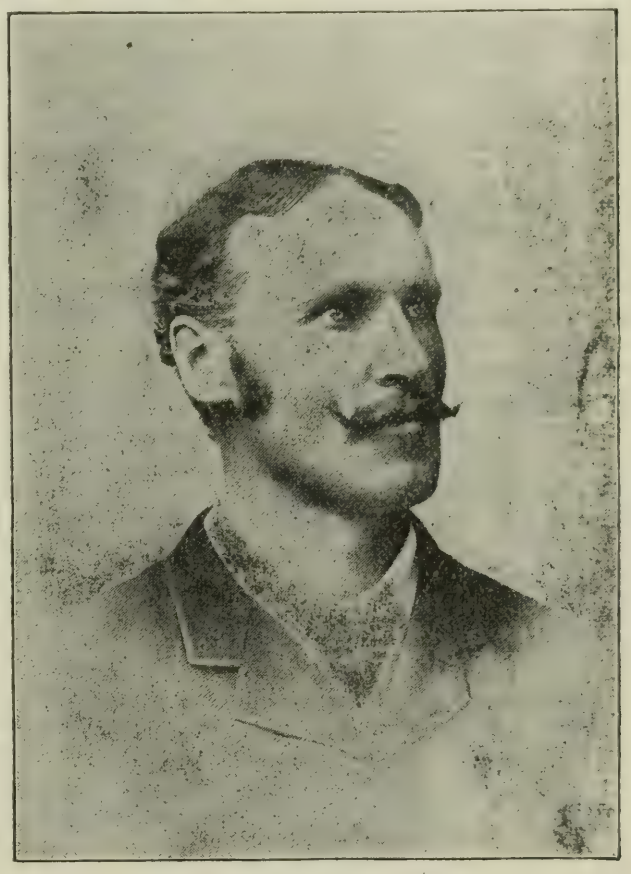
A fitting pendant to these papers, and one which gives a practical example of the happy results which grow out of a proper apprehension of the obligations of wealth by those possessed of it, combined with the ability to use it wisely, is "The Example of a Great Life," a brief reminiscence of Peter Cooper, from the pen of Mr. Lloyd Bryce, editor of the *North American Review*. Mr. Cooper was prominently a practical philanthropist, and his own statement of his object in founding the Cooper Institute, indicates how far-reaching were his plans and how thoroughly he comprehended the work to be done and its most sure way of accomplishment. "The great object that I desire to accomplish by the erection of this institution is to open the avenues of scientific knowledge to the youth of our city and country, and so unfold the volume of nature that the young may see the beauties of creation, enjoy its blessing, and learn to love the Author from whom cometh every good and perfect gift." "The success of Mr. Cooper's life-work," says Mr. Bryce, "has always seemed to me to be less the establishment of a great charity than the development of a new system of philanthropy—a philanthropy that raised, instead of abased, the recipient in his own estimation."

The Church and the Poor.

The most striking of the articles upon this subject, because it deals with a phase of the problem perhaps the least considered by those to whom it is addressed, and for the added reason that it is the work of one who is clearly authorized to deal in plain speech, is the leading paper in the April *Forum*, whose author is Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, New York. He asks, "What Can We Do For the Poor?" and proceeds to let in a flood of light upon the vexed problem from the standpoint of one who believes it was Christ's mission, and that it is the mission of his Church, to provide for those "submerged" by poverty and vice and to lift them to higher planes of thought and living. Dr. Rainsford speaks of the efforts made in the past to aid the poor, and of the increasing interest in the work, but says the results only prove that the efforts have been directed against an effect and not against the cause. "Most of the efforts put forth to-day to help the poor fail right here; they do not touch the source of the evil. . . . Any effort to reduce the tide of poverty worth making, must deal with the sources from whence that tide springs." He insists that the force must be centrifugal that is to elevate the poor—a force working from the inside outwards. And he also insists that here is the mission of the Church, not simply to relieve distress, but to educate the people, mentally, morally and by practical training, to lift themselves above their lowly condition. He says:

WHAT CHRISTIANITY MUST DO.

"I have dwelt on the need of aid to our poor; but I repeat that even if there should be an abundant supply of such aid—as there is not—radical improvement would still be impossible till an inside co-operating force among the poor themselves should be set at work. How shall we create and develop this force? No scheme that fails to provide for this is worthy of consideration. I do not hesitate to say that the development of this power of self-help, self-respect, and self-dependence, can be, and should be, the work of the Christian Church in all her branches. If Christianity cannot, to this extent, leaven the masses of the wage-workers, it has failed, and, at least temporarily, must continue to fail. The wild ruin resulting from that failure may recall the church of Christ to a field that her faithless disobedience has led her for a time to abandon. Ethical and merely philanthropic methods are good, and gain temporary success because they are inspired by men who are unconsciously Christian in their sentiments, aims, and spirit; but sooner or later merely ethical movements will be abandoned. They are of necessity doubtful about certain points, where to doubt is to cut the very nerves of effort. They are doubtful for instance, as to a personal immortality; and, sooner or later, all who enter the lists in this terrific struggle with woe and sin must realize that, if this life is all, then the goal is not worth the struggle, and human life itself is not worth the trouble it costs to make it good



REV. W. S. RAINSFORD D.D.

and keep it good. We must hesitate to advise the poor to give birth to children whose pains may be keener than those of their parents, and whose pleasures may be even rarer. This work of development belongs, then, not to ethical societies, but to the Christian church. She believes in the value of man; for in him, be he ever so fallen, she sees the spark of everlastingness. She professes to accept her master's commands as divine laws binding on herself; His words and acts are perfectly plain; He never contemplated the abolition of all poverty, but He did distinctly command that men should, as they valued His Gospel and professed obedience to Himself, draw near to each other, forgetting and ignoring those things that for a short time make them to differ. He declared that the innermost and eternal verities of our nature all men have in common; and that His followers were to make much of these, while they were to make less of their differences of possession and attainment. Weakness, failure, poverty, were to draw us to our brother, not to drive us from him; for in the prevalence of these drawing, uniting, loving forces, over the sundering and disuniting forces, lay the

hope of our race—He called it the coming of the kingdom of the Son of Man."

THE FORGOTTEN POOR.

. . . . "But what right have we to expect efficient work from members of any church, when the whole aspect of the modern Protestant churches, in our large cities at least, is repellant to the poor man? A church must be the embodiment of an idea. What possible Christian idea do our churches embody, as the poor regard them? When services are not being held, the buildings are generally closed. What possible use can an artisan have for a church that rents its pews at figures ranging from $50 to $1,200 a year, perhaps reserving, in out-of-the-way places, a few uncushioned free seats? He has to make a journey to reach one of these churches, for they have steadily gone farther and farther away from the quarter where he lives. From the huddled, heathen lower city he sometimes comes on Sunday with his children. Let him pass the churches and go to the park; there is no real place for him till he gets there. Even there the influence of the churches—so he believes, at least—follows him, and closes in his face the museums and galleries, for whose support he pays far more than his share. The churches have no message for him, nor will they allow him to spell out any message of good-will for himself. . . . The best churches, the strongest church organizations, have deliberately deserted the field where the strife is hottest, and have sought those rich localities where support is easy. As organizations providing Christian culture for those of the cultured who wish to attend and support them, they answer their purpose well enough; but as embodying, in any real sense, the comprehensive and aggressive mission of a living Christian body in these times and conditions of ours, they are hollow mockeries and utter failures. The feeble line of missions that they support are as incapable of making any lasting impression on the huddled, heathen, sometimes hungry, masses of working folk, who are fast becoming indifferent to all religion, as a skirmish line would have been of carrying and holding Missionary Ridge or Plevna. The poor forget the church, because the church in our great cities has first forgotten the poor; she has disassociated herself from them. . . . . To awaken and to educate man's sense of duty to his fellow, is the work intrusted to the Church of God. To do this work she must anticipate legislation, not merely follow in its track. She alone can reveal to men that broad and everlasting foundation on which all true progress and prosperity can be based—an unquenchable belief and hope in a Father infinitely wise, loving, and just, and an unalterable love, respect, and pity for a humanity capable at last of understanding and enjoying Him forever. To reply to the cry of the poor to-day with money only, is to offer a hungry man a stone. The poverty around us—the poverty we must minister to—dwarfs the man, for the worst ache it knows is the ache of a wronged and hungry heart."

WAYS OUT OF "DARKEST ENGLAND."

Under the heading of "Darkest England Matches," Major Sowerby gives, in the April number of *All the World*, some account of the progress that has been made in the opening up the way out from Darkest England. On the 23rd of March a new lodging house and shelter, entitled the Lighthouse, was opened in Shoreditch, making the third, the first being the Ark and the second the Lifeboat. The first Prison Gate Home has been opened.

"A Prison Gate Home for Women will shortly be opened, and in connection with this, a large laundry. From one hundred to one hundred-and-twenty men are employed in the workshop at Old Street. Married men, who have families dependent on them, are employed in another factory in Fieldgate street. These men are paid daily, and are thus able to provide for the daily needs of themselves and families. Two hundred workmen are now employed at Hanbury Street. Another large building—a Food and Shelter—to accommodate four hundred men, will be opened within the next few weeks; and a large building in the right position has practically been secured for the inauguration of the "Darkest England" Salvage Scheme. Here, to commence with, three or four hundred hands will find employment. Another superior lodging for men is being negotiated for, and, it is hoped, will speedily be in our hands. The great difficulty, we are informed, is to get suitable buildings in suitable localities, and as building, except where absolutely necessary, is out of the question with the present funds, structures must be found which are the most easily adaptable to the purposes for which they are required."

THE MATCH FACTORY.

The "Darkest England" Match Factory is making substantial progress, and it is hoped that the factory will be a model one, and worked on the eight-hour system.

"Bethnal Green and its vicinity are already being visited by officials, who are selecting the poorest and most needy cases, with a view to making them our first match-box employés. On the opening of the place, these selected women will, when the ages and other circumstances of their families permit, work in a room to themselves at the factory—a room which shall be ample in its accommodation, with plenty of ventilation and plenty of light."

IN THE COLONIES.

"In Darkest India" is the title of a book which has just been published by the Salvation Army. Commissioner Tucker composed "In Darkest India" on his way from Marseilles to Colombo. A new Prison Gate Brigade has been opened at Madras. In Canada, Prison Gate and Rescue Homes are being opened, and, in one city, the corporation has offered to build a Prison Gate Institution and place it at the disposal of the Salvation Army.

ON THE CONTINENT.

Mr. Commissioner Railton, describing General Booth's visit to Germany, mentions incidentally that, "In these prosperous work-towns, it is true, we have been unable to find anything like English misery, the officers who go ceaselessly from house to house, and floor to floor, having never seen a barefooted or ragged child."

A permanent Food and Shelter Depôt has been established in Amsterdam during the recent distress. The Salvation Army sheltered 150 persons per night. A factory will be attached, and a labour bureau worked from the same center. In Paris, the social wing is being extended; they have a work-shop in the Quai Valmy, and a night shelter in the Salle de Fêtes. Another has been established at Nimes.

THE SLUM SISTERS.

According to Mr. Herbert Booth a new plan of organization has been established by the Home Office, of which the following are the salient features:

"Every corps, where the necessity exists, is to be made responsible for the evangelizing of the slums in the neighborhood. These slum outposts will be worked by permanent local officers assisted by brigades told off in turn for the occasion.

"It is hoped that a sisterhood and brotherhood may be raised in connection with each large corps—volunteers

undertaking to spend a certain amount of their time in visiting certain slums, getting to know the people and reporting deserving cases through their commanding officer to the nearest representative of the Social Reform Wing. This will not dispense with the permanent Slum Sister, who will continue to reside and work in the slums in any city where the funds are guaranteed for her support by local friends. In London, the extension is more marked. There is a force of over four hundred cadets, each to spend a portion of their time in slum work. Attached to every garrison there will be in future a Slum Officer responsible for the slum operations, assisted by a permanent sergeant. The present Slum Sisters living in the London slums will be increased from thirty to forty. The slum outposts, it is hoped, will be increased immediately from fifteen to fifty-eight. Each outpost will be worked separately from the Slum Sisters, in connection with the corps, and be a part of it. The increase in the expense so far as London is concerned, is ridiculously small. At present it will not exceed £10 a week more than has been paid in the past."

ST. GILES' MISSION.

In the *Sunday Magazine* for April, "Pearl Fisher" describes the work done by the St. Giles' Christian Mission, which, in the last thirteen years, has placed 47,000 men and boys in a position to earn their living honestly. It began its operations in 1860, and last year helped 7,715 persons. "Pearl Fisher" claims that every prisoner—man or boy—who is discharged from our metropolitan prisons, has, as he steps forward into liberty, the offer of personal help and the opportunity of adopting a new and honest course. The offices of this Mission are at 29 Brook Street, Holborn, W. C.

A CLERGYMAN ON THE "ARMY."

The Rev. R. Glover, the Vicar of St. Luke's, West Holloway, has a poem in the *Sunday Magazine* on "The Churches and the Salvation Army," the drift of which may be seen from the following :

When ox or ass is fallen in a pit,
Who makes ado about
The kind of rope? Then the great question is,
But can it lift him out?
Taste might like plaited silk let down by hands
That in rosewater lave,
But common sense and wisdom only ask,
Is the rope strong to save?
Æsthetics have their fitting place and tense,
But here they are a grand impertinence.

THE LONDON CITY MISSION.

Mr. W. C. Preston, in *Good Words* for April, describes the work of the London City Mission. It was begun by David Nasmith in 1835. He was a young man with thirty shillings a week, who came to London in order to see what he could do in order to establish a City Mission on the same basis as those he had established in Glasgow, Dublin, and New York. Everybody told him that it was impossible ; the Bishop of London declared that the scheme was impracticable, and Dr. Campbell, of the Congregationalists, said that it was utterly impossible in the then existing state of feeling between Dissenters and Churchmen to unite them in one society. Nasmith, however, got two friends to join him in the parlor of his little cottage at 6 o'clock one May morning, and they founded themselves into the London City Mission. The work steadily grew from that time forward, until now there are 500 missionaries, who make 5,600,000 calls every year. In the last 25 years they have distributed 327,000 Bibles and Testaments, and 89,000,000 tracts. They have rescued 13,000 women, and reclaimed 49,000 drunkards. The success of the London City Mission proves that the possibility of co-operation, even in directly religious work, is much greater than that which is believed possible by the leaders of the churches. If this is the case in the direct evangelism, how much more is it likely to be the case in the field of philanthropy, pure and simple, where theological differences do not interfere at all ?

THE BEHRING SEA CONTROVERSY.

The most important article in all the periodicals for April is unquestionably that of Ex-Minister E. J. Phelps upon the Behring Sea controversy, in *Harper's Magazine*. Mr. Phelps moralizes with much pertinence upon the obdurate inclination of the American press to assume that our own government is wrong in a point which involves diplomatic discussion with some other power. As the late Democratic representative at the Court of St. James, Mr. Phelps certainly has no party duty to perform in coming at this time with all the prestige of his legal learning and diplomatic experience to the earnest support of Mr. Blaine and the Republican administration in their contention with Lord Salisbury. Mr. Phelps gives us the simplest, clearest, and most convincing statement of the American case—in its historical, legal, and ethical aspects that has appeared in print.

THE ALASKAN SEALS.

He begins by explaining the nature and habits of the fur-bearing seals. The unequaled importance of the Alaskan fur-seal fisheries was a material element in the value of that province when purchased by the United States from Russia; and these fisheries have since afforded a considerable revenue to the government, and have also engaged a large amount of American capital and industry. The amphibious seal has a fixed habitation on the Alaskan shore, but it crosses, during breeding-time, to the Pribyloff islands, belonging to the United States, where the young of the tribe are produced and reared. It is only within a few years that anybody has disputed the exclusive right of the United States to regulate the taking of these seals. But it has now, since 1886, become the custom of certain Canadian vessels, during the breeding season, to attack and, so far as possible, capture the animals as they pass from the main shore of Alaska to their summer home on the islands. Within a three-mile limit of the land it would be obviously unlawful for the Canadians to poach upon these animals; but in the open sea, under ordinary circumstances, the right to take living creatures is absolute. Mr. Phelps holds, however, that seal-catching is in no sense analogous to ordinary fishing. He declares that the seals pertain strictly to the land and that since they are the source of important revenue to our government and to our capitalists and laborers, we have the right to protect them from extermination.

THE BREEDING SEASON.

In order that the tribe may not become wholly extinct it is necessary that they should be unmolested during the three summer months known as the breeding season. So great have been the ravages of the so-called poachers that the total number of seals remaining is supposed to be only one-fifth the number occupying those shores four or five years ago. The Alaska Company, from 1870 to 1890, took about 100,000 skins each year. Last year it was possible to obtain only 21,000. If the open-sea destruction of the animals should be unmolested during the coming season, the species will be practically extermi-

nated, and there will be no Behring Sea question left to quarrel about. Says Mr. Phelps: "The simple question presented is, whether the United States Government has a right to protect its property and the business of its people from this wanton and barbarous destruction by foreigners, which it has made criminal by act of Congress; or, whether the fact that it takes place upon waters that are a part of the open sea affords an immunity to the parties engaged in it which the government is bound to respect."

HOW THE QUESTION WAS ALMOST SETTLED.

When Mr. Phelps was minister under President Cleveland, the American Government applied to that of Great Britain, explaining the facts, and proposing that a convention should be entered into between the two nations in which Russia should be asked to join, limiting the season of the year in which seals might be taken, and thus assuring their freedom from molestation during the period of breeding. The British Government did not meet this proposal with any assertion of the right of the Canadians to destroy the seal in the manner complained of, or by any vindication of the propriety of that business. On the contrary, the expediency of the convention was at once conceded and the concurrence of Great Britain promised. The Russian government cordially agreed. The United States presented a draft of a convention that seemed to be perfectly acceptable in London. The whole business appeared to be arranged, and nothing was wanting but formal agreement and adoption of legislation by Parliament and Congress for the enforcement of the treaty. But an unexpected obstacle arose. The Canadians, whose people were carrying on the profitable business of destroying the seal in the breeding season, objected to the proposed restrictions. Lord Salisbury seemed to be unable to overcome the Canadian objections, and, consequently, he declined to carry out the arrangement to which he had previously given his practical assent.

THE FREEDOM OF THE SEA.

Mr. Phelps holds that there is nothing in the doctrine of the freedom of the sea and the right of all nations to take fish outside of territorial waters that "authorizes injury to the property or just rights of others, which are as sacred at sea as on shore. This colony of seals making their home on American soil and unable to exist without a home upon some soil, belong to the proprietors of the soil and are a part of their property and do not lose this quality by passing from one part of the territory to another in a regular and periodical migration necessary to their life, even though, in making it, they pass temporarily through water that is more than three miles from land." This is the position that Mr. Phelps argues at length and with great clearness and force. He introduces numerous illustrations to show in what ways the doctrine of the freedom of the seas is subject to limitations. He asserts that if the case were reversed, and American poachers were attempting the extermination of a seal fishery belonging to Great Britain, the necessary measures would be taken by the injured party to protect itself, and properly. He does not believe that England has any confidence in the justice of the Canadian position, and calls attention to the fact that Great Britain has never yet, in all the correspondence that has taken place, asserted the right of the Canadians to do what they have been engaged in. The manufacture of seal skins in London is so great that the interests of Great Britain are rather upon the side of the preservation of the seals than upon that of their extermination. But Great Britain, although it can exercise a certain influence over Canada, cannot override the Dominion government, and is practically helpless in the present situation.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

Arbitration, already proposed by the United States, has been met, as Mr. Phelps alleges, 'by a counter proposal to arbitrate not the matter in hand, but an incidental and collateral question. It would be easier," he continues, "to settle the controversy than to settle the points and preliminaries of an arbitration. Two things must concur to make an arbitration useful: first, that the question submitted should be the question at issue, whether the Canadians have or have not the right, as against the United States government, to do exactly what they are doing; and next, that pending the lingering progress of such an arbitration the depredations in question should be suspended, so that the destruction shall not be accomplished while it is being debated whether it shall take place." In his conclusion Mr. Phelps says that there are three methods by which the Behring Sea question can be settled. First, by putting a stop to further debate and to the depredations of individual foreigners upon the breeding seals. Second, by conceding to these foreigners the right to destroy the fishery and withdrawing further remonstrance. Third, by continuing the discussion with Great Britain of the abstract question supposed to be involved until the extermination of the seal is completed and the subject of the dispute is thereby exhausted. Mr. Phelps does not leave it at all doubtful that he favors the first of these three methods.

MARRIED WOMEN IN FICTION.

There shines out as the one notable article of literary criticism this month—clear, strong, and wholesome—Mr. Mayo W. Hazeltine's essay in the *North American Review* upon "Married Women in Fiction." It would be superfluous to remark that this country has produced no critic more thorough-going or more discriminating than Mr. Hazeltine. The article in question is almost incapable of compression, so full is it of pith and point; yet its main positions may be indicated in a *précis*. At the outset, Mr. Hazeltine declares that the English novel will perish of inanition if the young unmarried girl is to remain its central figure, and he proceeds to prove by induction that for some time past most writers of English fiction have been cognizant of this fact and have been mending their ways.

ART AND MORALS.

Mr. Hazeltine has no quarrel at all with those who protest against the doctrine in novel-writing of "art for art's sake," and he holds that novels, like newspapers, should be the subject of strict moral censorship on the part of a well-ordered public opinion. But he insists that ignorance should not be confounded with wisdom, and that it is real and essential morality that is to be guarded and maintained, rather than an avoidance of all those problems and topics into which deep moral considerations really enter. He maintains that those things which are mature and deep in life must in the English novel, as in the novel of the Continent, come to the foreground in the work of fiction, which is in fact the modern epic. "Once concede, however, that the novel, from the didactic point of view, should deal with the most spacious and most fruitful tract of life, with the deepest problems of man's destiny, and it becomes patent that unmarried girls are disqualified for heroines, and that the married woman only can perform the central rôle."

GREAT NOVELISTS HAVE UNDERSTOOD THIS.

Mr. Hazeltine does not for a moment accuse great novelists who have written in the English language of a failure to perceive this fact that mature women rather than maidens of eighteen ought, from the point of view of a true art, to figure as the heroines and central characters in fiction. But the novelist has been compelled to take some note of the prejudices and preconceptions of his public. Frenchmen have been free from conventional restrictions, such as English and American writers have had to face, and "the married woman, therefore, dominates French fiction." Mr. Hazeltine cites Balzac, George Sand, and Octave Feuillet. "Tolstoi," he adds, "can draw virgin innocence with extraordinary softness and tenderness of touch ; yet, it is rather on a face that speaks of struggle and of anguish that his camera is focussed in Anna Karénina, by far the greatest of his works."

In the English novel, Mr. Hazeltine finds a double origin—one divergent stream springing from Richardson and the idealism of "Pamelia," and the other from Fielding and the realism of "Tom Jones." For the time being, "Richardson conquered, and until quite recently it seemed that his conquest was unshakable." Mr. Hazeltine quotes Thackeray as saying that "no Englishman since Fielding has dared to depict life as it is." Thackeray, we are told, was obliged to take the English novel as the public and the publishers had cramped it, and make the best of it. He could not afford to attempt a literary revolution. But he knew the difference between a woman and a girl.

Other English novelists, Mr. Hazeltine says, have been disposed to cheat the public, which they dared not confront, by depicting full-grown women on their canvas and labelling them young girls, to lull the reader's prejudice. Scott's heroines—for instance, Flora MacIvor, Diana Vernon, and "that lovely daughter of sorrow in Redgauntlet"—are passed off on us as twenty. Mr. Hazeltine denies their youth and declares they were thirty at the least. And passing from Scott to George Eliot, he avers that the same is true of Romola, who is far too deeply versed in life's philosophy for the years her author has assigned to her. "It is plain," says Mr. Hazeltine, "that she had really lived as long and had seen as much as Dante's Beatrice or Petrarch's Laura, both of whom, it may behoove us to remember, were married." In her later work, George Eliot outgrew the fault, as Dorothea in Middlemarch, and Gwendolen in Daniel Deronda sufficiently indicate. If she had written another novel, Mr. Hazeltine believes her artistic emancipation from the false English conventionalities would have been complete. He hails, in the latest story of George Meredith, now appearing in the *Fortnightly Review*, the advent of this new era of English freedom. "In this novel it is not the maiden fluttering, inquisitive, at life's half-open door, but the woman who has lived and suffered, that starts forth beneath the strongest strokes of the vivifying brush."

MEN AND WOMEN AS NOVEL WRITERS.

In England for some time to come, Mr. Hazeltine believes, the new novel which shall deal more frankly and fruitfully with life will continue to be written by men. London has so many young men of cultivation and of social experience who possess the necessary leisure and incentive to write, and whose knowledge of life and society gives them the material with which to deal, that they will doubtless furnish a major share of the output of fiction. Mr. Hazeltine hints that they may fall short from only one point of view—the moral. He does not believe, however, that a Saxon hand would ever dabble in the foul corruption which seems to be the native element of certain Parisians. Further, he holds it to be "a deeply interesting and admirable fact that the perpetration of such offences seems to be impossible for a woman." In America we have many women novelists. And Mr. Hazeltine holds it "a good augury for the cleanness, wholesomeness and sanity of American prose fiction, when it shall undertake that larger and profounder treatment of life which is undoubtedly impending," that there is nothing to be feared from the portrayal of life and society by the pen of American women. It is not to American men, upon the whole, in Mr. Hazeltine's opinion, that we are to look for our best and truest fiction.

MARRIED WOMEN AUTHORS AS WELL AS SUBJECTS.

Mr. Hazeltine's reasoning and criticism all lead up to the conclusion that in the United States the married woman is henceforth to be the most fruitful theme and most conspicuous figure in the important fiction of society, and also that it is the married woman who is by all odds best equipped to write such fiction. He proceeds to analyze as the fulfillment of this prophecy a series of novels of Julien Gordon, "now generally understood to be a woman." We may not attempt to follow him in his review of these recent novels (A Diplomat's Diary, A Successful Man, and Mlle. Reséda). Suffice it that Mr. Hazeltine finds them full of the reality of our modern life, and soundly moral in the core of their teachings, without any attempt to avoid for conventionality's sake those things which are, in the lives of men and women, "the materials of sorrow and repentance." It is easy and delicate writing which masks hard thinking, a most careful and artistic handling of materials, and an unswerving truth of ethical influence, that Mr. Hazeltine finds in these novels; and to his mind they are prophetic of a dawning era in American fiction—the era of the married woman as subject and as author.

SECRETARY RUSK ON THE WESTERN FARMER.

At last an article on the "Western Farmer" appears from the pen of a writer who has actual acquaintance with the subject. It is contributed by Hon. Jeremiah M. Rusk, United States Secretary of Agriculture, to the *North American Review* for April.

GENERAL IGNORANCE REGARDING THE FARMER.

Secretary Rusk is certainly correct in saying that a deplorable ignorance prevails among the people of the Eastern States regarding the condition of the western farmers. Most of the articles discussing western agriculture which have been printed in the Eastern periodicals during the past two years, are themselves a sufficient indication of this ignorance. To people of the Eastern States the western farmer has been so continually presented in caricature that it is difficult for them to believe that the distortion is not the reality. They seem not duly to consider that, perhaps, some of the strange demands advocated by the farmer—demands which too many of them never miss the opportunity to ridicule—may be the outgrowth of conditions of which they are totally ignorant. In speaking of the general ignorance among American citizens who are not farmers, regarding the needs of the agricultural community, Secretary Rusk says: "I must in this respect ask my readers to take my statement on trust, as that of a man who has had special opportunities for judging and who is conscientiously convinced of the necessity for absolute sincerity on this subject. I ask the reader to take my word for it that, great as is the ignorance of the average farmer in regard to business matters and city life, it is no greater than that of his city brother in relation to things agricultural, nor, indeed, is it as great."

THEY BEST KNOW THEIR OWN CONDITION.

Speaking directly to those who, in their ignorance, ridicule the attempts of the farmers to secure relief from hardships by such means as they themselves can command or devise, he continues: "The farmers at least know their own condition; and of what use is it to decry the remedies they suggest if ignorance of their true condition and of their needs make it impossible for you to suggest one? For the last twenty-five years you have been giving the farmer and his needs little or no thought; you have been letting agriculture take care of itself and him. All other classes, all other interests and industries existing though they do only by reason of the fact that agriculture has called them into existence and supports them, have received your consideration, have been the objects of your special study. Is it surprising, then, that, as the result of your selfishness, the farmer should be indisposed to trust any one but himself? Even when you talk to him fairly he detects at once that, while you talk well and know much about many things, you know little or nothing of him and his surroundings. If, on the one hand, the farmer lacks business training and experience in affairs, you, on the other hand, who have both, lack to an even greater extent, and in a most pitiful degree, knowledge of agriculture, acquaintance with its followers, and familiarity with their needs and conditions."

"It is not that the farmers of to-day are worse off than the farmers of a previous generation that they complain," says Mr. Rusk, "for they are not." They, as well as all other classes in this country, are far better off at present than ever before. What the farmers are bewailing is the "unequal distribution which has attended the growing prosperity of this country."

THE FARMER HAS ENTERED POLITICS TO STAY.

The writer does not agree with the hundred-and-one other writers on this subject who predict that the present uprising among the farmers will prove temporary. "I am of those who believe that the farmer in politics has come to stay. More, I am of those who believe that in spite of possible, nay inevitable blunders on the part of men comparatively untried in the conduct of public affairs the presence and influence of the farmer in politics will ultimately prove beneficial to the country at large. Labor finds in the hard-working farmer ready sympathy; not the thoughtless sentimental sympathy of the mere theorizer, but the practical sympathy of a man who is himself accustomed to labor for many months of the year from dawn to sundown, and who is not likely, therefore, to be carried to extremes in advocating Utopian theories regarding the privileges and rights of labor. On the other hand, capital need fear no illegitimate onslaught on the rights of property at the hands of men who own their own homes, who till their own acres, and who owe their living to the proper administration of the little capital they possess." In the concluding words of Secretary Rusk, "the duty of the hour for every intelligent, patriotic, American citizen is to undertake at once a thoughtful study of American agriculture and to acquaint himself with the needs and conditions of American farmers."

THE WEST AND THE RAILROADS.

No one will be disposed to question the statement of Mr. Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific Railway Company, in the current number of the *North American Review*, that the growth of the United States west of the Alleghanies during the last fifty years has been due in the largest degree to railroads. Neither will any fair-minded person question Mr. Dillon's sincerity in vigorously defending as he does the present American system of privately operated railroads. Few, however, will go so far as to agree with Mr. Dillon in what seems to be his main argument of defense, that, because railroads under private control have helped to accomplish great results, this is a conclusive reason why we should be satisfied with the existing system. He reprimands the present generation for seeming to lose sight of the fact that it was through railroads that the United States has been developed. Here the younger generation might retort with some show of reason that if, indeed, they had lost sight of this truth it was largely due to the present unsatisfactory working of the system.

RAILROADS NOT MONOPOLIES!

Mr. Dillon has abiding faith in the law of competition as a regulator of freight charges and passenger rates. He says: "That any railway anywhere in a republic should be a monopoly, is not a supposable case. If between two points, A and B, a railway is constructed, and its charges for fares and freights are burdensome to the public and unduly profitable to itself, it will not be a long time before another railway will be laid between these points, and their competition may be safely trusted to reduce prices." He gives the following as an illustration of the truth of this statement:

"As one result of competition, we may instance the freight charges upon wheat from Chicago to New York by all-rail in 1868 and in 1890. In 1868 it was 42 6-10 cents per bushel; in 1890 14 31-100 cents. This illustrates the beneficent effect of competition between rival lines, both to producers and consumers; but the benefit does not stop here. This competition brought down the charges by all-water (lake and canal) from 22 79-100 cents in 1868 to 5 85-100 cents in 1890. It will not answer to argue that the water rates have reduced the rail rates. Shippers prefer rail transportation; grain arrives in better condition, in shorter time, with smaller insurance rates, bills of lading are much more negotiable and interest charges are lessened."

President Dillon's illustration, it would seem, applies in both directions. In the first place, it shows how completely a single private line between two points has the people at its mercy, and second, it raises the legitimate question why citizens should pay fares and freight charges to cover profits on capital invested in two competing lines when, as is often, if, indeed, not generally the case, one line is sufficient to carry on the entire traffic.

RAILWAY PASSENGER RATES.

The increase in passenger traffic which immediately followed the adoption of the zone tariff passenger system in Hungary and Austria has led many thoughtful persons to believe that a general reduction of passenger rates upon American railroads would be mutually beneficial to the companies and to the travelling public. The average passenger rate per mile in the United States is two and one-sixth cents, which is a much higher rate than that in any European country. It has been thought that by reducing this comparatively high rate an increased traffic would be induced which would more than compensate the railroads for the change.

ZONE SYSTEM IMPRACTICABLE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Prof. Arthur T. Hadley, however, writing on "Railway Passenger Rates," in the April *Forum*, discourages this belief. He says: "The assumption so frequently made,

that a reduction in fares would cause an enormous increase in travel in this country is for the most part a pure assumption, not borne out by the facts. In a country with dense population and low wages, whose railroad facilities are little used, a reduction in rates may produce much gain and little loss. This has been precisely the state of things in Hungary; it is not at all the state of things in America. The railroads of Hungary before the recent reform carried about 5,000,000 passengers a year, in a population of 15,000,000. After the reform was put into operation the number of passengers more than doubled. But even after this change, the Hungarian system was far below the American standard of usefulness. During the first year after the change all the railroads in the Kingdom of Hungary together carried about as many passengers as the Long Island Railroad alone."

"The zone system in itself," Prof. Hadley continues, "amounts to very little. It simply substitutes a longer unit of charge for a shorter one. It means charging ten cents for every ten miles or fraction thereof, instead of one cent for every mile or fraction thereof. It enables the ticket-agent to keep fewer kinds of tickets in stock, and thus gives a slight advantage in railroad economy. The importance of the zone system in Austria and Hungary lies in the fact that the adoption was accompanied by a great reduction in rates."

FROM FREEDOM TO BONDAGE.

One of the most curious ways in which common-sense inferences about social affairs are flatly contradicted by events, says Herbert Spencer in the *Popular Science Monthly* for April, "is the way in which the more things improve, the louder become the exclamations about their badness." Mr. Spencer compares, in illustration of this fact, the treatment of women in early days with that which they receive to-day. "If we trace up," he writes: "the treatment of women from the days of savagedom when they bore all the burdens and, after the men had eaten, received such food as remained, up through the middle ages when they served the men at their meals, to our own day when, throughout our social arrangement, the claims of women are always put first, we see that along with the worst treatment there went the least apparent consciousness that the treatment was bad; while now that they are better treated than ever before, the proclaiming of their grievances daily strengthens the loudest outcries coming from 'the paradise of women'—America."

THE PRESENT COMPETITIVE SYSTEM BETTER THAN SOCIALISM.

A disposition to complain the louder as the freedom enjoyed becomes greater is traceable throughout the development of free institutions, generally. In this truth, Mr. Spencer finds some defence for the present social arrangements. The wide-spread dissatisfaction with the existing competitive system does not necessarily indicate, he holds, that the suffering endured at present is greater than it used to be. Dishonesty, bribery, frauds, and evils of various kinds are fostered by the system under which we at present live, he admits; but the question to be considered, as he maintains, is not one of absolute evils but of relative evils. Is the suffering endured under the present competitive system greater, Mr. Spencer asks, than that which would exist under a régime of socialism? His answer is in the negative. "The present social state" he says, "is transitional, as past social states have been transitional. There will, I hope and believe, come a future social state differing as much from the present as the present differs from the past with its mailed barons and defenceless serfs. My opposition to socialism results from the belief that it would stop the progress to such a higher state and bring back a lower state. Nothing but the slow modification of human nature by the discipline of social life can produce permanently advantageous changes."

THE NATIONALIZATION OF LAND.

In the *Arena* for March, it will be remembered, Professor J. R. Buchanan laid down four fundamental principles in support of the nationalization of the land. In the April number, he suggests, what, in 1847 when the essay was written, he called a "new and revolutionary measure of social reform." The people's right to the ownership of the soil is, he maintains, paramount to all individual claims. While holding to this opinion, Professor Buchanan does not propose that the restitution of the people's right to the soil should be accomplished by dividing the land among all the citizens; this he admits would be impracticable. "The same causes which produced inequality, poverty and oppression once, would do the same again; and this forced division would operate only as a premium upon idleness, and a discouragement upon industry—more and more pernicious in proportion to the frequency of its repetition. The injustice of such a scheme must ever render it impracticable, and the absurdity is still more ridiculous, when we reflect that a large portion of the community have no use for land, and would be encumbered by the gift, unless an opportunity of renting or selling is immediately at hand."

What he does propose is that the nation shall assert the common ownership of the entire soil for the benefit of every individual; that this right shall be maintained in the form of joint ownership by the public, and that the revenue derived from the entire rental of the soil be consecrated to the benefit of the people. Property he would leave in the hands of its present owners, excepting that owners of land should pay to the State a rent upon its market value.

A GRADUAL CHANGE.

This change he would not introduce at once. "Let the grand change from monopoly to nationality be made as gently as possible. Let the land monopoly perish gradually from inanition, until its dry and bloodless frame shall remain as a harmless zoological specimen. The land rent should be so graduated as to allow the lapse of at least two generations before the usufruct of the soil shall pass entirely into the possession of the people. Let us suppose that five per cent. upon the valuation of the land is a fair rent, and let us establish a rising scale of rents which would, in sixty years, attain this amount, commencing with a twelfth of one per cent., and increasing one-twelfth annually—we reach in twelve years, a rent of one per cent. and in sixty years or less attain a rental which absorbs into the commonwealth something like the entire net value of the soil."

The revenue from the tax upon the rental value of land he would use in the construction of free railroads for the people, of libraries and school-houses, free colleges and of public institutions generally. A portrait of Professor Buchanan appears as a frontispiece to this number of the *Arena*.

THE MEANING OF THE DAKOTA OUTBREAK.

Mr. Herbert Walsh, whose nine years of constant devotion to the cause of the Indian, and familiarity with all the facts with which he deals, gives the stamp of authority to his words, does the public a real service in his paper on "The Meaning of the Dakota Outbreak," which appears in *Scribner's* for April. He reviews at length the policy of the Government and the conduct of those having in hand its execution since 1868, when "General Grant's Peace Policy gave birth to the first national effort for a solution of the Indian problem." The appointment of the Board of Indian Commissioners was the first practical step taken in the carrying out of this policy, and though the Commission "proved of great value, its usefulness was hindered to a serious extent by existing political conditions." Corruption flourished; officials and contractors joined together in robbing both the Indian and the Government. Thus early in the work were right efforts thwarted and promising plans handicapped by the element that has ever succeeded in its effort to create discontent among the Indians and arouse and foster suspicion and distrust concerning them in the minds of the white people. Mr. Walsh refers briefly to the history of the Sioux Indians, and points out the great difference that exists between two great and sharply defined parties in that nation, each party being "the creation and representative of an idea," and further "these ideas are antagonistic and irreconcilable. First, there is the old pagan and non-progressive party. Inspired by sentiments of hostility to the government and to white civilization, it believes in what is Indian, and hates what belongs to the white man. . . . Second, a new, progressive, and what may properly be termed Christian party, whose life was begotten, nourished and trained by missionary enterprise and devotion. . . . How serious the existing division might become under stress of an accumulation of misfortunes, whether of an avoidable or unavoidable character, can be readily imagined."

BROKEN PROMISES AND DISHONORED PLEDGES.

An opportunity to discover how important was this difference between the two parties was not long wanting. Mr. Walsh details the attempts by the whites to secure access to and possession of lands included in the Sioux Reservation in Dakota. Negotiations extended over several years. The first proposition made by the Government in 1882, and which was very properly rejected, was grossly unfair and inequitable: "The compensation promised for the lands was absurdly small, being about eight cents per acre, and the means used to procure the assent of the Indians to the agreement were in some notable instances not honorable." New propositions, coupled with bright promises, were made, and in 1887, one more favorable to the Indian than those previously formulated was offered, and "the Indians were finally induced by the most urgent pressure on the part of the Commissioner to sign the agreement. Their expectations of the rewards which were to follow, and which had been glowingly depicted by the Commissioners ran high. Then followed a series of delays and misfortunes, some of which might have been prevented, while others were from purely natural causes." Of this critical period Mr. Walsh quotes from the graphic pen-picture of Bishop Hare as follows:

"The Indians understand little of the complex forms and delays of our Government. Six months passed and nothing came. Three months more, and nothing came. But in the midst of the winter's pinching cold the Indians learned that the transaction had been declared complete and half of their land proclaimed as thrown open to the whites. Surveys were not promptly made; perhaps they could not be, and no one knew what land was theirs and what was not. The very earth seemed sliding from beneath their feet. Other misfortunes seemed to be crowding on them. On some reserves their rations were being reduced, and lasted, even when carefully husbanded, but one-half the period for which they were issued. In the summer of 1889 all the people on the Pine Ridge Reserve —men, women, and children—were called in from their farms to the agency to treat with the Commissioners, and were kept there a whole month, and, on returning to their homes, found that their cattle had broken into their fields and trampled down or eaten up all their crops. This was true in a degree elsewhere. In 1890 the crops, which promised splendidly early in July, failed entirely later, because of a severe drought. The people were often hungry, and the physicians, in many cases, said died, when taken sick, not so much from disease as for want of food.

"No doubt the people could have saved themselves from suffering if industry, economy, and thrift had abounded; but these are just the virtues which a people merging from barbarism lack. The measles prevailed in 1889 and were exceedingly fatal. Next year the grip swept over the people with appalling results. Whooping-cough followed among the children. Sullenness and gloom began to gather, especially among the heathen and wilder Indians. While in this unhappy state the story of a Messiah coming, with its Ghost Dance and strange hallucinations, spread among the heathen part of the people. The Christian Indians, on the whole, maintained their stand with praiseworthy patience and fortitude; but the dancers were in a state of exaltation approaching frenzy. Restraint only increased their madness. The dancers were found to be well armed. Insubordination broke out on several reserves. The authority of the agent and of the native police was overthrown. The civilized Indians were intimidated. Alarm spread everywhere."

ONE PHASE OF THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

Here were all the conditions necessary to produce an Indian uprising.

Mr. Walsh continues: "What powers of resistance and control had the Government at its disposal with which to meet the coming storm? Upon what principle of selection does the Government base its choice of agents and employees sent to represent its policy and to manage its affairs on Indian reservations? This question touches the vital point of the whole Indian question.

"On the experience, courage, fidelity, tact, keen sense of justice and sympathy of an Indian agent at a large agency, where wild and dangerous, as well as peaceable and easily controlled Indians are located, depend the success or failure of the Government's efforts for the civilization of its wards. Upon the agent's possession of such qualities may also depend the safety of human life, the protection of property, and the saving of vast sums of money. With such serious considerations in view in the management of such an immense business concern as the Indian service, in which not only the welfare of two hundred and fifty thousand human beings is directly concerned, but of multitudes of white settlers besides, is it beyond reason to ask that the principles of sound business administration should be adopted?"

Mr. Walsh gives several instances of the removal of tried and efficient Indian agents to make room for unfit men, the political *protégés* of those having the power of appointment, and, referring to the change made in agents at Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota, in the autumn of

1890, just before the Sioux outbreak, unqualifiedly asserts that "had a man of nerve and experience, who knew these Indians, and was known by them, backed by a disciplined force of Indian police, been in charge, an abandonment of this agency and the calling of the military would no more have been necessary than were such measures necessary at Standing Rock." At the latter agency, though it was the home of Sitting Bull, the leader in the outbreak, only about ten per cent. of the Indians were induced to leave the agency to participate in the uprising, and this was due to the presence of the intrepid and thoroughly competent agent, Major McLaughlin.

THE HEROIC INDIAN POLICE.

Mr. Walsh praises the courage and fidelity of the Indian police, and justly insists that in them the people have an instance of what, under proper conditions of civilization, the Indian may become. He describes the heroic conduct at Standing Rock, when they arrested Sitting Bull, and how, when they were attacked by the squaws, who rushed upon them with knives, simply disarmed the women and placed them under guard. Of the slaughter at Wounded Knee, Mr. Walsh says—"The Indians were wholly responsible in bringing on the fight. . . . But responsibility for the massacre of Wounded Knee, as for many another sad and similar event, rests more upon the shoulders of the citizens of the United States who permit the condition of savage ignorance, incompetent control, or Congressional indifference and inaction, than upon those of maddened soldiers, who, having seen their comrades shot at their side, are tempted to kill and destroy all belonging to the enemy within their reach. That the uprising ended with so little bloodshed, the country may thank the patience and ability of General Miles. Perhaps had he taken the field earlier there might have been still less to mourn.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

Thus clearly does Mr. Walsh point out where the fault lies in the administration of Indian affairs. He says if the fault is to be remedied and the recurrence of such events in future prevented, the people must rise up and demand from President and Congress better things. Partisanship must be abandoned. "The words Democrat and Republican should be forgotten in dealing with Indian affairs." Protestant and Catholic must lay aside prejudice and "try to recognize the value of each other's work." There must be sympathetic co-operation between the military and civil branches of the Government; public sentiment aroused which is intelligent, united and persistent. Mr. Walsh urges that "these are the simple principles and the flexible system which it should demand:

"1. A single, intelligent, experienced, responsible head to control the Indian service under the President—a man who shall be permitted to form his plans and to carry them to fruition along the lines of well-defined and sound principles, and free from partisan interference.

"2. An Indian service conducted in absolute harmony with the principles of Civil Service Reform—the principle of merit, not of spoils. Only thoroughly qualified men should be appointed to serve as Indian agents.

"3. The prompt appropriation of funds by Congress to permit the education of all Indian youth, and the effective management of the service. No more Indian boys and girls should be permitted to grow up in ignorance and savagery; also the prompt passage of laws recommended by the Indian Department are requisite to protect the interests of the Indians."

CATTLE SHIPS ON THE ATLANTIC.

Mr. Nele Loring, in the *Nineteenth Century* for April, describes how he personally conducted 200 head of beef steers from the Rocky Mountains to England. We may pass over his account of their railway journey in order to give attention to his account of the sufferings of the animals on board ship. Before the cattle were embarked, they were kept thirty-six hours on the cars without food or water. When taken on board, they were bewildered by shouts, and beaten about the eyes and nose with heavy sticks. The ship was overcrowded, having 700 cattle on board beside other cargo. This overcrowding was the chief source of all trouble. The animals were so tightly packed that as soon as one laid down his neighbor stepped over him. They, fortunately, had no bad weather, but at times they had a few hours' exposure to a north-east swell. The cattle slipping backwards and forwards, broke loose and tramped wildly on each other, frequently falling down, and being trampled upon.

"Various forms of torture are made use of to get the fallen animals onto their feet again. The twisting of the tail is the most effective; but much may be done by pouring water into their ears, and by kicking their noses, if it is done persistently; but, unless a steer's back is broken, he will get up if his tail is twisted, so long as there is an unbroken joint in the tail to twist. But it is a horrible fact that on this vessel were several steers whose tails from frequent twisting became incapable of sensation, limp, and jointless. In the interests of the underwriter, broken-back steers have to die by inches, some of them lying for many days without food or water, breathing and suffering, but beyond hope of recovery."

HORRIBLE DISCLOSURES.

There was no ventilation down below, and forty animals died from suffocation in an awful stench. "After one heavy night's rolling, the after-between decks contained piles of steers thrown together in such confusion that the foreman hauled them out onto the upper deck with the steam winch, alive and dead as they came to hand. Those that were alive were hoisted by a rope passed around their horns; in two or three cases the horns gave way while the steer was in mid air, and he fell back down the hatchway only to be hoisted again a mangled corpse and dropped over the side. Those that were successfully hoisted alive were tied up in the alley-ways, and increased the incredible confusion on the upper deck.

"It is found impracticable to fatten up range cattle on their arrival in England, and, after a few days' rest to allow them to recover from their fevered condition, all these cattle were sold for immediate slaughter. They were fat when they left the range; and at the end of their month's journey, they were not only reduced to mere frames, gaunt and narrow beyond belief of people who have seen cattle only in the fields and farmyards of England, but with their sterns rubbed raw and swollen out of all natural shape, their legs also swollen, and in many cases raw round the fetlocks, and with their hides scored with horn marks. When one considers the amount of bruising which these external marks represent, and the way in which the steers had been thrown about in the pens, by the motion of the vessel, it is difficult to suppose that any of the little beef that is on them can be healthy human food. I can only suppose it is made into sausages."

This article is at once so sensational in its character and so specific in its terrible indictment of the present system of shipping cattle, that it must certainly lead to prompt denials or else to the reform of abuses.

SOME FRENCH STATESMEN.

In the *Leisure World* for April, there is the first part of an article on French statesmen which belongs to a new "Statesmen of Europe" series. It is illustrated with a view of the Chamber of Deputies, and with portraits of Carnot, Jules Ferry, M. de Freycinet and Gambetta. The articles are somewhat too encyclopædic in character. Of M. Ferry the writer says:

"Ferry's name is not, as some people have tried to make out, of Italian origin; Ferry is merely, in the *patois* of the Vosges, a contraction of Frederick, for from time immemorial his family have inhabited the little town of Saint Dié. His father was a lawyer of considerable means, who devoted himself to the education of his two sons, bringing them up as pugnacious republicans. Jules was destined for the Bar, and was educated at the Lycée of Strasburg."

The author of the article has much more admiration for M. de Freycinet than for the Tonquinois, whom he



M. JULES FERRY.

roundly accuses of lying. He says. "M. de Freycinet's critics say that he chops and changes with the times, and these are always changing in the uneasy sea of French politics. The bark of the Republic has often been in imminent danger during the last decade, thanks to the raging Radical sea, the fierce hurricane of Boulangism, the current of opinions constantly swaying and changing. Now, for a moment, all seems calm, and it is possible that De Freycinet may sit long on the Ministerial bench, and that his shrill but harmonious voice, with something of the pan-pipe or the flute in its quality, will often be heard in the Chamber. His small head and slender body are conspicuous objects when he stands up delivering his clear-cut arguments, which sparkle like prisms, catching votes with them, it is said, as larks are caught by mirrors.

"It has been said that there are three kinds of mathematicians—those in a straight line, those in an angle, and those in a circle. M. de Freycinet belongs to the last category. He rounds his back, his arms, his fingers; he is fond of elegant solutions and demonstrations. He can pass a Budget of seven hundred millions with ease and grace. Even when he is ironical, which is not seldom, there is always in his speech a preponderance of honey for the gall.

"Undoubtedly not the least important result of Boulangism has been the fact that it led indirectly to the appointment of a civilian as Minister of War—a very important and, most people think, advantageous change, a civilian Minister being above and outside the jealousies which so often exist between generals. The latter, by the time they are fit to be Ministers of War, are in France as a rule physically worn out."

BUDDHISM IN THE NEW TESTAMENT.

James T. Bixby, Ph.D., in the *Arena* for April, contests the thesis, advanced by Dr. Felix Oswald, in the January number, that the New Testament was of East Indian origin. Dr. Oswald cited a number of analogies in support of this theory, and argued that, inasmuch as Buddhism came upon the stage of history four hundred years before Christianity, all things considered, there could be no question that the accounts contained in the Gospel were derived from Buddhism. Mr. Bixby opposes Dr. Oswald, holding that the difference between the Gospel and Buddhism are so much more positive than the likeness, that the latter are insufficient to prove the case.

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CHRISTIANITY AND BUDDHISM.

In their fundamental doctrine, he points out the two religions are directly opposed to each other. To illustrate, Christianity has, as its central doctrine, the Fatherhood of a personal God; in Buddhism, there is no belief in a personal Supreme Being. Christianity takes a cheerful view of life, bidding men hope and rejoice; Buddhism is a "pessimism which proclaims the universal reign of sorrow and that life is an evil in itself." Christianity recognizes no previous existence; Buddhism is founded upon "the doctrine of re-incarnation, and that the misfortunes in the present life are retributions for sins in a preceding life." Mr. Bixby quotes authority to show that the resemblance between Christianity and Buddhism adduced by Dr. Oswald is a superficial and an exaggerated one, and, further, points out that the Buddhistic narratives upon which Dr. Oswald draws for the resemblances which he cites were written too late to sustain his argument. The Christian origin of analogies found in Buddhism could be urged, he maintains, with quite as much plausibility. Investigation has shown that Christian churches existed on the Malabar coast as early as the middle of the fourth century, a date earlier than that of any existing East Indian authority.

ANALOGIES EXPLAINED.

It is not strange, says Mr. Bixby, that similarities should exist between the narratives in the Bible and the legends of Buddhism. "Both Christ and Buddha were Oriental leaders of reform, preachers to the people, and in a hot country, preaching, of course, in the open air. Is it anything, then, to occasion surprise that both of them should fast, and seek solitude in which to pray, or take a bath, or that in both the New Testament and the Pali Suttas there should be mention of rest under a fig tree?"

"The secret of the curious analogies between the story of Buddha and the story of the Christ is an open secret. Its source is, first, in the homogeneity of human nature, the common working of human faith and human imagination under every sky; in that same universal mythopoetic faculty which gives us, from the isles of Polynesia, the plains of India, and the mountains of South America,

substantially the same fairy-tales and folk-lore, and secondly, it was due to the common subsoil on which both Buddhism and Christianity, after it went forth out of Judea into the Gentile world, developed."

THE ENGLISH CHURCH OF THE FUTURE.

The Rev. F. Herbert Stead has been trying his hand at prophesying to some purpose in the *Independent* (London), which he has now been editing for some months. His manifesto, although primarily addressed to Congregationalists, is full of matter which deserves the consideration of men of all denominations and of none. Surveying the tendencies of the English Christian Churches, he sees that:

"They set in the direction of complete emancipation from State control, of great theological comprehensiveness, and of organized union. For simplicity's sake, we may resolve these three tendencies into two:—(1) a tendency toward *freedom*—a freedom so free as to foster the fullest spontaneity of thought and action in every one of the infinitely diverse souls that follow Christ; and (2) a tendency toward *unity*—a unity so comprehensive as to include every believer, and at the same time so effectively organized that there should be no waste of Christian energy, but the greatest possible contribution to the progressive realization of the kingdom of Christ.

"Freedom being almost completely attained, how are we to attain unity? He answers this question by asking another, viz., How have Christians in the past attained unity? They attained it by union in the Catholic church centered in Rome and commanded by the Pope, a union which was one of the most imposing and significant facts in the history of the world. That union was due to the adoption of the dominant political ideal of the time. The induction suggested, therefore, is that if we are to have union to-day it must be by the adoption, not of the outworn archaic political ideal of Rome, but of the modern dominant ideal of England, that of federated democracies. The true genius of the English race is not yet to be found in England.

"We must rather look to lands over sea, where the distinctive English genius has had room to assert itself, unhampered by pagan and barbaric residues. In the United States, or perhaps still better, in the Canadian Dominion, we are likely to gain true glimpses of that political ideal which seems destined eventually to rule the world. In this system the ultimate unit is not, as in the Roman Empire, the autocratic Cæsar, but the individual elector. "Broad-based upon the people's will" rises the superstructure of Government in its successive grades of village, or district, or town Council, Provincial or State Legislature, Dominion Parliament or Congress of United States."

He looks forward to the ultimate federation of all the federations of the English race, whether Republican, Monarchial, or Colonial, when the whole of our world-peopling family will be graded up from bottom to top, a majestic unity based on freedom and federation. The English Churches will, he thinks, soonest attain unity in like manner. Practically he thinks it would work out in this fashion:

"The Christians of a given village or district would unite in a Village or District Church; the Churches in a given town or county would federate in a Town or County Church; the Churches in a given nation would federate in a National Church; the constituents of the various National Churches, again, would combine in an International or Œcumenical Church. The District Church would be autonomous within its own sphere; the federation of District Churches, or the County Church, would, without trenching on the autonomy of the local units, direct their associated activity within its own area; the larger federations, which might be known as Provincial Church, Dominion Church, and so forth, would deal with the work which could not be undertaken by single



REV. F. HERBERT STEAD, M.A.

Churches or by the lesser federations. There would doubtless be any number of intermediate groups, as also a variety of smaller groups linked together in the District Church, but these our present rough sketch cannot specify. The Church of English Christendom would comprise an ever-ascending gradation of self-governed and federated communities. It would be an inverted Papacy."

GIRLHOOD IN ITALY.

It was nearly two years ago that Signora Fanny Zampini Salazaro visited England with the intention of enlisting the sympathies of the English public in an enterprise upon which she had embarked for providing higher education to Italian women. She was here long enough to excite very general interest in her personality and her ambitions, and hence it is with considerable interest that one turns to a paper on "Girlhood in Italy," which she has contributed to the *English Illustrated Magazine*. Signora Salazaro's paper is very interesting. She says that the reformed code of Italy forbids girls to marry until fifteen, but at twelve a girl has begun to feel love's torments and love's ambitions. Marriage is the one thing to which an Italian girl clings. To marry a rich man is to her the acme of human felicity. The only person to

whom she is allowed to speak freely is her confessor, who often does her no end of mischief by describing as sinful the noblest and loftiest aspirations of the girl's nature. Neither at home nor at school is there a general high tone in intellectual and moral life. Money is the one mark of aristocracy. Girls have no lofty conception of life; when educated in a convent they are stupid creatures, blushing for nothing, full of foolish prejudices, and an easy prey to the corruptions of society when they leave their convent. Those who are educated in the national colleges are often ambitious coquettes, who begin even when at school to set their cap at eligible husbands.



Girlhood among the mass of the people, though sad enough in the large towns, has yet a sort of wild poetic character in the rural districts. In the country, girls keep their simple, innocent ways, seldom leaving their mothers, to whom they are real helps in all household cares. They are healthy, living a pure and wholesome, if severe, life among the fields and mountains; and with them we often find a real, deep vein of poetry and great gentleness of manners. Of all classes in Italy, probably these make the best wives and mothers, and become devoted to their families when not led away by an imprudent ambition to seek their fortunes, and too often to find their loss, in the great centers of industry. Too few efforts are made to establish local schools of technical instruction in these villages and rural communities.

Signora Salazaro pleads vigorously for giving girls rational education. She is specially severe upon the education given in convents. She says:

"The great object of monastic education in Italy is to keep girls innocent and entirely subject to the confessor's guidance. They are bound to obey without reasoning, and the greatest praise given to a girl considered properly educated is, 'She has no will.' To train the moral faculties of a reasonable living creature is not even dreamt of. To infuse in her soul a high ideal of life's great duties toward God, ourselves, and humankind, and open the eyes of her mind to all the great and holy truths of real life, making herself the guardian of her own being, would be considered folly."

Queen Margherita, she says, is doing excellent work in stimulating rational education, and she hopes that the royal example may rouse the Italian nation to a higher ideal of womanhood.

As it is, caprice is considered interesting in a young woman, and her weakness and faults are too often regarded as the expression of an amiable and sensitive character. Hysteria is not regarded as an illness to be overcome by proper remedies and treatment, but as a fated necessity of a woman's life. Not a little has been done for women's physical training by establishing courses of gymnastics in the schools, but the change is very recent. Such as it is, it owes much to the literary exertions of Professor Felice Valletti. But there is still no lawn tennis, and no habitual constitutional walks, to which English girls are so well accustomed. So, also, it is impossible to avoid noticing the absence of intelligent literature for girls.

Signora Salazaro concludes with a ord of hope. She believes that the time is coming when girls will, be trained, not so much as a separate sex, but as an important part of the great human family. A high school for girls at Palombello is about to be formed, and it is proposed to obtain the Royal Palace Favorita, near Naples, as a first-class college for girls.

The Signora is particularly interested in the noble development of higher education for women in the United States. The presence from year to year of tens of thousands of educated American women in every nook and corner of Italy, is having a most perceptible influence upon the aspirations of their Italian sisters.

WILL CHINA CONQUER THE WORLD?

M. Shepard gives his reasons in the *Nouvelle Revue* for March 1st for believing that among all the problems of the day none press more earnestly for consideration than the Chinese question. He looks with profound distrust upon the state of prosperity and security into which the civilized world has lulled itself. History repeats itself, he declares, with an unbroken rhythm. From the era of King Menes to the era of Queen Victoria storm has succeeded to calm in constant rotation, and the profoundest calm has ever been the forerunner of the most terrible storm. "So it was in the time of Solomon; so in the time of Julius Cæsar and Napoleon; so it will be again, and soon. There is no sign more certain or more absolute of threatening revolution, of national destruction and of chaos, than the certainty of peace and repose which reigns over a great part of the world. Look back to old times and we shall see that in this we have the surest indication which presented itself in thousands of cases before the explosion of the most terrible calamities." The terrible will, in this case, M. Shepard believes, take the form of a Chinese invasion of the civilized world. In order that we may conceive what it will be like, he asks us to consider the character of the Chinese men and nation.

THE SPHINX OF HISTORY.

Though Englishmen, Frenchmen and Americans have lived in China, though Chinese have lived in numbers in San Francisco for the last thirty years, it is a striking fact that absolutely nothing is known of the Chinese character except this—that it is in no way modified by the ordinary influences of civilization. The Chinaman in Europe or America changes nothing in his costume, his manners, or his habits. Even those who for practical reasons allow themselves to be numbered as converts in religion remain materially the same—the same in thought, in convictions, and in daily customs. There is not one among them who would not willingly return to the open practice of his own faith if opportunity presented itself. The prevailing characteristics which M. Shepard believes he may add to this conservative instinct are fanaticism, superstition, avarice, frugality, furious hatred of the Tartar. He might, if what he says of them elsewhere is true, have placed pride on the list. They consider themselves as the sacred people of the earth; and it is for this reason that when they emigrate there is not one who does not look forward to carrying back the fruit of his toil to enjoy it in the Celestial Empire of this earth. Out of their mystery they come and into their mystery they return.

WHY DO THEY EMIGRATE?

In answering this question, why they emigrate, M. Shepard keeps to the old view of an overflowing population decimated from time to time by famine and impelled by the danger of Tartar invasion from the north. He ignores or does not allude to the opinion which is now gaining ground among the well-informed to the effect that the western notion of the population of China is greatly exaggerated, that the emigration comes almost entirely from the neighborhood of the sea-ports, and that it is a commercial industry carried on at the expense of the many by the rapacity of the few. He treats it as a natural movement brought about by natural causes. He believes that China sees itself on the eve of a terrible struggle with Russia, and that surrounded as she is by Tartary hordes on the North and West, and exposed to the attacks of England on the South and East, her immense populations may some day rise up and quit their own country once and forever in a mass.

THE CHINESE FUTURE OF AUSTRALIA.

When they do they will by mere force of numbers invade and overflow the lands nearest and most exposed to their approach. "If the threatened war between China and Russia takes place, it will do more for the instruction of the Chinese than the whole part of that part of the world. Chaos will reign for a time, and then the Chinese people will escape from the whirlwind of internal struggle. Great fleets will be constructed to carry the fugitives away. China is a powerfully armed nation. Her army and navy are becoming every day more important. When the time comes she will be ready to descend in force upon the territory most suitable to her. Australia is too far from England to be impregnable, all the more that, by that time, according to M. Shepard, England will infallibly have lost India. Australia will, therefore, be the first country which the Chinese hordes will invade. The North of Australia, inhabited in great part by native blacks (!) and by very few whites, will be easily accessible. The Gulf of Carpentaria will offer a free entrance to the invasion of Chinese ships, and they will come in such numbers that it will be very difficult for the whites to prevent their rapid approach."

What a separated Queensland is going to think of these proceedings, or how a Federation Defence Force of Australia is going to tolerate them, M. Shepard does not say. He appears momentarily to have forgotten these factors in the problem. His Chinese shiploads are to spread themselves by thousands over the land, living easily on the game and natural herbage of the country, and then establish themselves firmly in North Australia.

THEIR INVASION OF AMERICA.

Thence they will spread to other countries, taking first the Pacific Islands and, finally, South and West America, Already in California there is a nucleus of Chinese occupation. The 25,000 Chinese who are in San Francisco would suffice to place their city in the hands of their invading compatriots. The same thing will happen in all the principal towns of the Pacific coast. America, occupied by the negro question and other internal troubles, will be unable to cope with the numbers daily pouring in through its ports of entry, and the Chinese will settle, like a pest of rabbits or a swarm of locusts, triumphantly destructive, upon modern progress.

What part M. Shepard proposes to assign to the navies of the world while Chinese junks are thus traversing the oceans is left to the imagination of his readers. He makes no allusion to their existence. Presumably he had forgotten it, or perhaps the wily Chinese will begin by scuttling all our ironclads.

THE LIGHT OF THE FIRE-FLY.

Lady Blake, the wife of the Governor of Jamaica, writes in *Timehri*, the quarterly of British Guiana, a paper on fire-flies which gives a very extraordinary account of the brilliance of the fire-flies in the tropics. She certainly succeeds in leaving the impression of the most unspeakable beauty of the moonless nights in the West Indies, when mountain, forest, and plain are throbbing with lights of various sizes and intensities, from the minute fire-fly of about three-eighths of an inch in length, to the splendid "cucuyo" or fire-beetle over an inch long with two large eye-like lights in the thorax and in the abdomen glowing like a living emerald.

Creole beauties at balls in Cuba wear fire-flies in their

hair and dresses instead of diamonds, and the first French settlers who landed at Montreal caught multitudes of fire-flies and tied them in shining festoons before the altar where the blessed sacrament was being celebrated. She quotes extensively from Peter Martyn's account of the utilization of the cucuyo, or fire-beetle, as an exterminator of mosquitoes. In addition to his services in this respect, he is employed as a lamp in the darkness. He says: "As many eyes as every cucuius openeth, the host enjoyeth the light of so many candles; so that the inhabitants spin, sew, weave and dance by the light of the flying cucuius."

AS A PRACTICAL ILLUMINATOR.

Lady Blake maintains that this story is not so incredible as it appears to us at a distance. She says: "Any one who visits the West Indies can easily verify this statement for themselves, and it is easy to understand that the native Indians, who possess neither candles nor lamps, and who only knew torches made either of some light wood or of the fibrous interior of the Dildo cactus, often availed themselves of the brilliant beetles when busy after night-fall in their very simple domestic avocations. Even with all the complicated comforts of the present day, it was the common practice of members of our family, when entering a room at night, to catch a fire-fly, in order by its light, to find the match-box. Gosse, who during his residence in Jamaica made valuable observations on fire-flies, states that he met with about fourteen species during his eighteen months' stay in the Island."

Lest any one should be disposed to hasten to the tropics in order to enjoy the charm of existence illuminated by fire-flies, there are three papers in *Timehri* which will moderate the ardor of his desire to go to the West Indies. One describes parasites, another scale and other parasitical insects, and another deals with a similar subject in the occasional notes.

A DUTCH VIEW OF THE BOERS.

The most important article in this month's issue of *De Gids* is that on "South Africa," by Prof. C. B. Spruyt. "Till quite recently, the Dutch took little or no interest in South African affairs. President Burgers, on the occasion of his visit to Europe in 1875, tried hard to awaken the conviction that South Africa might become a Greater Holland, as North America has become a Greater Britain, but in vain. But later events have proved that his ideas of the future were not so chimerical as they appeared to most men at the time. The Transvaal war—begun, just at the right moment, with a clear insight into the position of England in South Africa, which redounds to the lasting honor of Dr. Jorissen, the statesman-like councillor of the Boers—led, after a series of victories, to the restoration of independence to the Transvaal, which, since that time, bears the significant name of the South African Republic."

The article is, in substance, a review of an interesting book of travel, by Hendrik P. N. Müller, who, reversing the usual procedure of travellers, landed at Lorenço Marquis and ended up with Cape Town. Naturally, perhaps, he has not much good to say of the English. "The enslavement of most of them to strong drink, and their injudicious treatment of the natives, are points in which they are inferior both to the Boers and the Portuguese." Elsewhere we hear that "English philanthropy" has had so fatal an influence on the Natal Kaffirs as to render crimes of violence terribly common. The annexation of the Diamond Fields is "a shameless piece of brigandage."

BOER LITERATURE.

One of the subjects touched on—and one worthy of more attention than it has hitherto received—is that of the popular poetry current among the Boers. The reviewer quotes two verses of *Vat jou goed en trek, Pereira*, which, rough as it is, has the true lyric ring and swing about it; and, doubtless, many more might be gathered by a traveller with a taste for such things. One does not readily associate poetry, or singing—save that of the metrical psalms—with the Boers and their many excellent qualities. Is "And take me away to the blue water," quoted by Miss Olive Schreiner, one of those Boer "Volkslieder"? The point of view of the following, too, may be new to us:

"The African Boer is, in spite of his lack of school learning, and his 'uncleanliness'—which is, after all, not unnatural in a country so poor in water—a born aristocrat. Therefore it is that he despises the vices by which the Englishman and the Portuguese seek, each after his own fashion, to alleviate the monotony of existence in that country. This eternal sameness is no hindrance to him in his daily life, just as princes have a great power of resistance to monotony and *ennui*. It is for this reason that the Boer rules the native, by the mere notion of moral superiority with which he impresses the barbarian.

A STURDY STOCK.

"The defects with which the Boer is reproached are mostly 'the defects of his virtues.' It is perfectly true that he declines to wear out his body by excessive toil, and prefers to live as a shepherd-prince, in modest simplicity, rather than make more money by applying himself to agriculture. But it is time that the ridiculous accusations of 'sloth' and 'love of comfort' should cease. It is no sloth that we must meet with here, but an idea of life such as the ancients had, who despised manual labor, in so far as it dulls the mind and makes the body sickly and weak. If it is remarked that the Boers show little of the intellectual activity which accompanied a contempt for manual labor in the case of the Greeks, it must be remembered that the former are a people in their earliest youth. No one can forecast what fruits may be produced in the region of science and art by a people whose career—as regards physical constitution and sterling qualities of character—has begun so brilliantly as that of our African kinsfolk."

BI-METALLISM FOR THE MULTITUDE.

M. Emile de Laveleye, in a delightfully lucid if not fully orthodox article upon the new Silver Bill of the United States, gives the readers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a dose of bi-metallism palatable enough for the idlest diner-out. Serious people may agree or disagree; the most frivolous cannot refuse to understand. Of course there is no need to say that M. de Laveleye is as thorough going a bi-metallist as he is a free-trader. His very opening paragraphs, gently addressed to the ordinary public, dispose, without seeming to know it, of a favorite argument of the mono-metallist.

FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICES INEVITABLE ANYHOW.

The stock objection to a bi-metallic standard is that as the proportion between gold and silver must be arbitrarily fixed, and subject to modification from time to time, the man who contracts a debt this year does not know what he renders himself liable for next year. Between the time of borrowing and the date of payment, the standard value of gold may be lowered or raised. He may find that he owes less or more than he thought. Either way,

he makes a contract in the dark, and the most legitimate commerce becomes a speculation. This sounds very logical; so logical, perhaps, that M. de Laveleye passes it by without any allusion, and begins at the next stage of the discussion. We point out to the reader, who may not chance to have thought of it before, that the phenomenon usually called a depression in trade, and marked by a general lowering in prices, is nothing else than a fluctuation in the standard value of gold. Countries which refuse the bi-metallic standard do not compare it theoretically with the price of silver. They are forced none the less to compare it practically with the price of wheat and house-rent. The speculative nature of commerce which is conducted upon a basis of credit is, therefore, inevitable and inherent, no less to the present state of things than to the state which the advocates of bi-metallism desire to bring about. No power on earth will keep the value of gold stationary while the supply of it fluctuates; only instead of hearing that the proportionate value of gold to silver has altered, we hear that prices have gone up or down. Every cause which contributes to make gold plentiful sends them up; every cause which contributes to make gold scarce, sends them down.

COINAGE QUESTION IN AMERICA.

The argument of the bi-metallist is that the speculative character of credit transactions will, therefore, on the whole, be reduced by the adoption of a double standard. To enforce it, M. de Laveleye tells—always with the ease and point of an anecdote—the history of the monetary question in the United States. To say that one pound of gold shall be worth sixteen pounds of silver may be as arbitrary as to say that one egg shall be worth sixteen walnuts. The causes which bear upon the production of gold and silver vary no less than those which tell on the production of eggs and walnuts. Nevertheless, if eggs and walnuts were tokens of exchange in the place of gold and silver, the argument would still hold good that there would be less chance of scarcity or of plenty in both than there is one, and consequently less fluctuation in prices which depend upon them. After 1816, when England adopted a gold standard and drew gold to herself at a moment when the gold mines of America were giving a reduced yield, the result was a scarcity of gold, which caused a fall in prices, and consequent monetary crisis in all the markets of the world. After 1870, when Germany did the same, and the free coinage of silver ceased throughout the Mints of the Latin Union, the result was identical. In America, a gold standard was adopted in 1873, almost without the knowledge of the Senate which voted the Bill for the demonetization of silver amid thousands of others without having it read. The effect was disastrous. The United States, with a population of sixty-five millions, has less money in circulation than France, with a population of thirty-nine millions; and a long continued fall in prices has resulted in the agricultural crisis of which we hear so much. How serious the situation is, especially for land-owners who borrowed money in 1873, can be judged by this one item. The man who contracted a debt in 1873, and counted upon paying each dollar with half a bushel of wheat, or with 5 lbs. of cotton, is obliged now to give 1 1-2 bushels of wheat or 12 lbs. of cotton. This means ruin to men whose margin was small. Hence, the many efforts which have been made of late years in the United States to rehabilitate silver.

GOLD AND SILVER HEMISPHERES OF TRADE.

Hitherto, in M. de Laveleye's opinion, they have failed, partly from want of a frank return to the free coinage of silver, partly from want of the co-operation of Europe. But even supposing the depreciation in the relative value of silver to gold to continue, America may very conceivably become a country in which silver is the basis of legal payments. Then, in all trading relations, M. de Laveleye claims that countries maintaining a gold standard will suffer much more than this. In commerce with Asia, China, Japan, Indo-China, etc., the United States will have a great advantage, for they will have the same monetary basis. "When English merchants sell their products in India they are obliged to add to the price in proportion to the depreciation of silver, because they are paid in that metal, while they are themselves obliged to pay the cost of production in gold." Americans on the other hand, paying the cost of production in silver, will be rid of that incumbrance in all Eastern trade. The tendency will consequently be to divide the world into commercial hemispheres, of which one will have a gold currency and the other a silver currency; and as America will be the trading center of the silver hemisphere, she will not lose by the development.

BI-METALLISM FOR FREE TRADE.

Finally, M. de Laveleye points out that the struggle for gold which follows a gold currency, can only be successful by one of two methods. The country which wants gold must raise its bank-rate, or get the balance of trade on its side by rasing its customs duties. A rise in the bank-rate falls on the national trade, a rise in customs duties falls on foreign trade. Naturally, therefore, the tendency is to put on higher and higher duties. The results, if a gold currency is persisted in, will be economic even without quarter. The McKinley bill shows what America is ready for, but the McKinley Bill has not given unmixed satisfaction. America is preparing to hold out once more the olive branch of bi-metallism. If England rejects it, England will suffer most in the commercial era of the future; and she will deserve to suffer, for her gold currency has done all the mischief.

LOVE AS A LAW OF PROGRESS.

It is not as a sentiment but as an imperious natural instinct that M. Charles Richet treats this well-worn and eternally interesting theme, in a "Study of General Psychology," which he contributes to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for March 1st. Nor is the epithet "general" out of place. His scope includes the writing of love in nature, animals, and man.

THE AIM OF LIFE IS TO LIVE.

What strikes the students of living creatures is the fact that they are made to live. The whole organization is an elaborate protection against death. Every individual is provided to this end with instincts of repulsion and attraction. Pain, disgust and fear are the three tutelary sentiments of repulsion. Pain is the sentinel of life; it warns of injury. Without it and its fellows, life would be literally impossible. Nor could life continue without the instincts of attraction. The principal of these are the desire to breathe and feed. The desire to breathe is so imperious that it must on pain of death be constantly satisfied. There is no other sentiment so powerful. The desire to feed, though intermittent in its action, is scarcely less strong. The two desires essential to every living organism have become mechanical in their action and irresistible. Evidently, if they were not, humanity would long since have disappeared. The instincts of repulsion and attraction may be the cause or the result of existence. Their object is evidently the conservation of life. If nature has an aim we may then surely say that

this is her aim, to ensure the life of her children. Their suffering matters little. It is for the continuance of life that she cares. And on this hypothesis it is easy, in view of the differing conditions of the earth, to understand the infinite diversity of living species. In order that the sum of life should be as great as possible, it is necessary to have animals adapted to every element.

"SO CAREFUL OF THE TYPE, SO CARELESS OF THE SINGLE LIFE."

The next conclusion which science justifies, is that the conservation of the species is infinitely more important than the conservation of the individual. It is evident that the first could not be achieved without some regard for the second; but in many instances the act of reproduction is the act of death. The law prevails, of course, largely in the vegetable world. It is the same with many insects. In more developed animals, including man, though the fulfilment of the law is not so rapid, the law is the same. When the parents have produced and reared their young, old age and death remove them, and the young in their turn begin to play their part and die. "Place for the young!" This is the law of nature. It is like a race of which we can but half see the goal, for coincidently with the tendency to the life of the species there is the no less powerful tendency to the death. Can we see beyond? Can we tell why life should be so intense upon our planet? Alas, no! No one can tell. We look on at phenomena which seem to reveal an immense effort toward a maximum of life for the individual and for the species, but we know nothing more. Still there are many of us who will find with M. Richet that "it is something to have discerned among the operations of nature the tendency at once so blind and so perspicuous toward the development of life. If we cannot know why Nature desires life, at least we know that she desires it, and that she has found the means to make sure of it."

REPRODUCTION AS ESSENTIAL TO THE WHOLE AS NUTRITION TO THE INDIVIDUAL.

The lines of all Richet's argument are by this time apparent. What food is to the individual, reproduction is to the type. The instinct is therefore present consciously or unconsciously in every organism. As with breathing and feeding, the higher the organism, the more conscious the exercise of it. The cabbage feeds upon the material which it finds in the soil of the field or garden. So far as we know anything about this process, it is too mechanical to be conscious, yet there is a preference for one sort of soil over another. The man feeds upon the cabbage, but it is with distinct knowledge of the act, and his preference for one kind of cabbage over another is infinitely varied by the action of consciousness carried to a degree which we are pleased to call intelligence. By the exercise of intelligence he cooks his cabbage. The German turns it to sauerkraut, the Irishman to kaulkannon. All this is the luxury of consciousness. The essential law is for him the same as for the cabbage. The simile holds good with the phenomenon of reproduction. Whether it be accompanied by complete consciousness as in the case of man, or by rudimentary consciousness as in the case of some animals, or by total unconsciousness as in the inferior animals and plants, matters very little. Reproduction is the law for all, only "in proportion as the intelligence develops, the function coincides with the consciousness of the function, and a profound sentiment takes birth. It is love. Love is, therefore, so to speak, like intelligence itself, a luxury among natural phenomena. The species can be perpetuated without intelligence and without love."

THE EVOLUTION OF LOVE.

M. Richet devotes a couple of sections of his article to the proof and illustration of this point, tracing the process of reproduction up, from grade to grade, of plants, animalculæ, and reptile to the higher animals. First, the simple process of sub-division, then the union of male and female cells in this same organism, then the mutual search of the male and female cells in separate but scarcely conscious organisms. Finally, little by little, in the reptiles, in birds, and above all, in mammiferous animals, intelligence appears, and with intelligence, love. By the wars of the species, Nature has secured the death of the individual; by the loves of the individuals, she has secured the life of the species. There is no exception to her laws, the amœba and the poet are alike parts of one great scheme.

Where does unconsciousness end and consciousness begin—where do instinct and intelligence meet? M. Richet does not answer the question that he asks. He only suggests that, generally speaking, the animal who courts his mate in exactly the same manner that his fathers have done for generations, even though that manner involve elaborate and complicated acts, may be said to be acting from instinct. From this point of view of the species he does usually well. The man who courts his individualized mate in a manner individual to himself, is acting probably from intelligence. In its result upon the species his action is often less right than that of the animal. Social considerations, personal ambitions, a thousand artificial elements with which nature has little to do, are introduced into the problem. Physical and intellectual qualities are too often neglected. And yet, M. Richet asks, Who knows whether the future of man does not depend mainly on the amelioration of the race? Indirectly, therefore, he leaves it to be understood, it depends on the training and development of our capacity for love.

JOURNALISM AS A PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.

In the *Girl's Own Paper* Mr. Holden Pike writes on "Young Women as Journalists." He does not like the idea of girls being reporters:

Supposing the young woman to be mistress of all necessary accomplishments, she will still have to decide whether it would be quite seemly for an unprotected girl to travel about London or a great town in the evening until after midnight. The work also has to be done in all kinds of weather. We have seen such a girl at work, and one who was apparently well fitted for what she was about, but we sympathized with her in regard to the hardships of her lot while we could not but admire her courage. As things are at present, the girl reporter has to assume a bold mien when, with her note-book, she takes her place at a table among perhaps a dozen men, on whose province she is encroaching. It is not an occasion which tends to the development of feminine graces; and this will be as fully realized by the girl herself as by those with whom she comes in contact.

But leaving reporting on one side, he says:

A great deal of the most effective work done on our newspapers has been done by women; and, could it be told, the public would to-day be surprised to learn how much of the total is still done by them.

Everything depends, first, upon the quality of the work turned out; and, secondly, on the worker's industry. As regards success and methods of procedure, several misapprehensions need to be corrected. There is a widespread notion that the only indispensable things are

genius and "introductions." While, however, genius is always to be coveted, and its possessor always to be congratulated, there is perhaps no calling in which hard, persevering toil in face of difficulties and frequent disappointments is so necessary as in journalism. Then, in the matter of competent contributors, what common-sense editor cares a pin about introductions in the conventional sense? All the introduction that he requires is that of effective work, good articles being far more weighty arguments with him than the most persuasive words of interested friends. Ask the most successful journalists of the day who "introduced" them, and they will tell you that they introduced themselves. New writers of merit are always cordially welcomed into the ranks; but then they must really possess abilities, and not be mere ambitious aspirants, of whom there are great numbers.

Hence, in making her calculations, the girl who aspires to journalism should realize that the profession is already very much overcrowded. While so much depends upon temperament and outward circumstances, we should always hesitate before recommending any girl, whose livelihood depended upon her own efforts, to risk embarking on what, in the majority of cases, would be likely to prove a very precarious enterprise.

INVENTION AND THE PATENT SYSTEM.

Three articles relating to invention appear this month in the magazines. The most carefully prepared one is, perhaps, that on the "United States Patent System," by Mr. James Shepard, in the *New England Magazine*.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

The American patent system had its foundation in the clause of the Constitution which gives Congress the "power to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." In pursuance of the powers granted to it in the Constitution, Congress passed on April 10, 1790, the first patent act. This act was inspired by Thomas Jefferson, who may be said to have been the father of the American patent system.

The present system of granting patents dates from the passage of the act of July 4, 1836. Mr. Shepard names seven requisites of patentability, chief among which are the following:

The first is that something shall have been invented—an unknown thing made known; second, the thing invented shall be new and useful. By "useful" is meant "not harmful." The third requisite of patentability relates to the subject-matter invented, which may be any art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter. The fourth and fifth requirements are that the subject-matter shall not have been previously known or used by others in this country, or have been patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country. The steps which applicants must take in order to obtain a patent are described in detail by Mr. Shepard.

The following figures may serve to indicate the rapid growth in the business of the Patent Department since the present system went into operation in July, 1836. During the last half of that year only 97 patents were granted. In the first half of the year 1890, 10,713 were issued. The total number of patents granted since July, 1836, has reached 442,090. In 1836 eight persons constituted the entire working force of the Patent Office. At present nearly 600 persons are employed directly in this department. Notwithstanding the lack of sufficient room, help and money, says Mr. Shepard, the Patent Office was never before in so good condition as it is to-day.

THE FEDERAL CONVENTION REGARDING PATENTS.

Mr. Levin H. Campbell reviews briefly, in the *Magazine of American History*, the proceedings of the Federal Convention of 1787, pertaining to the incorporation in the Constitution of the clause bestowing upon Congress the power of granting patents. In none of the plans for a Constitution, as originally submitted, was there any mention of the power to grant patents. The first resolution to this end was made by James Madison, of Virginia, nearly three months after the Convention had been in session. On the same day Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, also introduced a similar proposition. These propositions were acted upon favorably by the committee to which they were referred, and later by the Convention, and finally, after modifications, became a part of the Constitution.

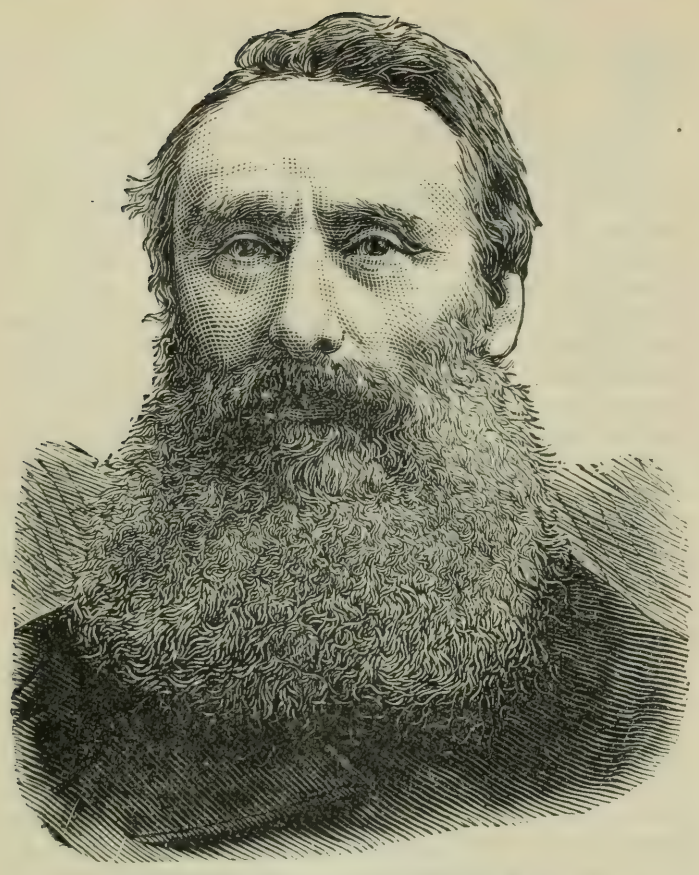
THE FUTURE CONDITIONS OF INVENTION.

One of the chief discouragements to inventive progress, says Mr. Sylvester Baxter, in the *Cosmopolitan* magazine for April, is "the hindrance imposed by the existence of inferior methods for accomplishing work of the same class to which improved means would apply." Should horses be removed from the face of the earth by an epidemic, for instance, he says, "we should likely gain in a decade the advantages which otherwise might demand a century for their realization." The suppression of valuable patents by great corporations like the Western Union Telegraph Company and sleeping and drawing-room car companies is another discouragement to inventive progress. Such corporations are likely to be indifferent to the improvement of their service. In the United States inventive genius is less hampered by restrictions than in Europe.

ANOTHER PRACTICAL SOCIAL PROGRAMME.

Following up the interview which THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS published last month with Sir John Gorst, *Help* publishes this month an interview with Mr. Mundella, who, together with Sir Lyon Playfair, will represent the front Opposition Bench in the Royal Commission on questions at issue between employers and employed. Mr. Mundella begins his social programme by declaring that he believes the social question will be more easily solved in England than in any other country in the world. The great feature which dominates the whole of his proposals is education. You can make anything out of the child; you can make nothing out of the grown-up person. His proposals are summarized below:

1. Take care of the rights of the child, and compel the parents to fulfil their responsibilities.
2. Assist the parents in educating the child by giving it free the best education that can be procured, including modern languages and drawing.
3. Establish cheap and accessible intermediate schools in every town and in every country area where a first-class education can be had for £5 a year.
4. Free children from labor until they are twelve, and raise the half-time age to fourteen.
5. Follow the German example, and provide continuation schools, and look after the welfare of scholars after leaving school, and training the blind.
6. Feed starving scholars, if necessary, at the cost of the State.
7. Pass the Eight-Hour Miners' Bill.



RIGHT HON. A. J. MUNDELLA, M.P.

8. Promote industrial arbitration, extending the powers of the Labor Bureau, and holding strike inquests when an industrial dispute produces an extensive dislocation of industry.

9. Free the land so as to make it as easy to transfer an acre as a watch, increase allotments, and develop the yeomanry.

10. Promote temperance reform.

11. Establish a progressive income tax after the Swiss method, and levy heavy death duties on realized capital.

HOW THEY SEIZED THE LAND OF OPHIR.

The first place in the *Fortnightly Review* is occupied by a very interesting paper by Sir John Willoughby, Bart., who commanded the expedition which has occupied Mashonaland on behalf of the British South Africa Company. Sir John says of the country:

"From an agricultural point of view, it is the finest I have ever seen, and possesses thousands of square miles of the most perfect grazing for innumerable herds of cattle. The products it gives to the natives prove that the soil, with a more elaborate system of ploughing than is represented by their rude scratching with a primitive hoe, would produce almost anything; the scenery is lovely, and the climate healthy enough to cause endless grumbling among the medical officers at their misplaced energy in coming to a country where men never fall sick. Finally, all the experts attached to the expedition were unanimous in their opinion that Mashonaland represented one of the three great gold areas in the world, with prospects far exceeding previous anticipation."

The following is his summary of the first earnest work of the Chartered Company:

"Thus we have as the result of one year's work, a magnificent country occupied, forts built, and excellent communication by a good wagon-road, 440 miles in extent, established; 140 miles of railway and 480 miles of telegraph laid down, and the right to a further 200,000 square miles of fine territory conceded. This is no bad record for a twelvemonth's work, and one that augurs well, I think, for the future prospects of all concerned in the welfare of the company, especiallly as a good and cheap coast route from Mashonaland has now been discovered.

"Finally, I would point out that the effects of the government policy in granting the charter have been twofold:

"1. To secure 'Fairest Africa' to England: for had it not been for the prompt action of Mr. Cecil Rhodes these lands would have been annexed by the Boers, the Portuguese, or the Germans.

"2. To bring the blessings of hope, peace and security to the natives, who, up to the time of the arrival of our pioneer force, were compelled, by fear of the Matabele on the one side and of Gouveia, the half-caste Portuguese slave-owner, on the other, to live like crows in the inaccessible fastnesses of the mountain and kopies."



SIR JOHN WILLOUGHBY.



STAMP, SEAL AND FLAG OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

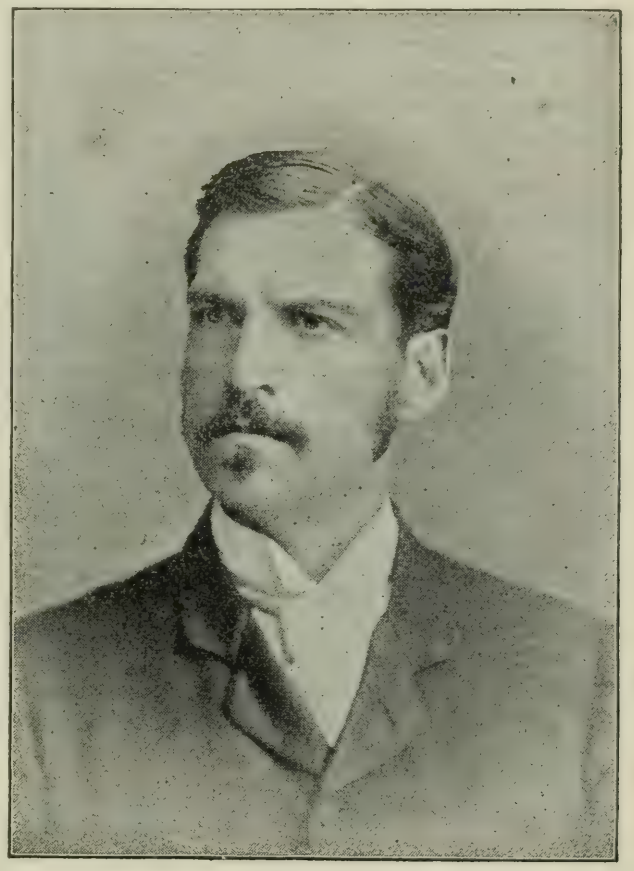
THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW AND ITS EDITOR.

No magazine editor who really edits can live a life of sloth or ease. Gen. Lloyd Bryce, editor of the *North American Review*, is one of the New York editors whose time and strength are given most earnestly and fully to their profession. Highly connected, widely acquainted, prominent in social and political life, familiar with the pleasures and advantages of foreign travel and residence, Mr. Bryce might easily fill all his time with engagements and occupations far less arduous than those of the editor at his desk of toil. But none of these allurements tempt him away from the vigilance and industry without which it would be impossible to keep the *North American Review* that live, fresh, and—in a good sense of the word—sensational periodical that all the world knows it to be. A month is a short interval when the contents of a magazine are to be determined upon. Each successive number is a new problem involving infinite possible permutations, which the editor must work out for himself. Mr. Bryce plans every number of the *North American Review* as a general would plan the strategy of a battle, or as a skillful chess-player would study out his moves. The *Nineteenth Century* or the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is a comparatively leisurely affair. Each in its way is a timely product, but neither ever bears the marks of white heat or double quick marching.

In some months the world's movement permits Mr. Bryce to make his plan of operations quite complete a number of days in advance of the actual appearance of the *Review* upon the news stands; and programmes of a tentative sort are always made out for two or three months in advance. But all these hypothetical combinations of articles are subject to radical shiftings, postponements, and substitutions, if events make such changes desirable. Publishers will understand how expeditiously Mr. Bryce manages these things when it is said that important articles—written to order at the last moment—are sometimes received only a few hours before going to press. It is occasionally complained that the *North American Review* ought to be more carefully printed, and that it comes short of being a first-class specimen of the printer's art. But Mr. Bryce would explain this by saying that the soul is preferable to the body, and that the essential matter is of more consequence than the mere outward form. He prefers to be able to hold the *Review* open to the latest possible moment for the insertion of the timeliest possible article, rather than to go to press three weeks sooner and secure more pleasing mechanical results.

Gen. Bryce is a Democrat. His predecessor, the late Allen Thorndike Rice, was a Republican. They had been college friends together at Oxford. Their tastes and sympathies seem to have been strongly similar, and their close friendship lasted through Mr. Rice's short, though conspicuous, career. Mr. Bryce had been elected to the Fiftieth Congress on the Democratic ticket from a New York district. Mr. Rice had also been in New York politics, and had been defeated after a gallant contest for a seat in Congress, having been nominated by the Republicans of a New York district, and having been defeated, as he claimed, by election frauds practised by his opponents. Mr. Rice, having failed to attain a seat in Congress, was given the highly distinguished position of Minister at St. Petersburg, but died just as he was starting to that field. It was found that he had bequeathed a majority interest in the *North American Review* to his friend, Gen. Bryce, and had designated him as his successor. It is both curious and interesting to know the fact that so pronounced a young Republican politician as Mr. Rice should willingly bestow upon so pronounced a young Democratic politician as Mr. Bryce the control and editorship of the periodical admitted by all to be the one most conspicuously devoted to the discussion of American public affairs, and that Mr. Bryce should enter upon and continue in Mr. Rice's methods and policies so consistently that nobody could well observe any deflection or difference. It is saying much for both of these gentlemen—but no more than the truth fully warrants—to say that both of them have shown a fine independence



LLOYD BRYCE.

of all factional or sectional spirit, and have made the *Review* national in a broad sense.

It is complained sometimes that our leading reviews are not creditable to the scholarship of the country, and that they are not comparable for dignity or for literary merit with the old *North American Review*, as it was before the war. It is perfectly true that the contributions now usually appearing in the *North American* will not bear a comparison with those that appeared in its pages a generation or more ago, either as finished and leisurely contributions to literature, or as solid and profound political disquisitions, any more than the pleasant and striking, but brief and off-hand, essays that now appear in the *Forum* are comparable with the long and thoroughly-studied articles that appeared some fifteen years or more ago in the now defunct *International Review*. But it would be ridiculous to blame Mr. Bryce or Mr. Metcalf for literary and journalistic conditions which belong to

the times, and which editors must either accept or else go promptly out of the business of editing. The American public in this decade is not in the mood for elaborate and studied disquisitions, and unquestionably it cares more for the occasional brief utterances and frank opinions of the chief actors in the drama of the generation than it does for the reflections or criticisms of philosophers and scholars.

Gen. Bryce has various special qualifications for his work. One of the most important is his own very extensive personal acquaintance, supplemented as it is by Mr. Rice's no less extensive personal acquaintance, to which Mr. Bryce has fallen heir. The larger part of the *North American Review* is made up of articles written, at the suggestion of the editor, by men whom the editor selects for the purpose. Sometimes the selection is made because the public is interested in a man, and sometimes because the public is interested in a theme. But it is in any case the editor's business to divine what would instruct, or please, or attract the public at a given moment. It is unquestionably true that the *North American* is regarded by more people, in all parts of the country, as at once the highest and the most impartial platform upon which current public issues can be discussed, than is any other magazine or review. It is the one serious periodical that can be found in reading-rooms in every state and territory, and in every town or village that possesses a reading-room. It is especially influential in the States of the Mississippi valley, that constitute the great heart of the American republic. It is to be noted that politicians of both the great parties and members of the legal profession are more likely to read the *North American* than any other periodical. Its pages are as open to Speaker Reed as they are to ex-Speaker Carlisle. It allows Mr. Blaine to defend the American tariff system, and it gives Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Mills equal opportunity to attack the system. It is open to every shade of opinion—upon the Silver question, for example—provided that shade of opinion is represented by the person really and duly qualified to appear in its behalf.

The *North American* does not mean to turn a cold shoulder upon the great army of volunteer contributors, and Gen. Bryce is a careful reader of manuscripts offered by persons not among the corps of regular or occasional contributors. He believes in the recognition of new writers, where actual timeliness coincides with high merit; but when it is remembered that so influential a review can print only twelve or fifteen contributions each month, and that it must meet the wants of various representative elements of sixty millions of people, new and untried writers can hardly expect that experienced writers, who speak with authority, and whose views and utterances are always in demand, should be thrown aside for the mere sake of giving the new comers their turn.

To the uninitiated, nothing would seem easier than for the editor of a rich and powerful periodical to buy twelve or fifteen essays a month, and have his printer put them in type and stitch them together. There are probably seven or eight out of every ten readers of a periodical like the *North American Review* who suppose, without doubt, that they could do this business rather better than the editor himself does it. It does not occur to them that to plan the magazine, choose the writers, and bring together the final product—fortuitously though the thing may sometimes seem to be done—is really a task requiring much higher constructive ability than the creation of almost any one of the individual articles of which the magazine is composed.

Mr. Bryce is not only an editor, but he is also the author of a number of novels, as well as a writer of review articles; and he had made a decided reputation as a contributor to the *North American Review* before he became its editor. He has shown himself conversant with many subjects, and in his writing there is always made obvious the advantages derived by him from active participation in municipal and state as well as in federal politics, and from wide travel and much study of European and Latin-American affairs.

Gen. Bryce is still a young man. He was born at Flushing, L. I., in 1851 and spent his boyhood in Georgetown, D. C. He was educated in the Jesuit College at Georgetown and afterward in Professor Anthon's school in New York. After some experience of travel and art study on the Continent he entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he remained as a student for some years, and where he received first the B.A. and then the M.A. degree. Subsequently he studied law in Columbia College. He held the position of paymaster-general of New York on Governor Hill's staff until he entered national politics. He served in the Fiftieth Congress from the Seventh New York district, and gave special attention at Washington to the advocacy of New York harbor improvement and various other timely reforms. He was married some years ago to Miss Edith Cooper, the daughter of Ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, and granddaughter of that distinguished New Yorker and philanthropist, the late Peter Cooper, concerning whose philanthropic views and methods Mr. Bryce writes an important article in the April number of the *Review*. The portrait of Mr. Bryce which accompanies this sketch is made from a recent photograph, and is a fairly good likeness.

A brief sketch of the venerable periodical which has so remarkably renewed its youth in recent years may be of interest. The first number of the *North American Review* appeared in Boston in May 1815, its editor being Mr. William Tudor. It was a quarterly, and was in some respects similar in form and method to the *Quarterly Review*, then at the height of its power and fame in the mother country. But the new periodical was to be distinctively American in its character, and was to lead the way to a more vigorous life in American literature. Mr. Tudor was soon succeeded as editor by Mr. Willard Phillips, who was assisted by Jared Sparks, then a divinity student at Cambridge. Mr. Sparks was in fact the working editor until May, 1819. Incidentally it may be remarked that it was in the number for September, 1817, that William Cullen Bryant's "Thanatopsis," a poem which marked an epoch in American literature, first appeared. Indeed, the *Review* was fortunate from the very first in that it numbered among its contributors the most scholarly and noted American writers of the day, men who strove to give American form and spirit to our letters, while yet the tone of culture was distinctly English and European In 1819, Mr. Edward Everett, then a professor of Greek at Harvard, and rapidly attaining fame, assumed the editorship of the *Review*,—a position which he held until the close of the year 1823. His editorship was conspicuously able, and the *Review* was accordingly advanced in position and character. In January, 1824, the Rev. Jared Sparks, who had formerly been assistant editor, and whose name justly holds an honored place among American historians and men of letters, assumed the full editorship and remained at this post until April, 1830.

It was in July, 1830, that Mr. Alexander H. Everett, Edward Everett's brother, became the responsible head of the *Review*, and his official connection continued until January, 1836. Under his editorship the pages of the

Review contained many articles by such writers as George Bancroft, Prescott, Longfellow, the Peabody brothers, and other Americans of distinction as writers. The next editorial period, that of 1836–42, belongs to the editorship of Dr. John G. Palfrey, another distinguished American historian, under whose wise administration the *Review* grew in strength and public favor. At this time Ralph Waldo Emerson began to be a frequent contributor. Professor Francis Bowen, of Harvard College, entered upon his career as editor in 1842, and held the position for ten years, when in 1853 he was succeeded by Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, who also served through a round decade. Both these editors were men of varied gifts and highly cultivated literary tastes. Dr. Peabody, in 1863, was disposed to see the *Review* pass into younger hands, and so he relinquished his work in favor of Mr. James Russell Lowell and Professor Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard University, in January, 1864. Through all these editorial administrations the *Review* held its position and enrolled among its contributors the ablest men of the nation. In 1868 Professor Norton retired and was succeeded by Professor Gurney, who remained as Mr. Lowell's associate for a year or two, when the *Review* was transferred to Mr. Henry Adams, the grandson of John Quincy Adams and himself an historian whose recent work has given him the certainty of high and permanent fame. Mr. Adams invited Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge to become his assistant, and the *Review* remained in their hands until the end of the year 1876, when it was purchased outright by Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice, who transferred the office of publication from Boston to New York, increased the frequency of issue from four to six numbers a year, and shortly afterward made the periodical a monthly. With Mr. Rice for many years was associated Mr. Lorettus Metcalf, who subsequently founded the *Forum*. Of Mr. Rice's lamented death and the transfer of the *North American Review* to Mr. Lloyd Bryce an account has already been given.

Among important enterprises with which the *North American Review* has been connected, especial mention should be made of the fact that, conjointly with the French government and Mr. Pierre Lorillard, it sent out the Charnay expedition to Yucatan. This expedition was very successful, and as a result of it the *North American* contained a series of important articles, afterward published in book form. The Charnay researches confirmed the views of the distinguished Central American explorer, John L. Stevens, as regards the buried cities of those countries. Mr. Stevens, it should be noted, was the uncle of Mr. Bryce, the present editor of the *Review*, and through him Mr. Bryce had for many years possessed not only special interest in Central and South American matters, but also exceptional familiarity with them. The expedition brought back to Paris many antiquities and plaster casts of bas reliefs, and these were placed on exhibition in a special department of the Trocadero.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The *North American Review* for April contains so many articles of exceptionally striking merit that an unusual number have this month been selected for more extended notice in another department of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Among the leading articles of the month will be found reviewed that of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, upon "Wealth and its Obligations," Professor Ely's discussion of "Pauperism in the United States," Mr. Lloyd Bryce's tribute to Peter Cooper, Secretary J. M. Rusk's exposition of the "Needs of American Agriculture," Mr. Hazeltine's notable essay upon "Married Women in Fiction," and Mr. Sidney Dillon's article upon "The West and the Railroads."

SALISBURY, BALFOUR AND CHURCHILL.

An article of pleasant and well-drawn character sketches is Henry W. Lucy's, upon the men of Salisbury's Parliament. He begins with a complimentary account of the characteristics as a man and statesman of Lord Salisbury. It is interesting to know that Salisbury's "misfortune in finally coming into a peerage was tempered by previous experience as a working member of the daily press, and that as a comparative youth he earned his spurs in the House of Commons." His pet aversion, we are told, was always Mr. Disraeli, and he "hated Mr. Gladstone with the bitter feeling with which a Tory of long lineage regards the champion of the masses," while he "despised Mr. Disraeli with a lofty scorn of a patrician for an adventurer." Mr. Lucy thinks that Salisbury should have lived in those times when another Cecil was at the head of English affairs, and that he would have shone more brilliantly as minister to Queen Elizabeth than to Queen Victoria. His cynicism and lack of sympathy for the people are well illustrated, as is the remarkable effectiveness of his oratory.

Not many men have made their mark in the Salisbury Parliament, and next to the premier undoubtedly stands Mr. Balfour. He has grown into the hardest-worked minister of the crown, and he is expected to succeed to the leadership of the House of Commons—a position from which Mr. W. H. Smith will undoubtedly soon retire. Mr. Balfour is seemingly a dilletante person in whom Mr. Lucy recognizes "the most perfect living example of the mailed hand under the silken glove." Lord Randolph Churchill's chance is played out for the present Parliament, but Mr. Lucy characterizes him as "a model leader of opposition, ready, inventive, resolute, and, if need be, unscrupulous." He thinks that if Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Balfour could work together in harmony there would be great sport in the next Parliament, even with a large Gladstonian majority. Mr. Lucy concludes his article rather abruptly with the statement that two things are already certain; one being, that "Lord Randolph Churchill will be finally indispensable to the Conservative party, and the other, that he cannot hold a second place."

MISS REPPLIER ON COOKERY.

Miss Agnes Repplier, in an article entitled "Humors of the Cookery Book," enlivens with her wit and sprightliness what otherwise would be a tediously pedantic array of allusions to the remarks of the Ettrick Shepherd, and quotations from the whole collection of old-time works upon gastronomy. It is a piece of literature scarcely worthy of Miss Repplier's gifts, and yet, in its hints upon the continuity of national traits, as shown by English and French cookery, there is a seriously valuable quality to the article which must always pertain to any work that this gifted writer produces.

THE GROWTH OF SUICIDE.

Another article which tends to the pedantic in its over-wealth of historical allusion, is one by Dr. William Mathews on "Civilization and Suicide." Dr. Mathews would seem to have been engaged for a long time in keeping memoranda and scrap-books for the preparation of this particular article, which is full of statistics, and also full of philosophical inductions. Suffice it to say that Dr. Mathews finds that suicide pertains exclusively to civilized countries, and increases in accordance with the degree of

civilization ; that the young as well as the old are its victims, and that its causes are of almost innumerable variety. He relates incidents of hereditary suicide ; and alleges that alcoholism is the prevailing cause in the north of Europe, despised love and jealousy preponderate as causes in the south of Europe, and weariness of life, shame, and fear of punishment are the chief causes in central Europe. The great pressure and burden of responsibility that life entails under the strenuous conditions of our new civilization, wearing men out and breaking their spirits, is perhaps the most prevailing cause. High civilization creates innumerable wants ; stimulates consciousness ; deepens capacity for enjoyment, and also for disappointment and dismay ; gives rise to a thousand anxieties and cares. Men exhaust the finer strength of the nerves, lose stamina, hopefulness, and zest for simple pleasures, and these things lead to disgust, life-weariness, and finally self-destruction.

CASTELAR ON POPULAR PROGRESS.

In some respects the most brilliant article of this number is Emilio Castelar's essay, or rather oration—for it is in the oratorical tone and spirit—upon democratic evolution and revolution in Europe. It is an article packed full of the history of democracy in the nineteenth century. It sums up with remarkable acuteness the philosophical principles which have underlain those currents of revolution and reaction that—without an interpreter—are so difficult to understand. Revolution has its Utopian standards, demands more than the times can possibly justify, and is followed inevitably by reaction. But the optimistic Castelar sees nothing discouraging in this reaction, for to his mind it means simply the settling down to a realization, by normal processes, of growth and development of the very principles for which revolution has fought. As a result, for instance, of revolutions and premature republics in Spain, that country has been freed from the absolutism of the middle ages ; and although it remains a monarchy, it is a land of freedom, of law, of representative institutions, where healthful progress finds no impediments. The article is one of uncommon value as a philosophical interpretation of recent European history.

THE FORUM.

The articles in the current April number of the *Forum* on "What Can We Do for the Poor?" by Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, and on "Railroad Passenger Rates," by Prof. Arthur J. Hadley, are reviewed at length among the leading articles of the month.

THE FEDERAL ELECTION BILL.

Senator George F. Hoar gives an account of the defeat of the Federal Election bill, of which he was an earnest supporter in the last Congress. Senator Hoar explains as follows the provisions and aims of this much-discussed bill: "The bill reported," he says, "provided that, on the application of one hundred voters, the registration and election, though left entirely in the hands of the State officers, should be witnessed by supervisors belonging to the two political parties, who should preserve the facts for the information of the House, or, in case the intervention of the court should be sought by either candidate, for the information of the judge. This, and a few provisions against bribery, frauds by election officers, and abuse of power by the officers of the United States, made up the whole of this much-abused bill." The Federal Election bill, Senator Hoar maintains, did not apply to the South more than to the North. It was formulated in the interests of an unrestricted ballot throughout the United States.

At present, says Mr Hoar, the constitutional amendments relating to suffrage are absolutely nullified. No small share of the responsibility for the alleged defeat of popular elections he places with those Northern voters who have sustained the Southern suppression of a free and honest vote. He declares that 39 to 60 representatives sat in the last Congress in places rightfully belonging to Republicans. "The votes of these representatives have always been thrown against the interests and opinion of the business men and so-called reformers of the North, who have been in such large degree their political accomplices."

A DEFECTIVE CENSUS.

Mr. Roger Q. Mills intimates that the eleventh census was a partisan raid upon the right of representation. It is improbable, he says, that our population at the present time does not exceed 62,662,250, the number announced by Superintendent Porter. He bases his belief on the grounds that during no other decade in the history of the United States, excepting the period of the civil war, has the rate of increase in population been so low as that shown by the results of the last census. Superintendent Porter attributes the low rate of increase, it may be remembered, to an error in the rate given in the census of 1870, which, he says, should have been 26.6 per cent. instead of 22.63, making the rate of increase during the period of 1870-80 25.9 instead of 30.08 per cent. Mr. Mills replies that if this is true, our population increased faster during the war decade than in the peace decade following, which, he maintains, is hardly conceivable.

As second evidence that the census of 1890 was incorrect, Mr. Mills cites statistics of school population. He estimates, from information furnished him by the Commissioner of Education, that the population of the State of Texas should have been, in 1890, 2,966,000, instead of 700,000 less than this number, as given in the census report.

WILL MORALITY SURVIVE RELIGION?

The fact that persons destitute of moral sense are apt to be also agnostics in religion, suggests the probability, says Mr. Goldwin Smith, that there is a logical connection between religious and moral agnosticism. That a close relation has hitherto existed between religious faith and morality will, he says, hardly be doubted; the exact nature of this alliance, however, has never been determined. "To the primitive Christian, morality was the will of God manifested in the character and life of Christ." So, too, with the Jew, the Mohammedan, the early Greek, and the early Roman. Closely allied, then, as morality seems to be with religion, is there not reason to fear, Mr. Smith asks, that the present spread of religious agnosticism will carry with it moral agnosticism as well? Will, in other words, morality survive religion? The reign of moral anarchy which followed the downfall of religion in Greece and Rome, and later in Paris, is discouraging to the belief that it will. Philosophers have, through all time, sought in vain for a sanction of morality independent of theology.

Mr. Smith is of the opinion that the generations after the next may perhaps see agnosticism, moral as well as religious, tried on a clear field. "By that time, possibly, science, whose kingdom seems now to have come, will have solved in her own way the mystery of existence. In the mean time society will be held together by established opinion, by municipal law, and by natural affection."

"There is," continues Mr. Smith, "nothing pessimistic in this; no want of faith in the future of humanity, or in the benevolence of the power by which human destiny is controlled. The only fear suggested is that society may have a bad quarter of an hour during the transition, as it has had more than once before."

THE GROWTH OF SENTIENCY.

The article in this number on "The Growth of Sentiency," by Major J. W. Powell, is the third of a series on evolution which is appearing in this magazine. The development of the organs of sentiency in animals proceeds, he says, under the sanction of the general law, that those organs most needful to animals, under the conditions which their environment presents, are the ones exercised. "If for instance," says Major Powell, "in the battle of brutes during the struggle for existence, horns are brought into play for offensive or defensive purposes, under the guidance of sentiency all of the other organs pour their power into that one which has become for them a tower of defence." Vitality in animals is the chief source of the evolution of sentiency, which is, according to Mr. Powell, the second mode of life, as vitality is the first.

MADAME DE STAEL.

W. E. H. Lecky, the English historian, contributes an article to this number on Madame de Staël. "She was," he says, "not beautiful, though her dark and eminently lustrous eyes, beaming with intelligence, and her rich brown tint, gave some charm to her large and rather coarse features, while her massive shoulders, arms and breast, her full lips, and the firm grasp of her vigorous hand, indicated a strong, frank, ruling and passionate nature overflowing with life and with many forms of energy."

THE CHARACTER OF NAPOLEON.

The account which Mr. Lecky gives of the interview between Madame de Staël and Napoleon after the peace of Compo Formio, may serve to throw some light upon the unintelligible character of the first Bonaparte: "She was at first dazzled; she was at all times profoundly impressed by his genius; but she soon came to perceive that his nature was wholly unlike that of other men. She had seen, she said, men worthy of all respect, and she had seen men noted for their ferocity; but the impression produced on her by Bonaparte was generically different from that produced by either of these classes. She found that such epithets as 'good,' 'violent,' 'gentle' and 'cruel' could not be applied to him in the ordinary senses. He was, in truth, a being who stood self-centred and apart from the sympathies, passions and enthusiasms of his kind, habitually regarding men, not as fellow-creatures, but as mere counters in a game; a will of colossal strength; an intellect, clear, cold, transcendent; power, solely governed by the imperturbable calculation of the strictest egotism, and never drawn aside by love or hatred, by pity or religion, or by attachment to any cause."

FORMATIVE INFLUENCES.

The article on "Formative Influences," by Professor Simon Newcomb, in this number is the eleventh in the series begun in June, 1890. Prof. Newcomb developed a strong taste for "doing sums," he tells us, "at the early age of six years." He was looked upon by the farming population of Nova Scotia, where he was born, as a "prodigy of learning." He names two books which did much to direct the course of his study for life—Mrs Marcet's "Conversations on Natural Philosophy," and the "Elements of Euclid."

THE METHODS OF MIND-READERS.

Mind-reading, says Professor Charles Gatchell, of the University of Michigan, is a species of trickery. The mind-reader succeeds by virtue of two conditions: "(1) He always has the use of vision, when vision is necessary to the accomplishment of his object; and (2) he always requires his committeemen to part with whatever they have in mind either by tracing or writing it or by communicating it to others." Mr. Gatchell describes in detail how some of the most clever tricksters perform the so-called mind-reading feat. The heavy hood, always worn during the performance of these feats, is, he says, so made that the wearer can gain through it all the information that is needed.

Mr. W. H. Mallock in his article on "Trade-Unionism and Utopia" makes an important distinction between "organized laboring men" and "organized labor." The former, he holds, is really organized idleness; and organized idleness, while it may be valuable for militant purposes, is not valuable for productive purposes. Laborers may be organized in two ways: as a producing body, and as a self-resisting body. "In the latter capacity," Mr. Mallock maintains, "they may be able to govern themselves, but in the first they must be always governed by others."

The last of the well-selected articles of this number is by Mr. W. J. McGee on the "Flood Plains of Rivers." Mr. McGee calls attention to the fact that from 25 to 30 per cent. of the population of the Eastern United States is crowded upon about 14 per cent. of alluvial lowland, and warns people who occupy the flood plains of our streams that they do so at a risk.

THE ARENA.

Reviews of the articles, "Buddhism in the New Testament" and "Nationalization of Land as First Presented" will be found among the leading articles of the month.

CROOKED TAXATION.

Mr. Thomas G. Shearman gives to the reading public this month the paper on "Crooked Taxation" which he read before the meeting of the American Economic Association in Washington last December. Indirect taxation, properly defined, is, says Mr. Shearman, nothing more nor less than crooked taxation. Such a system is "crooked in its operation, crooked in its form, and crooked in its effects." Indirect, or crooked, taxes rest upon consumption and not at all upon wealth. They are shifted by those best able to bear the burden of taxation to those least able. As it is impossible beforehand to estimate correctly the amount of revenue which indirect taxes will yield, the result is that either too much or too little is produced. Public waste and corruption are the necessary results. Mr. Shearman concludes his paper with the italicized remark: "Let crooked taxation be utterly destroyed."

AN OPINION OF HAMILTON.

In his sketch of Alexander Hamilton in this number of the *Arena*, Mr. E. P. Powell goes out of his way, it would seem, to defame the character of the first United States Secretary of the Treasury. He forgets that it is Hamilton as a popular leader, and not as a moralist, he is discussing. Mr. Powell's conclusion that, after all, Hamilton was just such a man as was needed at the founding of our nation is orthodox enough, however difficult it may be to reconcile this statement with preceding ones, to the effect that the same person was corrupt, treacherous, intriguing and a political libertine.

R. Osgood Mason, M.D., explains the many curious phenomena of hypnotism by the supposition that there exists a means of communication other than that through the well-known channels of sense. This new means of sense-communication he calls the "psychic medium."

THE INFLUENCE OF SURROUNDINGS.

Mr. Arthur Dudley Vinton writes concerning the relation which the environment of humanity bears to the human conscience. The greatest factor in the development or debasement of a race is, he maintains, the environment to which it is subjected. He points out how difficult it is for children in the slums of our large cities to grow up to manhood moral and upright. In short, people are, to a greater extent, influenced by their surroundings than is generally supposed. In Mr. Vinton's own words, "The success of popular government depends upon the character of those exercising the duties of citizenship; character depends upon morality, and morality is the result of environment."

NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The *Nineteenth Century* for April, although containing a plentiful variety of articles, is hardly up to its usual level. The only article from which any extended extracts elsewhere appear is "Five Thousand Miles with Range-Cattle."

THE SEAMY SIDE OF AUSTRALIA.

The Hon. J. W. Fortescue has the first place, with an article under the above heading, which will make all good Australians swear. His point is, that the Australian colonies have kept themselves afloat by perpetual relays of borrowed money; that the Australians live on London loans; trade on English prestige; presume on English protection, and then make sport of English interests and do their best to exclude both English produce and English surplus labor. With one exception, none of their railways pay the guaranteed interest, and without irrigation it is impossible for them to pay; but more money is required for irrigation works, and so debt will be heaped up upon debt until, at last, all the Australians will arrive at the financial condition of New Zealand. He cries aloud to the British investors to beware lest the Australian colonies repudiate their debt, and he urges the British public to reverse its present policy, for Australia's sake and its own. "If it cannot be reversed, let it be pushed a little farther, and let England, when next Australia raises an unreasonable clamor, meet the threat of 'cutting the painter' with a quiet assent, and intimate that, as an essential preliminary, an expert financier, with a staff of skilled assistants, will start at once to report on the financial condition of the colonies on behalf of the colonial bondholders."

SOCIALISM AMONG SAVAGES.

Prince Krapotkin has an article which he calls "Mutual Aid Among Savages," the object of which is to prove that, so far from mankind having begun its existence in a life of continual free fight, it was just the reverse. Societies, bands, or tribes (not families) were the protective form of the organization of mankind in the earliest ages. He passes in review a great mass of information that has been collected on the subject of the early races of mankind, and adds to this an account of the social customs of such savages as now exist, with the result of arriving at the conclusion that unbridled individuality is of modern growth, and is not characteristic of primitive mankind. The net effect of reading Prince Krapotkin's paper gives an impression that the Dutchmen, Hottentots, aboriginal Australians, Papuas of New Guinea, and, especially, the Eskimos, are immensely superior to many civilized races. He defends the savage against the usual accusations brought as to cannibalism, infanticide, and the abandonment of parents. Wherever we go, he maintains, we find the same sociable manners, the same spirit of solidarity, the same associations of men for mutual support. Within the tribe, everything is shared in common. The rule "each for all" is supreme, and if the savage is alone in the woods, he does not begin eating before he has shouted aloud thrice an invitation to any one who may hear his voice to share his meal. Warriors may have fought each other, but the mass of mankind have maintained their own social organization, based upon their own conception of equity.

STATE-MADE FARMERS.

Mr. William E. Bear, at one time editor of the *Mark Lane Express*, takes up his stand against Mr. Jesse Collins's Small Holdings bill, which he chases up hill and down dale in thorough-going fashion. It is the first time, he points out, that State funds are to be used to set up Tom, Dick and Harry in a business which they do not understand, and which they are utterly unable to manage. Its main principle is the quintessence of the worst kind of socialism. It discourages thrift, interferes with the natural selection of the fittest, is unjust and is certain to involve the State in heavy loss. Mr. Bear thinks that it is highly desirable to insist upon land up to ten acres being made attainable by farm laborers, who can hire or buy out of their own resources, but it is monstrous to attempt to establish amateurs as farmers of twenty to fifty acres, a kind of holdings out of which even professional farmers fail to make a living. Mr. Bear thinks that the advantages of ownership are greatly exaggerated. What small farmers want is a good Tenant-Right Act.

THE NORTH FRONT OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Miss Bradley describes the sculpture of the north front of the Abbey, which has been newly completed, as if it were a stone book full of unwritten history. When fully finished, the scheme will bring back to the instructed mind the history of the Universal Church in heaven and earth, and will be a poem vast in design and execution. Unfortunately, very few minds are instructed, and so Miss Bradley sets to work to instruct us, with the effect of leaving on the mind an impression that there is probably no one in England who would not be plucked if he were subjected to an examination in Miss Bradley's stone book. Her paper is very interesting, and it would be well if a brief, plainly printed digest of its contents could be affixed to the Abbey, so that the passer-by might form some idea of the significance of the bewildering mass of statuary that adorns the north front of the Abbey.

THE FUTURE OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Mr. A. P. Laurie asks whether it is to be civil war between employers and employed. He says that the public is mistaken in thinking that the Scotch railway strike resulted in the defeat of the men. In reality, the men won, as they compelled the company to recognize the union, and to discuss the men's grievances with the union. The recognition of the union is the charter of the liberties of the workmen. The point of Mr. Laurie's article is that employers should recognize the righteousness of the workmen's cause, and meet trade unions in a generally friendly and liberal spirit.

LORD ACTON ON TALLEYRAND'S MEMOIRS.

Of all the disappointing books which have been published of late years, Talleyrand's Memoirs are about the most disappointing ; but Lord Acton is not a man to write upon any subject without making an interesting article. It is a sketch of Talleyrand by the hand of a master. "When he knew that Louis the Eighteenth, who was forgotten in France, was repudiated by Europe, he resolved that he should be king. It was the one solution entirely his own. And he made him king, imposing his choice with invincible ease on an Assembly of Republicans and Bonapartists, and on the wavering and bewildered master of twenty legions. It is the stroke of genius in his career. The conquerors of Napoleon found themselves at Paris in the hands of a gracious cripple in powder, who, without emphasis or exertion, crumpled up their schemes and quietly informed them that the Bourbons alone were a principle."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Edward Berdoe vindicates "The Mothers of the Slums" from the accusation brought against them of indifference to their children. Mr. H. Schütz Wilson tells the "Story of Bianca Cappello." The Hon. R. Russell pleads for a "Department of Health" which would keep all local officers of health up to their duties, and generally nationalize the measures taken against the spread of disease. Lord Meath briefly describes the "Model Dairy" of Berlin, an institution which he thinks might well be naturalized in London. Herr C. Bolle began business in 1881 with three carts. Now he keeps 600 men, 140 horses, and 170 carts constantly going. The Duke of Argyll and Mr. Gladstone say some farewell words to Professor Huxley, the Duke of Argyll being controversial, and Mr. Gladstone apologetical.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

The first article in the *Contemporary Review* is one of the portentous length of forty pages, entitled "The Savoy Dynasty, the Pope, and the Republic." It is anonymous, being signed by a "Continental Statesman," who is a Frenchman, and who bitterly resents the alliance of the House of Savoy with the German Powers. The House of Savoy, he maintains, opened the door to the Revolution on the day in which she flung Italy into a dynastic Holy Alliance. He maintains that the Pope and his advisers favor a federated republic in Italy in preference to the Italian monarchy. It is only by a federated republic that the Roman question can be solved to the satisfaction of the Papacy; therefore "Continental Statesman" urges King Humbert to retrace his steps, for now is the accepted time, to-morrow it may be too late, as a crisis in Italian affairs seems to be impending. The article gives a very long, and, from the French point of view, a very lucid, account of the events which led to the foundation of the Italian kingdom. The writer maintains that the government could be very easily overthrown without war by the discontent of the people, and that the best security Italy could offer to France would be the establishment of a Latin Republic.

A BIRMINGHAM POETESS.

Dr. Dale, of Birmingham, gives some account of the poetic genius of Miss Constance Naden, a Birmingham poetess whose name Mr. Gladstone included in his list of eight famous British poetesses. Miss Naden was born at Edgbaston in 1858. Her father has been the president of the Birmingham Architectural Association. Her first volume of poems were "Songs and Sonnets of Springtime," published in 1881. In 1881 she became a student of Mason College, where she distinguished herself at the debating society. In 1887 she published three poems. She then came to the conclusion that philosophy rather than poetry was her true vocation. She became a materialist, went abroad, travelled in India, came home, and died in December, 1889. Dr. Dale says:

"She died too soon. She achieved much; she promised more; had she lived twenty years longer, I believe that she would have taken a great and enduring place in English literature. Even among the few verses which she wrote, there are some, I think, which, for several generations at least, will retain their freshness and their charm."

DEMOCRACY IN LITERATURE.

Mr. Edmund Gosse discusses the interesting question of the influence of democracy in literature. He thinks that democracy has hardly any effect upon the highest examples of the noblest class of literature. Alike in science, poetry, and art, democracy, he thinks, has had no influence. Even in the middle walks of literature, Mr. Gosse finds it difficult to discover that democracy, as such, is affecting the quality of such good literature as we possess in any general or very obvious way. The democratic spirit is influencing disadvantageously the quantity rather than the quality of good literature ; it starves its best men and helps the coarsest jesters to get fat. Mr. W. D. Howells is the only great novelist our race has produced who seems not only to write under the influence of democracy, but to be absolutely inspired by the democratic spirit.

WANTED, A BASIS OF POSITIVE MORALITY.

Mr. P. G. Hammerton explains and illustrates his belief that a generally-accepted morality is desirable, and that it ought to have the sanction of a vigilant public opinion. Half a dozen cases like George Eliot's, he thinks, would seriously disturb the national ideas about marriage. The ideal condition of a nation, he thinks, so far as morality is concerned, is to have a set of good customs, and stick to them with good practical regularity, never even beginning to reason about them. Mr. Hammerton thinks there is no basis of positive morality, for all morality is relative, and changes with different social stages. This encourages the hope that a better social state may evolve a higher morality than that which is now practised:

"In the future the only probable change will be to make public opinion more efficient still. It is we ourselves who have to form it, or at least prepare the form of it, for the next generation. We have it in our power to lower the moral standard or to elevate it, but we need not hope to elevate it without a closer union among lovers of a high moral ideal, notwithstanding differences of religious creed."

IS THE ENGLISH CHURCH DOOMED?

Professor Momerie, in an article entitled "Theology at King's College," describes the troubles into which his heterodoxy brought him with Principal Wace and others. Professor Momerie prophesies a speedy doom for the Church of England unless its clergy ceases to lag behind in everything. He says:

"The Church of England is within a measurable distance of dissolution. In fifty or a hundred years' time, unless it undergoes a radical change, it will have practically ceased to exist. There may still be an institution comprising bishops, priests, and deacons, but it will appeal exclusively to the intellectual dregs of the community, and could only, therefore, in the bitterest irony, be called a National Church. To superficial observers it appears prosperous and flourishing; but nevertheless the end may be near."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir Frederick Pollock discusses the American Copyright Law in a somewhat optimistic spirit. He thinks that the price that we have to-day for the benefit of the American copyright will turn out to be much less heavy than is feared by the trade interests concerned. Mr. Arnold White roundly condemns the report of the Colonization committee:

"The report of the Committee is diffuse. Much of it is irrelevant and unworthy the importance of the subject. No serious intellectual effort has been made to penetrate below the surface. The result is a report that will not form a guide to the future action of Parliament and of Her Majesty's government."

Mr. Wiman describes the tariff at present existing between Canada and the United States as a barbed wire fence run across the continent. He maintains that England would profit as much as any one by the establishment of free trade between the Dominion and the Republic:

"If by obliterating the barrier between the two English-speaking peoples of the continent, this 40 per cent. of the British Empire could be enormously developed, and could contribute relatively as much to the world's wealth as the revolted colonies have done, and yet retain a glad and happy relation with the mother-country, what greater event in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race could occur than thus, by commerce, to heal the great schism which a century ago was unhappily created?"

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

Among the leading articles of the month will be found extended notices of four contributions to the April number of the *Fortnightly Review*. These are the papers of Sir John Willoughby on the occupation of Mashonaland, Count Tolstoi on the relations of Church and State, Lord Meath on Anglo-Saxon Unity, and Mr. Bouchier's account of his journey "In Rhodope with Prince Ferdinand." The rest of the number is very miscellaneous.

MR. SYMONDS AND THEOCRITUS.

Mr. J. Addington Symonds gives an English version of the second idyl of Theocritus, reproducing as far as possible the rhythm of the original. He says that Simætha, the heroine's description of the manner in which she fell in love with Delphos enables us to understand why the Greeks so often spoke of overwhelming desire as a disease. Here is an extract from the passage in question:

I, when I saw, how I raged, how the flame took hold of my bosom,
Burned my love-lost heart! My beauty waned, and no longer
Watched I the pomp as it passed; nor how I returned to my homestead
Knew I, for some fell bane, some parching disease had undone me.
Ten days, stretched on my bed, and ten nights dwelt I in anguish.
Think on my love, and think whence it came, thou Lady Selenë.

Often the bloom of my flesh grew dry and yellow as dye-wood:
Yea, and the hairs of my head fell off, and of all that I once was
Nought but skin was left and bones.

This, however, must be taken with considerable discount.

MADAME DE MAINTENON.

Mademoiselle de Bury gives us a study of Madame de Maintenon. It is an interesting paper, and an appreciative study of a remarkable Frenchwoman. "With her, 'prudence' having at the time of trust and enthusiasm reigned supreme, none of that spontaneous emanation of feeling which is the true 'being' with the woman can be expected to spring forth even from her letters. M. Geffroy's interesting publication has shown us, therefore, new and loftier aspects in Madame de Maintenon's mind and soul; thanks to him, we see her now devoid of intrigue, and nobly given up to the cause of 'education.' Only once, the few lines Madame de Daylus writes on the days preceding the marriage, might lead one to see 'she was but human after all.' Still, this statement is vague, and comes not from her own pen."

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH ON AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

The Duke of Marlborough's paper on "American Mines and American Rails" will be read with interest, and may also be read with profit by all those who have invested in American railways. It gives a very vivid and by no means a very edifying picture of the systematized plunder which prevails in the American railway world. Nevertheless, with all the abuses of financial management, the average rate per ton per mile for the carriage of goods is under a farthing, while in this country it is about three farthings, with no greater speed in transit. He says that, speaking roughly, the general average of railway rates and fares for goods and passengers is a third of what it is in Great Britain, notwithstanding the fact that wages are more than double in America. He also says that whenever a line has anything like a decent local traffic to supplement its through haulage, any railway in America can and would earn 6 per cent. on its constructive capital. The abuse of powers has grown out of faulty legislation and the apathy of Congress with regard to these great monopolies. The result is that an aristocracy of railway despots has grown up which wields greater power than any mediæval barons, and which is daily becoming infinitely more powerful and more dangerous than all the feudal aristocracies of Europe put together. As a means of remedying these evils, so far as the English investor is concerned, the Duke says:

"What is wanted to make the influence of foreign capital in American railways properly secure is to collect together the scattered and disjointed interests of English investors, and to consolidate these blocks of securities in the hands of a powerful and well-administered corporation that makes it its sole business to uphold the voting value of these stocks in America."

English railway magnates will not be pleased to read the Duke's declaration that, if the truth is told, their railways are toy systems, and their rolling-stock toy freight-carriers, compared with the trains that are run all over America.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mrs. Lynn Linton in a paper on "Our Illusions" moans away like an entertaining old crone on the illusions of age, winding up with a declaration: "From birth to death, life is all phantasmagoric, illusive, conditional, and when that comes—what?" For one thing, let us be thankful, silence; which, for some people, would be a welcome change. Prof. Dowden in a paper entitled "Amours de Voyage" gives some extracts from a little mass pocket-book of Fabre D'Eglantine, Danton's secretary and companion in arms, a journal of his voyage from Wroyes, addressed to the "dear friend of his heart and the beloved mistress of his soul" when he was nineteen years of age.

A writer who signs himself "R.," writing on the Moncriff system of fortifications, maintains that it gives the highest degree of security for men and materials, but that its very excellence and simplicity have retarded its adoption. The central ideas of the system, the invisibility and dispersement of guns, are the keynotes of fortification under modern conditions.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON'S RETORT.

Last month Mr. Knowles, in the *Nineteenth Century*, criticised somewhat rudely, and with contemptuous sarcasm, Mr. Harrison's proposal to restore the Elgin marbles to Greece. Mr. Harrison replies in the *Fortnightly*, having been refused permission by the editor of the *Nineteenth Century* to reply except on condition that he approved of all that he might say. The paper appears under the title of "Editorial Horseplay," and begins with the comparison of Mr. James Knowles to a most hilarious oddfellow, gaudily attired, who knocked a stranger's hat over his eyes and then declared it was only a joke. Mr. Harrison says that he has faced too many rotten eggs and dead cats to care for any that Mr. Knowles can fling, but the paper is written throughout in the tone of suppressed indignation which suggests that Mr. Harrison cares very much indeed. He says his say very eloquently; but, although he becomes almost speechless with horror at the suggestion that the Greeks might probably sell the marbles for a round sum to some rival nation, one does not need to regard the modern Greek either as a mongrel or a debased wretch in order to feel that he might find himself in such straits as to need to realize on all valuable assets. No doubt, the Parthenon Marbles, if he ever gets them back again, would be the apple of his eye; but necessity has no law. Greece is still, to use a vulgar phrase, "on the make," and the general feeling, even of those who would be inclined to agree with Mr. Harrison in the abstract, will probably be in favor of allowing another half century to pass before removing the marbles from the soot-laden atmosphere of Bloomsbury.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

Mr. F. Bayford Harrison has a gossipy article in the *National Review* for April, on the "Censuses of the Century," full of curious facts connected with the enumeration of our people. In 1851, the weight of the schedules and forms dispatched from the central office was fifty-two tons. Twenty years since, one-third of the population of Scotland lived in houses of one room. In 1881, there were more women returned between the ages of twenty and twenty-five than there were girls between ten and fifteen in 1871. The temptation to understate your age only seems to begin after twenty-five.

There is a good natural-history paper, by Evelyn Pyne, entitled "The Garden of Death," which describes the plants and flowers which correspond with the criminals, murderers and the like of the human race. Wherever she turns, signs of cruelty and foul murder meet her eye, for there is a vegetable "submerged tenth" capable of doing good and useful work, but waiting growing degradation for a strong hand to turn their debased powers into beneficent channels. In the next paper she will show, among the saints and martyrs of the vegetable world, some of these degraded organisms started on their upward path.

Mr. Frederick Pincott maintains that in all social matters the English are far more fit to sit at the Hindoo's feet, and learn to serve tables than to become masters. Mr. Pincott maintains that English marriage customs are lowering to womankind, and are directly responsible for some of the worst features of English social life. Mr. Pincott, therefore, we presume, would have English girls married by their parents at the ages of six and seven, and compelled to stand the risks of motherhood as soon as they attain the period of adolescence. By this means, the English women will be lifted to the womanly, unselfish, and pure standard secured by the Hindoo system.

Mr. W. Goff, writing on the "Sun's Radiation of Heat," sets forth a new theory. He maintains that there is nothing to justify us in believing that the sun is radiating forth any more heat than that which the plants and the other bodies in space actually absorb. There is no proof, he thinks, that pure radiation causes the sun any loss of energy. It is only the medium which accepts radiated heat which deprives the sun of any of his warmth.

Mr. Llewellyn Bullock pleads for the "Fine Art of Fragrance," and demands the removal of that terrible curse of the poorer quarters in our teeming towns and cities—foul and contaminating smell. Mr. Bullock would civilize men through their noses.

Mrs. Frances McLaughlin deals with the vexed question of domestic servants, and advocates the general introduction of lady helps. She does not think that there is any household service a lady need hesitate to undertake, except cleaning boots, washing clothes, bringing in the clothes, and washing the outside door-steps. She would have servants treated like governesses, and establish an employment bureau in every town, where ladies, able and willing to undertake service, would put down their names and addresses. The bureau would be attached to boarding-houses, for, under the new system, household helps would be engaged by the day; would arrive every morning at a fixed hour, and leave after their duties were accomplished. To the army of poor ladies no doubt it would be a great boon, but the idea of a daily cook on a footing of a daily governess is one which will not be realized in a hurry.

Rev. Lloyd Williams writes once more on the endless question of church and dissent in Wales. He sums up the wants of Wales:

"1. Higher type of politician.

"2. A great reformer to unify the religion of the country.

"3. A greater colonist to husband the resources which are now being wasted in religious dissipation.

"4. A Wesley or a Whitfield."

And that will do. Mr. Williams evidently wants a great deal more than he is likely to get.

Mr. J. F. Rowbotham enters a plea in favor of English music. He thinks that the critics on the London press are mostly German Jews, who write bad English, and praise German music, ignoring all English concerts. The critic believes in one music—that is German, and, where possible, Jewish. English music, therefore, is boycotted in England, where the English groan under the multitude of Germans, who readily honeycomb the musical world.

Mr. C. H. Leppington, in a paper entitled "The Gibeonites of the Stage," describes the salaries and duties of the supers, ballet dancers, and all those who fill the minor walks of the theatrical profession. Mr. Edward Salmon meditates upon Lord Beaconsfield after ten years. Jessie Weston writes a letter of hints to the single women of the United Kingdom, the point of which is, that women should go into farming in the colonies, especially fruit-farming, chicken-raising, and honey-farming. If girls wish to emigrate without capital, they could, in a few years, earn enough to buy a few acres of land, and make a small beginning in any of the industries mentioned above.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

The *Westminster Review* for April is distinctly above the average. The first place is given to an article by Geoffrey Mortimer on "The Rear Guard of the Christian Army." The writer, while admitting that the progressive High Church and Liberal Nonconformists are making progress, asserts that a large majority of the Evangelical Church and the orthodox Dissenters are still under "the corrosive influence of Puritanical thought." He makes extracts from a number of speeches and sermons of the rear-guard Evangelicals which are melancholy reading enough. The reviewer, noticing Mr. Stead's ideal of the "Church of the Future," says that from the neutral standpoint of a mere spectator it has much to recommend it on the score of broad-mindedness. Mr. Mortimer says: "As shown in the past, the heresies of to-day become the beliefs of the future; 'the down-grade' of one generation are the elect of the next. And so Evangelicalism will dwindle and fade—not in fulfilment of the apostolic augury of darkness in the latter times, but in obedience to the inviolable and unceasing law of human evolution."

Mrs. Emily Glode Ellis concludes her savage attack on the "Fetish of Charity," which she declares fosters in the poor cant, indigence, false pretences, improvidence, and neglect of parental duties. What society has to do is to make the lot of the laborer more bearable and the lot of the ne'er-do-weel more unbearable than it is at present. Charity, as practised at present, is the systematic support of the meanest at the expense of the noblest of the race. Mr. William Schooling traces the development of the marriage institution. He maintains that if the State adopts the morals of the family by which the strongest helps the weakest, aiding them in accordance to their incapacity, it will have its outcome in universal socialism, community of wives included.

Mr. George Chamier reviews Mr. Lloyd Morgan's "Animal Life and Intelligence" under the title of "A Zoölogist Among the Idealists." Mr. Richard Armstrong contributes an excellent descriptive paper on "Ibsen's Brand." Mr. Stevenson, in the independent section, reviews "Darkest England," extracts from which will be found elsewhere. The review of current literature is more complete than that in any of the other monthlies.

Mrs. Ellen Dietrick, a Southern lady reared in the South, replies to Mrs. Bodington's article on "The Importance of Race" in an article entitled "Woman and Negro Suffrage." Mrs. Dietrick is a thoroughgoing woman's righter, and almost the only fault she finds with the emancipated negro of the South is, that he is no more advanced upon the woman question than Mrs. Bodington herself.

NEW ENGLANDER AND YALE REVIEW.

A number of excellent articles appear in the April number of the *New Englander and Yale Review.* Mr. Linton Satterthwait, in his paper on "Caucus Legislation," holds that the caucus in itself is a useful instrument for facilitating legislation, but that through its irresponsibility it threatens to undo some of the results of more than a century of legislative progress. The true source of the evil growing out of the caucus system is the fallacious assumption that there is a binding force in a caucus edict. "A caucus," he says, "oversteps the proper functions when it ceases to be a conference into which free men enter and from which free men depart."

COLLEGE MEN IN POLITICS.

It is not so true in the United States as in England, says Mr. Winthrop Dudley Sheldon, that only men of university training can attain eminence in political affairs. Professional life in the United States holds out far greater attractions to the college graduate than does politics. Then, too, the mercenary spirit which so thoroughly saturates politics in this country often prevents poor students just out of college from entering upon a public life. Another influence tending to obstruct the entrance of the scholar into politics is the prevalent notion that only men of a strictly business training are qualified to deal with questions of public concern. Of our twenty-three Presidents, fifteen were college-educated, says Mr. Sheldon, thirteen out of twenty-three Vice-Presidents have been college men, twenty-four of our thirty-three Secretaries of State, and twenty-two of thirty-seven Secretaries of the Treasury were college-bred men. The comparative number of college men holding office under the government is decreasing. Mr. Sheldon thinks, however, that this tendency will ultimately reach its climax and that once more, as in the earlier days, educated, trained intelligence will be freely accorded its normal place in our public life.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

Mr. Alfred L. Riggs points out some difficulties in the way of the settlement of the Indian problem. Mr. Riggs has had an intimate acquaintance with the Indians of the Northwest for the last fifty years, and it is upon this knowledge that the suggestions he presents are based. Some of the difficulties standing in the way of the civilization of the Indians which he mentions are their wildness, recklessness, religion, and social customs. "To meet these difficulties," Mr. Riggs advises, "we must bring in moral forces that can reach the springs of character. The Indian must have a new spiritual impulse and a new revelation." The recent Sioux outbreak, he says, was the revolt of the heathen wild man against Christianity and civilization.

Three most valuable argumentative papers appear in this number on the gubernatorial election controversy in Connecticut; one by Hon. Lynde Harrison (Republican), one by Prof. Simeon E. Baldwin (Democrat), and another by Henry T. Blake, Esq. (Republican).

THE JOURNAL OF ETHICS.

The *International Journal of Ethics*, "devoted to the advancement of ethical knowledge and practice," is a quarterly periodical, the third number of which has just appeared. This strong and scholarly publication indicates the important growth of the philosophical studies in the United States in recent years. For although the name of the magazine—as well as the list of gentlemen constituting the editorial committee—points to an international character and scope, the periodical is nevertheless American in initiation and in control and management. Dr. Felix Adler's name heads the list of the editorial committee, and Professor Josiah Royce of Harvard, Dr. Stanton Coit, Professor Von Gizycki of Berlin, Professor Jogl of Prague, and Messrs. J. S. Mackenzie of Manchester and J. H. Muirhead of London, are the other names that comprise the editorial board. The opening article of this number is by Mr. Leslie Stephen, upon "Social Equality." It is a critical discussion of the true relations between justice and equality, and has practical timeliness. Professor Simon N. Patten of the University of Pennsylvania gives his views of the ethics of land tenure. Mr. Patten's principle is stated as follows: "If social changes take from the laborer by making him more worthless to society, state activity should be

increased enough to compensate him." Apparently Mr. Patten would so adjust taxation as to compensate the non-landholding classes for any natural share that might belong to them in the surplus products of the earth.

A very entertaining paper is that by Clara E. Collet, entitled "Moral Tales," which reviews some of the literature of fiction that was standard a generation ago, for the purpose of looking critically at the ethical lessons therein contained.

A SUMMER SCHOOL OF ETHICS.

The important announcement is made of a summer school of applied ethics to be held at some convenient resort in New England or New York, beginning early in July and continuing six weeks. The department of Economics will be under charge of Professor H. C. Adams of the University of Michigan, in which, also, six other prominent economic specialists will give courses of lectures. The department of the History of Religions will be in charge of Professor C. H. Toy of Harvard University, who will be assisted by a number of distinguished scholars. Professor Felix Adler of New York, who will have personal supervision of the department of Ethics, will also have the co-operation of several lecturers and specialists of distinction.

EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

The April number of the *Educational Review* is one that possesses more of interest technically for men and women of the teaching profession than it does for the general reader. Professor James MacAlister of the "Drexel Institute of Art, Sciences and Industries," Philadelphia, writes ardently in advocacy of art education in the public schools. The most important paper in the number, by far, is an appreciative sketch of the life and work of Adolf Diesterweg, by Mr. Henry Cassel. Diesterweg, who was born in Westphalia in 1790 and who died in 1866, was the father of the public school system of Prussia. It was he who originated and developed the system of training-schools for teachers which has accomplished so much for the efficiency of popular education in Germany. The *Review* discusses very many topics of theoretical and practical pedagogics.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

The *Century Magazine* for April is full of substantial and conscientious work, and its table of contents presents a remarkable array of attractive subjects and of names that rank high in current literature. Thus one finds among the contributors, W. J. Stillman, F. Hopkinson Smith, Edward Eggleston, Moncure D. Conway, Maurice Thompson, Frederick Schwatka, Amelia Gere Mason, R. W. Gilder, Mary Putnam Jacobi, Richard Harding Davis, Frank Dempster Sherman, and numerous other writers whose pens always deservedly command attention. The opening article is Amelia G. Mason's description of "The Salons of the Revolution and the Empire." Madame de Staël is the principal subject of the paper; but the salons of Madame Roland, Madame Necker, and Madame Condorcet are also pleasantly described.

PACIFIC COAST HISTORY.

This number contains a large amount of valuable historical material pertaining to the western coast of North America. Thus Frederick Schwatka contributes an account of the *New York Times* expedition to Mount St. Elias (Alaska) in 1876, and Israel C. Russell writes of the expedition of the National Geographic Society and the United States Geological Survey in 1890, both papers being valuable contributions to a scientific knowledge of our far northwestern territory. Julius H. Platt has an uncommonly readable chapter of reminiscences of forty years ago, entitled "To California by Panama in '49." The illustrations of this article are capital, and its array of curious facts gives it high permanent value as a piece of material for the future historian. Mrs. Jessie Benton Frémont compiles from the manuscripts and notes of her late distinguished husband, Gen. John C. Frémont, a chapter entitled "The Conquest of California." This is history at first-hand by the man who was himself the chief part of the great event he describes. Following Gen. Frémont's article are several pages of "California," containing letters and documents relating to events in 1849.

AFRICAN FETISHISM.

Another valuable chapter of first-hand testimony is an article on "Fetishism in Congo Land," by E. J. Glave, who was one of Stanley's pioneer officers, who has many strange and interesting facts to relate, and who renders the paper more interesting by illustrations of his own drawing. "The imagination of the savage," says Mr. Glave, "surrounds life with an atmosphere of awe and mystery. He walks continually in fear. Evil in countless undefined shapes is lurking everywhere. Influences obnoxious to him lie concealed in every object. Trees, stones, herbs, all contain imprisoned spirits, which, if released by any heedless action on his part, may rend and destroy him. He must be ever watchful to propitiate or control the malevolent powers that menace him at every turn. Ill luck may be transmitted to him from object animate or inanimate when he is least aware." Herein lies the key to the fetish practices of the African savage. The reader will be astonished at the elaborateness of the religious rites of these heathen, and at the remarkable training which the fetish-men undergo. In many respects, however, the African fetish-men suggest the medicine-men of our American Indian tribes. Mr. Glave does not believe that the superstitions of the Congo races will be difficult to overcome, for he remarks that "the African knows of no past and he is bound by no great memories. He lives entirely in the present and his beliefs are made to fit the needs of the moment." Mr. Glave thinks, therefore, that Africa is a hopeful field for Christian missionary endeavor, and that the fetishism of the tribes may be regarded as the vagaries of child-like ignorance, and that they have none of the essential power of resistance that belongs to creeds that have outlived centuries of progress.

MR. STILLMAN ON LEONARDO DA VINCI.

Mr. W. J. Stillman, always a critic of sincerity and courage, writes briefly about Leonardo da Vinci. Mr. Stillman reminds us that most of the pictures which have been attributed to Leonardo are of more than doubtful authenticity, and that the "Cenacolo" and the "Mona Lisa" are so badly retouched that we can scarcely say that we know them as they were originally. "The plain truth concerning Leonardo," says Mr. Stillman, "is that he had of the supreme qualities of the artist only the accuracy of vision, which is his scientific outfit, and the power of concentration, which he used fitfully and rarely. His temperament and mental qualities were thoroughly scientific and his painting was realistic." It is upon this line that Mr. Stillman proceeds at some length. He regards Leonardo as a man of vast scientific and intellectual power and ability, who was defective in the artistic instinct and faculty.

A NORTHERN WAR PRISON-PEN.

The war paper of the month most decidedly carries the conflict "into Africa." We have been entertained and distressed with many chapters of reminiscences of Union soldiers who were confined in the military prison-pens of the South, and now it is only fair that the other side of the story should be told. Dr. John A. Wyeth, in a paper entitled "Cold Cheer at Camp Morton," tells his experiences in the military prison at Indianapolis, Indiana, where, for a number of months, with thousands of other Confederate soldiers, he was detained as a prisoner of war. Camp Morton, in 1863, was a plot of ground formerly used as a fair-ground, containing about twenty acres of land, inclosed by a plank wall some twenty feet high. The so-called barracks were the old cattle-sheds and stable buildings of the fair-grounds, and in these the soldiers were huddled. Upon either side of these long sheds were shelves extending outward some seven feet, four tiers in height, the tiers being three feet apart; and upon these unpartitioned shelves the prisoners were stowed away at night. There was no straw between them and the planks, and each man was allowed but a single blanket. Dr. Wyeth alleges that many men froze to death in the winter, and that at no period of his imprisonment was the ration issued sufficient to stay hunger. He asserts that many of his comrades died of starvation. The details of cruelties and indignities practised in this prison, as given in Dr. Wyeth's narrative, remind one of the like stories about Andersonville. It is a painful tale, and Dr. Wyeth declares that he has waited to allow a quarter of a century to elapse before publishing his unhappy experience. It is well to remember that Americans are one people, of common origin, and of like qualities, both good and evil; and it would have been only reasonable to expect in advance that the treatment of prisoners would not be far different, under like conditions and circumstances, by the military authorities of the great armies of the late war on either side.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway has made some interesting and curious investigations, beginning with the tradition that Frederick the Great sent Washington a sword with the inscription, "From the oldest general in the world to the greatest." Mr. Conway proves the story to have been a myth. In his investigation he has unearthed many points of interest relating both to Frederick the Great and to George Washington, and his brief paper upon those two great men is full of historical interest.

The "Topics of the Time" in this number of the *Century* give first "A 'Cheap Money' Lesson" out of some of the early experience of English finance, where it was attempted to issue paper money upon the value of lands—a fallacy that led to disastrous results. The second topic treated is that of "Country Roads," in which it is shown that good roads, especially in States and localities accessible from the great Eastern towns and cities, are highly profitable investments, since good roads are a *sine qua non* to a community desiring to be enriched by summer boarders.

The discussion of the "Effects of Christian Science and Mind-Cure on the 'Regular Practice,'" is an apologetic to the extent of claiming for these new methods a good deal of philosophical insight, which must react advantageously upon the general practice of medicine.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Harper's Magazine for April opens with a finely illustrated article on the French army, by Gen. Lewal, himself a high officer in that army, a military enthusiast, and a Frenchman to his finger tips. The article fairly palpitates with the spirit of the reorganized French army and with glowing hostility to the Germans. "Reorganization after defeat" is the keynote of his treatment, and he shows how, in all the history of the past century, French and German armies have reached their best results through the long and patient work of rehabilitation that has followed some crushing defeat. As for the present condition of the French army, Gen. Lewal's confidence is absolute. He explains the systems of manœuvres and mobilization now practised upon a scale almost as gigantic as war itself, and shows how dangerously ready France is to engage in the great combat, the inevitability of which no Frenchman for a moment doubts.

WISCONSIN, BY A "FAVORITE SON."

Senator Vilas writes an article upon the State of Wisconsin that is so good and thorough a piece of work as to deserve expansion by him into a volume upon the commonwealth. Particularly interesting is his discussion of the boundary lines of the States within the old Northwest Territory. Few people are aware of the fact that those lines do not in any case actually lie where the ordinance of 1787 specifically ordains that they should lie, although that ordinance is regarded as no less binding than the Constitution itself, and it is confessedly to "forever remain unalterable unless by common consent." If this "compact" had been kept the State of Wisconsin would have had for its southern boundary a line extending west from the very lowest point of Lake Michigan, and it would therefore have included the city of Chicago, and upon the west it would have included St. Paul, Duluth, and that portion of Minneapolis which lies on the east bank of the Mississippi. Wisconsin would also have included the upper peninsula of Michigan. These curious and interesting facts are well brought out in Senator Vilas' historical sketch. The explorations of Nicollet, 250 years ago, and all the romantic history of the early Northwestern *voyageurs*, are narrated in a condensed but graphic manner; and the later periods of settlement by Englishmen and Americans are thoroughly described. The article is well illustrated with portraits of Wisconsin's most distinguished sons. The most important article in the number, that of the Hon. E. J. Phelps upon the Behring Sea controversy, is reviewed at length as one of the leading articles of the month.

A GERMAN THEATRE.

Dr. Charles Waldstein contributes a most charming and instructive paper upon the Court Theatre of Meiningen. Meiningen is a small German town of ten or twelve thousand people, the capital of one of those petty principalities absorbed into the German Empire, and ruled over by a duke who happens to be a man of the highest artistic temperament and training, and the proprietor and manager of perhaps the most remarkable theatrical company now in existence. Dr. Waldstein's description of the Meiningen theatre and the players upon its stage is much more than a pleasant account of a local German institution. It is an important critical essay upon the modern theatre and the true principles of dramatic representation. The cardinal feature of the great success attained by the Meiningen company is the absolute subordination of each individual actor. The old-fashioned idea of the "star" is absolutely eliminated. Each player is completely subordinated to his part, and in that sense there are no star parts. Moreover, there is no such thing as a regular chorus, for every actor in the company must, on some occasions, perform the most

insignificant rôles. The actor, no matter how well qualified to play the most conspicuous part, must, on many occasions, appear as a member of the chorus; and so in the mob that is swayed by Antony's speech over the dead body of Cæsar are actors, more than one, who might on the following day play the rôles of Antony, of Cæsar, of Brutus, of Cassius, with perfect success. What Germany has been doing for musical and operatic representation is well known, but we have been so accustomed to look to Paris alone for the best and most modern things in the art of acting, that it will be an interesting surprise to most readers to know from the pen of so trustworthy a critic as Dr. Waldstein that the Germans are to have a large part in the development of the dramatic art of the future.

Theodore Child continues in this number his provincial sketches of the Argentine Republic. Dr. Mitchell Prudden writes popularly of the bacteria, and these solid articles are interlarded with the usual variety of stories and poems. The Easy Chair and The Study, by George William Curtis and William D. Howells respectively, are always the best parts of *Harper's Magazine*.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for April is a number of well-sustained excellence throughout, but it has no papers of exceptional note or timeliness. The March number was more conspicuous for articles of political and economic interest, while the current one is of more distinctly literary flavor. William Douglas O'Connor begins a striking story which is to appear in two parts, entitled "The Brazen Android." The Android is the "talking-head of brass with which Friar Bacon is said to have antedated Edison's invention;" and that striking historical figure, Simon de Montfort, figures as one of the principal personages of the tale.

Olive Thorne Miller has a charming paper upon the study of birds and their habits through the half-open blinds of her window. Percival Lowell continues his narrative of exploration in Japan; William P. Andrews writes the first of a series of papers on Goethe's Faust; Clinton Scollard contributes an ambitious poem in blank verse, "Easter Eve at Kerak-Moab;" and several other short poems appear.

THE ARMENIAN SITUATION.

The most important paper upon current affairs is that of S. G. W. Benjamin, who discusses "The Armenians and the Porte." The present disturbances in Armenia have attracted the serious attention of all the European powers, because the position—geographical, racial, and political—of the Armenian people renders them almost as critical a point in the politics of the East as is the position of the Bulgarians. Armenia borders upon Persia, and lies partly in the Caucassus district, which is now included in the Russian Empire; but it is chiefly a portion of eastern Asia Minor, lying just south of the Black Sea. The Armenians are a superior race, adhering to an ancient Christian faith, and capable of high civilization and development. They possess a national ambition, which Mr. Benjamin regards as undue. His sympathy with Turkey as against Russia is obvious throughout his article. He percieves and justly emphasizes the fact that independence for the Armenians is absolutely hopeless, and that if, as a result of their intense dissatisfaction with Turkish rule, they should succeed in freeing themselves from the Porte, it could only mean their absorption into the Russian Empire; and that, in Mr. Benjamin's opinion, would be a leap out of the frying-pan into the fire. He advises that they make the best of their lot where they are, as subjects of Turkey, simply seeking for improved administration. There is much sober truth in what Mr. Benjamin says, but after all the Russianization of that entire region seems now inevitable.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mary E. Burt writes in a semi-humorous vein of "The Muse in the Common School." She heaps ridicule and scorn upon the easy lessons and simple rhymes of the primary reading-books commonly used in the schools, and recommends with downright seriousness the substitution of stories from Homer and the literary classics. This writer would, apparently, if she had her way, banish Mother Goose from the nursery and substitute Shakespeare and Milton. Francis Parkman continues his historical narrative of the capture of Louisbourg by the New England militia, and W. D. McCrackan contributes an historical sketch entitled "Arnold Winkelreid at Sempach."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

John H. Gould has succeeded in telling a great many interesting facts in a very taking way in his paper on "Ocean Passenger Travel," the opening article in April *Scribner's*. The history of ocean travel since the day when the first steamship entered New York harbor from Europe, April 23, 1838, possesses much of the romantic. The growth of passenger traffic, the increased speed of the "ocean greyhound" of to-day, the improvement in the comforts and conveniences of life on shipboard, the delightful character of a trip nowadays, as compared with the discomforts and positive hardships, in many instances, of an ocean voyage a few years ago—these, added to the mystery which pertains to all sea-lore, form a theme of rare interest. The artists, too, have entered with zest into the portrayal of ocean scenes, and the paper is beautifully illustrated. Birge Harrison tells in a graphic way his experiences in Australia on "A Kangaroo Hunt," and paintings he made of the scenes of his adventures and successes, here reproduced, form not the least interesting feature of his entertaining narrative. The kangaroo, once the pest of the Australian colonist, has become quite as "rare an apparition to-day as is the American bison upon the plains of Montana," and Mr. Harrison's paper is of especial interest to naturalists as well as to lovers of the hunt.

SPAIN'S POET, POLITICIAN AND PATRIOT.

Although his "verse betrays the laborious hand of the artist in its perfection of form," Rollo Ogden, in a sympathetic biographical sketch of Gaspar Nuñez d'Arce, says that writer of song occupies "the first place in the list of living Spanish poets." The career of Nuñez d'Arce reads like the story of the upward climb of some American child of obscurity to a place of lofty eminence. Literary fame and political preferment are scarcely to be looked for in one born in poverty in patrician Spain; but Nuñez d'Arce is a notable exception. For he is a politician as well as poet, and in this instance, at least, the combination seems a most happy one. The poet has carried the politician to the clearer heights of the patriot, and his song breathes ardent devotion to his native land. His life is one struggle for a higher civilization, a broader liberty for Spain and her people.

THE FRESH-AIR MOVEMENT.

Rev. Willard Parsons tells "The Story of the Fresh Air Fund" in a way that will not fail to arouse increased

interest in this most practical of philanthropies. The movement, which has grown to be so important and so broad in its scope, and results was begun by Mr. Parsons in 1877, when in the summer of that year he came to New York from Sherman, Pa., where he was pastor of a small church. In New York he gathered a little company of the poorest and most needy children he could find and took them out among his people in the Pennsylvania hills, where for the first time many of the poor little ones learned of God's wondrous gifts of land and air and sky, of green fields and orchards, of forests, fruits and flowers. What has followed these humble beginnings is certainly an encouragement to any who have it in their hearts to extend a helping hand to their fellows. Thousands of boys and girls who never breathed any other than the foul and fetid atmosphere of New York tenement rows have been made healthier, happier, and their lives turned into right channels through the influences growing out of the fresh-air movement. One kind citizen alone has furnished a day's outing for eighteen thousand of the city's poor, interest in the work has become widespread, and the methods are being adopted in the larger cities of the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

ADVENTURE AND EXPLORATION.

Robert Gordon Butler uses the diary of Captain Stockton, U.S.N., to very good purpose in a tale of the land "Where the Ice Never Melts." It is the story in brief of the cruise of the U. S. steamer Thetis in 1889 to the arctic regions, whither it was commissioned to carry supplies and provide a house of refuge at Point Barrow. The Thetis has a romantic history all her own, and will always be famous as the ship that brought back to civilization the survivors of the Greeley expedition. To her honorable record in the past was added in 1889 the memorable distinction of being "the first man-of-war that ever reached Herschel Island the first vessel ever to fly in that lonely place the flag of the United States." A. J. Mounteney Jephson continues his narrative of the events of the Emin Relief Expedition with a thrilling account of the relief of Captain Nelson, an undertaking which he himself commanded, and which proved, in the face of many obstacles and dangers, successful.

"The Meaning of the Dakota Outbreak" is a timely contribution from the pen of Mr. Herbert Walsh to a discussion which partakes altogether too strongly of preconceived prejudice or complete ignorance of the subject. Dr. Thomas Dwight, professor of anatomy in the Harvard Medical School, asks: "What is Right-Handedness?" and contends in his answer that it is merely a matter of instinct. "The Point of View" is excellent, and the engravings, poems and stories are up to the usual high standard of this popular magazine.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

An excellent portrait of General Sherman, drawn by V. Griboyédoff, appears as the frontispiece of the April *Cosmopolitan*. "The Eldest of the Arts" is the title of the first article. It is written by Miss Elizabeth Bisland, and contains graceful illustrations of many devotees of the art of rhythmic movement. Miss Bisland has glanced through history and traced the practices of this "mother and root of all arts" among many people; from classic days down to the present century; from the corybante to Carmencita.

The "White House," as the office and home of the President is popularly known, is described by George Grantham Bain. Reproductions of photographs of the interiors are an aid to the reader who has not visited these scenes.

An appreciative paper on "The Master of Genre," Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier, by George Edgar Montgomery, follows. It furnishes a brief record of the career of the famous French artist. There are ten more illustrations from his paintings.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The paper on the Nicaragua Canal, by Charles T. Harvey, C. E., invites special mention. It gives a detailed description of the route proposed, and speaks of the engineering of the work and of the preparations for its prosecution. He turns from these phases of the subject in the last paragraph to say: "It is not possible to leave the consideration of the merits which this vast enterprise displays without expressing the conviction that a channel of communication that would exert a potent influence from Australia to Corea, and would at once become the highway for the distribution of the produce of the Pacific slope of both Americas throughout our eastern seaboard and Europe, will receive the assistance and co-operation of the civilized world in furtherance of its early consummation." This article furnishes a valuable supplement to the one on the Nicaragua Canal by Senator Sherman in the *Forum* last month, which viewed the subject from the political point of view exclusively.

The characteristics of the infant drama of Japan, and descriptions of the theatres of to-day in that country, are set forth in a paper on "The Japanese Theatre," by Eliza Ruhamoh Scidmore.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The successful Farmers' Alliance candidate for the Senatorship in Kansas, W. A. Peffer, gives a brief history of the Farmers' Alliance movement. He has given the Alliance an unending mission to perform. He says: "Destroy the influence of money in public affairs, restore the homestead and save it to the citizen, secure to labor its just reward, cripple the arms of avarice, give employment to the workers, purify politics, enact just laws, lighten the burdens of the poor, protect the weak, abolish caste, establish justice, make commerce free, put the government in charge of every public function, and the mission of the Farmers' Alliance will have been accomplished."

Frederic Villiers contributes a second paper in his series of stories of a war correspondent's life.

A prize essay gives some hints as to how farm-life may be made attractive.

The article on the "Future Conditions of Invention," by Sylvester Baxter, is reviewed, in connection with a leading article on "Invention and Patents," in another place.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

The first of the series of papers which Mr. J. Ranken Towse is preparing for *The Chautauquan* appears this month. The subject discussed is "Life in Modern England." Mr. Towse begins, of course, with the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He traces the growth of manufactures, trade and commerce, the farming industry and education during the period following, and notes the changes wrought by the disappearance of feudalism.

COUNTRY LIFE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Toward the conclusion a realistic picture of English country life in the seventeenth century is given, which

contrasts vividly with rural life in England at the present time. "There were no railroads, telegraphs, newspapers, or postal service, and communication between different points was difficult and often dangerous. The roads were terribly rough and infested in all secluded districts with robbers, who flourished in spite of the death penalty, which was inflicted for the smallest theft. It was only by chance, through the agency of some peddler or traveler that the news of the city reached the villages, whose inhabitants lived on in patriarchal ignorance, if not in patriarchal simplicity. Luxuries were to be found only in the mansions of the lord of the manor, or the houses of the richer squires. The farm-houses, even of the better sort, were bare and comfortless, while the homes of the laborer were squalid to a degree.

The squires led a life of hard riding and hard drinking. Their daughters were taught to read and write, to cook and sew. Their sons got most of their education in the stables.

Professor Edward A. Freeman's series of articles on "The Intellectual Development of the English People" increases in interest as it progresses. Another English contributor is Professor William Minto, who gives a third chapter of his "Practical Talks on Writing English."

PERSIAN ART.

In concluding an article entitled, "What the World Owes to the Arts of Persia," Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin says: "The spirit, the genius, of Persian art yet pervades the intellectual atmosphere of the world. That art has served to keep us in active communication with the dead arts of earlier ages, of other lands, and it has been a germinating force to the art of other races besides those of Persia. So long as her art influence is felt she speaks to us a living language, and continues a civilizing power."

From time to time there have appeared in the *Chautauquan* magazine articles upon the different nationalities represented in the population of the United States. The latest paper is contributed by Mr. P. F. De Gournay, on the French inhabitants of the United States, in which he shows the position of the Frenchman in his relation to American society and industry.

The article on the Swiss Referendum, by Mr. J. W. Sullivan, is the best of the number which have recently appeared on this subject in our periodicals. Professor Robert McLean Cunnock, in a paper entitled "The Ministerial Tone," takes occasion to score the so-called critics for their lack of discrimination in criticizing the clergy, giving, in so doing, some valuable hints regarding elocution in the pulpit.

THE WOMAN'S COUNCIL TABLE.

The Woman's Council Table of the *Chautauquan* is exclusively a woman's department. A symposium on woman's suffrage gives opportunity for Lucy Stone and Frances E. Willard to speak their minds on the affirmative, while Rose Terry Cooke and Josephine Henderson conduct the negative side of the argument.

Lelia Robinson Sawtell tells how marriage affects a woman's wages or business. The article, although brief, furnishes a discriminating analysis of the law of wages in its application to women in business, and contains some helpful suggestions.

Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins Pennell, the London correspondent of the *Chautauquan*, contributes a bright paper on the "Woman's World in London."

THE ANDOVER REVIEW.

Two contributions in the *Andover Review* for April are deserving of special mention. One is the essay on "The Life and Times of Plato," by A. P. Peabody, D.D., LL.D. The other is an outline for a study of pauperism, by William Jewett Tucker. Three main heads are given under which the subject is to be studied : the Hebrew, the Greek and the Roman method of relief, each with copious subheads.

A distinction is to be observed, says Mr. Tucker, between poverty andpauperism : "Poverty is incidental to every social condition. It is the necessary sequence of calamities which are unavoidable. Pauperism, on the other hand, is the product of certain types of civilization, or of false economic conditions ; or, as is most frequently the case, of unwise and extravagant methods of relief." The following historical facts will be of interest : "The art of pauperism was first developed in connection with the later history of the Roman people. It was carried to its highest development in modern times in the Poor Laws of England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

"The United States Patent System," by James Shepard, in the *New England Magazine* for April, is reviewed in the department of Leading Articles, and "Canadian Art and Artists" receives notice in the review of art.

THE UNIVERSITY OF FRANCE.

The article by Professor W. L. Montague on "The University of France" is of importance to educators. The term University, says Professor Montague, has not the same significance in France that it has in the United States. The University of France comprises all the public schools and colleges and the faculties of letters, science, law, medicine and theology throughout the republic. At the head of the University is the Minister of Public Instruction, who appoints all the officers of the University and fills occurring vacancies. Associated with him as adviser is an English council composed of the most eminent scientific men. The unification of the government and direction of the entire system of education in France, says Professor, renders the instruction systematic and uniform. The present government of France is doing much to promote the spread of education among the people. Last year it appropriated $17,200,000 to the service of popular education.

SCHLIEMANN.

Hon. Charles K. Tucherman relates some personal recollections of "Shovelling" Schliemann. "Personally," he says, "Schliemann did not look the scholar and savant that he was. His face was rather plebeian, and he spoke with a slovenly accent as if uncultivated and refined ; but as he conversed it became evident that his command of language and his thorough acquaintance with the subjects he discussed was the result of indefatigable study and research."

Mr. George Herbert Stockbridge continues the "History of Electricity in America," begun in the *New England Magazine* for March. The present chapter is devoted to the work of Edison and Thomson and their followers, Brush, Weston and others.

HOPEDALE COMMUNITY.

Mr. Lewis G. Wilson gives a description of the Hopedale Community and a short sketch of its founder, Mr. Adin Ballou. The aim of this community was, among

other things, the establishment of a more attractive economical and productive system of industry. In founding the Hopedale community Mr. Ballou believed that he was furnishing a panacea for the evils of the competitive system. His hopes failed, however, of realization; rivalries and jealousies grew up in the midst of the community, which, together with intricacy of affairs arising with growth, gave the death blow to its existence.

Professor J. F. Jameson concludes his serial paper on the "History of Historical Writing in America." The period covered in this chapter is that since 1861. It cannot truly be said, Professor Jameson remarks in closing, that historical writing in America "has yet reached anything like maturity; but it is in a vigorous, though raw adolescence."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

The distinguishing characteristic of *Lippincott's* is the complete novel which it publishes each month, and which occupies the major portion of its space. In the April number Ellen Olney Kirk furnishes "Maidens Choosing" as the tale of the month. As for the remaining features of *Lippincott's*, the magazine is, at least, always refreshing. The reckless, half-audacious manner in which the contributions are grouped together pleases rather than offends. Various as are the subjects touched upon, there is, after all, a thread of unity running throughout—a oneness that comes from diversity. It is this bond of union, perhaps, that enables one to pass from "The Elizabethan Drama and the Victorian Novel," by T. D. Robb, in the April number, to David Graham Adee's "Yarns about Diamonds," without seeming to make a transition.

In its paper on "Brevity and Fiction" this magazine preaches what it practices. "The interminable novel," says Mr. Frederick Bird, the author of the paper, "belongs to ages less crowded and more leisurely than ours. Life no longer lazily drags one foot after the other, but moves on wheels at from five to fifty miles an hour." To this condition, Mr. Bird insists, the novel must adapt itself. Mr. Charles Morris' article on "New Africa," by presenting in two pages a comprehensive history of the recent colonization of the "Dark Continent," shows that clearness is not inconsistent with brevity. This number of *Lippincott's* ends with "A Plea for the Ugly Girl," by (Miss?) E. F. Andrews, who purports to be one of them. What the writer asks is not that men should be forced to marry ugly girls, but only that a respectable career of some sort be opened to them.

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

Mr. Levin H. Campbell's paper, in the April number of the *Magazine of American History*, on the "Power to Grant Patents for Inventions," is reviewed in another place under the heading, "Inventions and Patents." A *fac-simile* of the great painting by Brozils Vocslav, "Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile," which hangs on the north wall of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, appears as a frontispiece.

First place is given to a paper on "The *Chesapeake* and Lieutenant Ludlow," by Robert Ludlow Fulton, in which he endeavors to show that Lieutenant Ludlow, upon whom devolved the command of the *Chesapeake* after Captain Lawrence fell in the memorable naval engagement during the War of 1812, was an officer of the line and not an officer of the marines, and that he was an efficient and capable officer—a defense called forth by the omission of any reference to Lieutenant Ludlow in an article which recently appeared in the *Century* magazine.

Mr. William Wirt Henry contributes a paper in defense of Captain John Smith against the condemnation made upon the old hero of the first Virginia Colony by Mr. Alexander Brown in his "Genesis of the United States."

Mr. Horatio King, of Washington, D. C., opens to the public "A Bundle of Suggestive Relics," containing important historical facts regarding partizanship in the olden time.

Other articles in the *Magazine of American History* for April are: "The First Meeting of Admiral Porter and General Sherman," as described by the former; "President Lincoln and His English Visitors," giving an account of a call made upon Mr. Lincoln during the late civil war by Professor Goldwin Smith and three other Englishmen; and "The Fate of a Pennsylvania Coquette," by Mrs. E. F. Ellet, showing the ideas of justice in early colonial days.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for April contains in its varied and interesting list of essays, besides Herbert Spencer's paper noted elsewhere, the following: A paper by the Duke of Argyle, entitled "Prof. Huxley on the War Path," in which Christianity is defended against the "open and avowed attack" made by Prof. Huxley in an article on the "Lights of the Church and the Light of Science," which appeared in the *Nineteenth Century* for July, 1890. The writer's first point is that Mr. Huxley deals with the school which insists on the barest literalism in the interpretation of the Hebrew scriptures. He asserts in the second place that Mr. Huxley has not even treated fairly the questions of purely physical science—as fairly and candidly, for instance, as when he delivers a scientific lecture or writes an article for an encyclopædia. "His canons of Biblical interpretation are not more crude and violent than his dealings with the discoveries of geology and, still worse, if possible, his dealings with the things which geology has not discovered." Taking up the story of the Deluge, "Mr. Huxley's particular battle horse," the writer charges that Mr. Huxley does not state fairly, on the contrary most unfairly, what the narrative in Genesis of necessity involves; that he does not set forth fairly what are the related facts which geology may claim to have established, and that he seems wholly unconscious with regard to the ignorance of science, even of that sober estimate which true science impresses on us all. The succeeding pages of the papers are in support of these charges.

The paper on "Social Changes in California," by Mr. Charles Howard Shinn, gives a review of successive economic chapters in the history of the State of California in their effect on the literature of the Pacific slope, and in their political influence. One fact brought out prominently in the paper is that California has a unique political factor in the horticulturist. The article notices also the most recent economic and social conditions, and some of the problems which they present. The singularity of the economic history of California gives it a peculiar importance.

The sketch of the life of Dr. Henry T. Schliemann, though very brief, gives the reader a good conception of the character and the achievements of this renowned excavator of Homeric cities.

Dr. H. Carrington Bolden gives a few valuable scientific jottings of impressions and observations during a brief sojourn in the Nile Valley, and a more deliberative study of the Sinaitic Peninsula.

SOME AMERICAN JOURNALS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The Johns Hopkins Studies.

In no department of research and publication have American scholars made more notable progress in the past decade than in the general lines of political and economic science. This progress now commands the attention and respect of scholars in the entire civilized world. The earliest of these publications, confessedly so creditable to American scholarship, was the Johns Hopkins *University Studies in Historical and Political Science*, now in the ninth annual series, Professor Herbert B. Adams having been the editor from the beginning. The monographs which have been published in these Johns Hopkins *Studies* have covered a wide range of institutional, economic and educational history, and constitute a noteworthy collection of valuable historical data. The most recent number, that for March-April, contains a paper upon the "History of University Education in Maryland," by Mr. Bernard C. Steiner, who is a Fellow in History in the Johns Hopkins University.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

The most important feature of the number, however, is President Daniel C. Gilman's sketch of the historical development of the Johns Hopkins University, from the date of its formal opening, in 1876, to the current year. It would be well within bounds to say that no university in the history of the world has ever, in so short a time, made such a record and attained so brilliant a renown as the Johns Hopkins has earned under the consummate administration of the distinguished educator who contributes this very modest sketch to the *University Studies*. It would be impossible to summarize a statement which is itself a volume condensed into some thirty pages. It is pleasant to note the fact that this noble University, which, according to newspaper rumor, was threatened with serious financial calamities some two years ago, has fully outweathered whatever temporary difficulties may have enveloped it, and that in all respects it is to-day more flourishing, and more praiseworthy in the number and character of its achievements, than ever before. In the last year its graduate students, from three or four scores of colleges and universities in different parts of the world, have numbered nearly 250. This issue of the *Studies* contains an interesting supplementary essay upon "University Extension and the University of the Future," containing the substance of addresses delivered by Mr. Richard G. Moulton, of Cambridge University, at the Johns Hopkins and before other American audiences.

The Political Science Quarterly.

The *Political Science Quarterly*, edited by the University Faculty of Political Science of Columbia College, begins with the number for March its sixth volume. This number contains a series of articles extremely interesting in themselves and of great practical timeliness. The opening paper, by Professor H. L. Osgood, discusses with great acuteness the political ideas of the Puritans. Mr. Osgood remarks that the Puritan commonwealths of New England were founded by the only class of early American settlers who were politically self-conscious; and he proceeds to show how the Puritan system of belief bore upon all their intercourse with their neighbors, and upon every phase of their political and social life. They had been formed upon the doctrines of Calvin's "Institutes;" and, among the forms of government, Calvin preferred aristocracy, or, better still, a combination of that with democracy. The Presbyterian followers of Knox had imbibed similar political notions, and had borrowed the Calvinistic faith in the union of church and state. How the principles of theocracy, aristocracy, and democracy were interwoven as strands in the political fabric of the New England forefathers, is most admirably depicted by Professor Osgood.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

Rev. William C. Langdon has been making a study of the negro problem in the South, and his contribution entitled "The Case of the Negro" is a very ardent and at the same time a very clear and able defence of the Southern views and practices. Mr. Langdon assures us that the interest in the welfare of the colored race on the part of Northerners, genuine as it may be, is sporadic, while in the South such interest is general and continuous. He begs us to lay aside the fallacious assumption that the negro is an Anglo-Saxon, or a Celt, or a Scandinavian, only undeveloped and with a black skin. He holds that there are reasons, in the very nature of the race, which make it extremely difficult for the African to rise to the plane of the white man in social and political life. This article is written in admirable spirit, with great candor, and with obvious desire to deal justly and fairly. It should be read most attentively throughout the North.

COMPULSORY INSURANCE IN GERMANY.

Mr. W. B. Wells writes of compulsory insurance in Germany, and gives us the most intelligible explanation of the laws, past and present, under which German workingmen have been provided with sickness, accident, and old-age insurance, that has appeared in any American periodical. The law providing old-age pensions has only now come into operation. Those which arrange for relief in case of sickness, and compensation in case of accident, have been in operation for several years. Mr. Wells does not at all approve of this legislation, and believes that the volunteer system of mutual benefit organizations would operate more advantageously for workingmen, while developing in them the spirit of independent manhood and of free political and social action. These laws have not been enacted, he assures us, with a view to the improvement of society, but chiefly for the purpose of bringing the mass of workingmen into a closer dependence upon the state, in order to protect the state against impending political and social revolutions in the direction of democracy.

Professor Amos G. Warner, of the University of Nebraska, discusses the railroad problems of his own State, chiefly with reference to the questions of cost of railway construction and reasonable rates of earnings. This chapter is a most valuable addition to the recent literature of railroad economics.

SCHOOL-BOOK LEGISLATION.

Professor Jenks, recently of the University of Indiana, and now of Cornell University, writes of school-book legislation, and gives the history of laws in a number of States providing for the furnishing, by one system or another, of text-books to scholars. His conclusions may be accepted as wise and valid; for, after sifting all the evidence, he has decided that, upon the whole, it is best for American States to furnish free text-books to all scholars, and that, instead of an absolutely uniform State series of books, it is wisest to allow each county or township or city school-board to select the books it prefers.

Professor John B. Clark writes an able review of Marshall's "Principles of Economics," and Professor W. J. Ashley discusses, in a lucid review, Mr. Cunningham's "Growth of English Industry." The department of book reviews and notes is always a valuable feature of the *Political Science Quarterly*.

The Harvard Journal of Economics.

The *Quarterly Journal of Economics* is now approaching the end of its sixth volume, and is admittedly one of the half dozen principal serial economic publications of the world. It is edited by the Economic Faculty of Harvard University, and it is ordinarily a periodical that succeeds, to a notable extent, in uniting the qualities of timeliness and readibility with thorough and unflinching scholarship. It happens, however, that the current number for April is much more technical than most of its predecessors have been. Its space is largely devoted to the elucidation of the theoretical laws of economic rent, and to discussions of the cause of interest, supplementary to a general discussion of that subject, which has been prominent from time to time in the pages of the *Journal* for a year or two. The most valuable paper, from the point of view of students of the literature and history of economics, is a review, by Dr. Adolph Wagner, the great German economist, of Alfred Marshall's "Principles of Economics." The classified list of recent publications upon economics is always a valuable feature of the *Journal*, and the appendix in the current number, which is a review of "Social and Economic Legislation of the States in 1890," by Mr. William B. Shaw, of the New York State Library at Albany, is a résumé which is alike admirable as a thorough piece of work and as a significant picture of the economic and social life of the American people, reflected in their most recent law-making.

Annals of the American Academy.

The newest of the notable politico-scientific quarterlies is entitled *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.* The American Academy was founded somewhat more than a year ago, and it includes most of the recognized political thinkers and scholars of the country. Its publications are edited by Professor Edmund J. James, of the University of Pennsylvania, with whom are associated Professors F. H. Giddings and Roland P. Falkner.

Leading place is given in the *Annals* for April to an article on the "Genesis of a Written Constitution," by William C. Morey. The first point which Mr. Morey makes is that the American Constitution of 1789 was not an imitation of the contemporary constitution of England, as has been often maintained, but that it was "merely a reproduction or continuation of the government established by charter for the colonial trading companies, as seen in the East India Company, and in the London Company under its third charter, and in the Massachusetts Company." His second point is that the colonial constitutions were developed as the product of statutory legislations, and not as the result of custom.

COMPULSORY VOTING.

The most timely and perhaps, to American citizens, the most valuable paper is the one on "Compulsory Voting," by Mr. F. W. Halls, in which he attempts to show that compulsory voting, both in theory and practice, is not opposed to the wise and comprehensive measures of political and electoral reforms now in vogue, such as the Australian Ballot Law. Mr. Halls notes the change which has taken place from a restricted vote to the growing tendency toward compulsory voting during the last century. Before the granting of universal suffrage the right to vote was regarded as a privilege; now it is coming to be looked upon, and rightly so, as a duty. Legislation should, Mr. Halls maintains, declare it to be the duty of every citizen to vote, and that abstention, except on justifiable grounds, such as sickness, absence from home, etc., should be regarded as a neglect of duty owed to the public. Mr. Halls refers very favorably to the Swiss Referendum.

Other papers in the *Annals* are the "Wealth Concept," by Charles A. Tuttle, and "The Law of Nature," by Fred. M. Taylor. Mr. R. P. Falkner's summary description and account of economic instruction in Italty is a useful indication of the rapid strides the youngest of the great European powers is making in the theoretical and practical study of the sciences of politics and society. The notes, reviews, and minor miscellaneous features of this periodical are among its most valuable features.

A GROUP OF ENGLISH MAGAZINES.

Gentleman's Magazine.—That indefatigable young lady, Miss Laura A. Smith, publishes a collection of old English drinking-songs, with music. There is an interesting paper full of out-of-the-way information, concerning the punishments inflicted at various times and in various countries by law. It is entitled "Pains and Penalties."

The English Illustrated.—The *English Illustrated* for this month is published at sixpence net, it being supplied to the trade at fivepence. It is a good number, beginning with an admirable portrait of William James Linton, engraver, poet, and political writer, the first paper being illustrated by several of his engravings. Mr. Seymour Fort describes the lepers on Robben Island, where, I hope, if the news from India be correct, the Mattei medicines will ere long effect the deliverance of many unfortunate sufferers. Another illustrated paper is devoted to Harrow. Its early history is told by Mr. Percy M. Thornton. While the Master of Trinity describes the school from 1829 to 1889, the athletic side is taken charge of by Mr. Philip Martineau. The Hon. George Curzon, M.P., gives an account of the "Monasteries of Meteora in Thessaly." Dr. Ball tells the true story of the Kohinoor.

Temple Bar.—In *Temple Bar*, Mr. H. W. Chisholm concludes his "Recollections of an Octogenarian Civil Servant." Mr. Vignoles contributes a paper of "Geographical Reminiscences," Mr. W. Fraser Rae contributes an interesting biographical paper on "William Cowper," and Florence Walden begins a new serial called "Those Westerton Girls."

Longman's Magazine.—In *Longman's Magazine*, Mr. Aubyn Battye has a charming little natural history paper entitled "Upon a Day," describing the sights and scenes witnessed in the country by a man who pitches his tent on the river, and spends the whole long summer day in watching birds and beasts. Mr. Henry James's short paper on the pupil is concluded. Mr. C. W. Kennedy has a bright little paper describing Sark. There is a curious account of an Italian house in the sixteenth century, translated from the Latin of Baptisto Mantuanus.

Newbery House Magazine.—In the *Newbery House Magazine* there is a paper on numerous divines, which begins with Hugh Latimer and ends with Bishop Thirlwall. A paper by W. J. Hardy gives some account of the Mantuan Ambassador's dispatches describing Queen Elizabeth's Church policy. There is an illustrated paper on the "Chalice of Archbishop Sancroft," and another with a plan-map of the churchyard of old St. Paul's. Perhaps the most useful paper in the magazine is Mr. Mason's account of parochial missions.

Cornhill.—In *Cornhill* there is a good travel paper, "On Quiet Rivers in Ceylon," a brief account of the mines of Carara. Mr. Grant Allen describes the way in which seeds are carried across the country on the wings of the wind. There is a good poem on the "Dread To-morrow."

THE FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

RECENT RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

A QUARTERLY CAUSERIE BY OUR ST. PETERSBURG CORRESPONDENT.

"Our great misfortune," exclaimed Turghenieff in 1868, "is the lack of gifted writers. Leff Tolstoi has no successor, and yet his first production dates back as far as 1852. It is, of course, impossible to deny a certain talent to the Sleptsoffs, Reshetnikoffs and others of the present day; but where, pray, is their force, their imagination, where their invention?" And echo answered, "Where?" And if things looked unpromising then, the changes that have since taken place are assuredly not calculated to improve them materially. Turghenieff himself is gathered to his fathers, Tolstoi has abandoned literature for fresh fields and pastures new; Gontsharoff has died *de facto*, though still living in the flesh; Ostroffsky, the Russian Moliére, has played the fifth act of his own drama and taken his final exit, and the actual state of Russian Literature is far worse than the former. Its wearisome monotony suggests to the imaginative mind a dreary Russian steppe in late summer, boundless, parched, and barren, with scarcely a hillock on the distant horizon to relieve the eye, and even that only a *koorgán*, or artificial mound, raised by the hands of obscure mortals over the corpses of the honored dead.

It is customary with Roman Catholics during certain seasons of the year to cover up the images, pictures, and crucifixes that decorate the walls and altars of their churches, with violet gauze emblematical of grief and mourning; to abstain from ringing bells, and to eschew all music save the sad, funereal strains in which are chanted the seven penitential psalms and the Lamentations of Jeremiah. Russian literature, although there are no outward and visible signs of the fact, would seem to have begun precisely such a period of introspection and lamentation some years ago, and the Easter morning that shall inaugurate an epoch of health-giving joy and creative activity seems as far off to-day as when Turghenieff breathed his last in September, 1883. Russian men of letters are mostly silent and sad, like the exiled Jews who hanged their harps upon the willows that grow by the rivers of Babylon; and what is still worse, their right hands have lost their cunning.

SALTYKOFF'S DISCOURAGING EXPERIENCE.

Michael Saltykoff, a satirist, better known as Shtshedreen, believing in the miraculous power of education to turn cabbages into cedars of Lebanon, organized the offices of his monthly review, the *Memoirs of the Fatherland*, into a sort of *pepinière*, in which, at any rate, he hoped to rear and nurse such literary acorns as might otherwise be blown out to sea or choked among the rocks; and for a time he obtained remarkable results. He succeeded in communicating the sparks of enthusiasm that burned within himself to many of the promising young writers he had gathered round him, and it was bidding fair to burst into a bright flame when the authorities suddenly plucked out the brands from the burning, cast them to the four winds of heaven, and trod out the embers of the fire. Since that time Russian literature is become historico-photographical; instead of *genre* paintings in oil, we have photographs by instantaneous processes, with considerable blurs and spots on the negatives. Imagination is frozen up and originality feared as a Nessus' shirt.

Far be it from me to censure a measure which, however drastic in appearance, may, *à priori*, have been as judicious as the extinction of an incipient fire in a powder magazine. With the political side of such questions I have absolutely no concern. A man may be compelled by considerations of self-preservation to have his leg amputated considerably above the knee, and it would be folly on his part to hesitate; still the operation, however necessary, is dangerous, and even when successful is extremely trying to the organization. So it was with the amputation performed by the authorities; it gave a terrible shock to the whole system, causing perturbations in the nervous centers, the effects of which are now beginning to be keenly felt.

TRANSLATIONS SUPERSEDING ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

A considerable amount of intellectual activity ever since then has been absorbed by the humble but useful work of editing and re-editing the productions of native classic writers, and the translating, clipping, pruning, and abridging of foreign productions. Pooshkin, Lermontoff, Tolstoi, Turghenieff, and the half-dozen other stars who compose the constellation of Russian literature, are being rendered accessible to the poorer classes who had previously been compelled to content themselves with Zola and the Dream-Oracle. At present, Bourget, Guy de Maupassant, Daudet, Louis Stevenson, Mrs. Wood, and Rider Haggard are being done into Russian, and in literature as in nature, the bees that have been unable to make honey of their own, contrive to live and thrive on that of neighboring communities. Russian monthlies, which contain from twice to three times as much matter as the *Fortnightly Review* or the *Atlantic Monthly*, carry very little cargo and ship translations as ballast. *Russian Thought*, for instance (a name which was not always a misnomer, though now applied only on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle), is overloaded with the fruits of French, English and German thought; while the *Northern Messenger*, if twenty or thirty pages were cut out, might appropriately be termed the *Messenger of the West*.

It is not that there are no original productions of any value. They, too, are occasionally to be met with, but only at rare intervals and as constituting the after-glow of a brilliant light that has recently sunk below the horizon. The literary work one finds in the numerous periodicals consists, as a rule, of light trivial sketches that might be comfortably perused during the half-hour's ride to town in a railway carriage. They are ephemeral, and what is much worse, are meant to be what they are. There is no evidence, even in the best of them, of artistic architecture, in the form, which was rough and unfinished as a wooden bridge of Nishny Novgorod; while the style is frequently that of a wandering story-teller, and the only redeeming trait about the whole is an occasional glimpse of what an eminent English critic felicitously terms soul, that breaks through a rare rift in the dark clouds of syllogisms or impassioned rhetoric. Literary

critics should not, however, forget that not all the defects and blemishes of contemporary Russian letters can be treated as evidences of the authors' eccentric taste or lack of taste; and that many of them may have to be attributed, in ultimate analysis, to causes which have nothing in common with the ordinary conditions of pure literature.

"Thoughts shut up want air,
And spoil like bales unopened to the sun."

There are more difficulties and obstacles in the way of the incarnation of brilliant thoughts in finished form in Russia than are dreamt of in our philosophical countries, and any one who pursues carefully or curiously the three instalments of a novel by Madame Vinnitsky, in the January, February and March issues of the *Northern Messenger*,* or the poem entitled *Death*, by M. Mereshkovsky, in the two last numbers of the same magazine,† must feel that the authors heard a voice we cannot hear, and saw and felt a hand we cannot see, which beckoned them away before their work was satisfactorily ended.

COUNT TOLSTOI'S LATEST EFFORT.

It would be only natural if an ardent apostle like Count Tolstoi, eager to evangelize his own kith and kin, and seeing that his sweetness is now being wasted in the desert air to the west of Russia, should adjust himself to the political requirements of the times, in order, if possible, to reach the ears of his countrymen, instead of playing the thankless part of blind Samson to the Philistines. Most of his latter-day pamphlets are forbidden fruit to the Russian public, and it would be much easier to purchase a strong dose of strychnine or prussic acid than his "Christ's Christianity" or the "Kreutzer Sonata." Whether considerations of this kind have been instrumental in driving him into comedy, a branch of literature in which we had no reason to suppose him especially qualified to shine, it would be rash, in the absence of a direct confession of the author himself, to decide; but his last literary production, which has just appeared in Russia, under the title, "The Fruits of Enlightenment," is the only one of his writings that belongs to this category; and even it bears only the outward form of a comedy; in reality it is dramatized satire with the moral peeping out from behind all the partitions of the stage, waiting for you in the middle and at the end of each little scene of every one of the acts until the spectator who came to the theatre to satisfy his craving for high art heartily wishes all the parts welded into one good monologue, given to the parish preacher and impressively read out from the pulpit on the first convenient Sunday. It is not necessary to be a prophet to predict the complete failure of the "Fruits of Enlightenment" as a comedy, nor is it needful to be an opponent of Tolstoi's to characterize the issue as perfectly natural. Experienced playwrights like Ostrovski—who is almost apotheosized by his appreciative countrymen—have failed quite as hopelessly to touch any of the chords in the breast of the foreigner, which Calderon, Molière, Sheridan, and Goldsmith set in such pleasurable vibration, and, for reasons of which, neither party need be ashamed.

SLAVONIC LITERARY CHARACTERISTICS.

The literature of Russia is divided from that of the rest of Europe by sharp lines of demarcation which it will require many generations and radical changes to efface. By its themes, exclusively, nay parochially, local, which are the outcome of social, political, and religious conditions that have now no counterpart in modern Europe; by its types, whose views, tendencies, and ideals are always foreign, sometimes inconceivable to the members of any community to the west of the Vistula; by its psychology, which may appropriately, if not scientifically, be termed Slavonic. It is incomparably more difficult for the foreigner whose mental pabulum is Shakespeare, Dante, Goethe, Schiller, Shelley, Hugo, Balzac, and Stendal to take kindly to Ostrovski, Gontscharoff, Dostievski, and the majority of Russian literary celebrities (there are few exceptions among the authors, but several among their works), than for healthy English farmers or Kentucky backwoodsmen who nourish their bodies upon roast beef, mutton chops, and rashers of bacon, to relish buckwheat porridge, rich *schtschee*, dried mushrooms, raw salmon, black bread, and bear ham.

Voltaire, in one of his historical works, delivers himself of an elaborate, though not quite convincing, apology for French music, in order, properly to appreciate which, a foreigner's taste must, he declares, be carefully cultivated and educated up to the Celtic musical standard. A patriotic Russian, composing a panegyric of the literature of his native country, might urge the same necessity, with much greater reason, and point, as revealing the abyss that separates the two standpoints, to the absolute condemnation of Ostrovski's masterpiece, *The Tempest*, reluctantly pronounced by a cultivated French audience eager for the slightest pretext to burst into enthusiastic plaudits.

Still, many of the problems which Russian men of letters set themselves to solve have a world-wide significance, and rack the weary brain of the railway clerk of St. Paul, Minnesota, to the same extent as that of the phlegmatic farmer in the marshy *taigas* of Siberia; and the social types of Russian literature are sometimes as catholic as Don Quixote, Shylock, or James Steerforth. Pooshkin, Turghenieff, and Tolstoi have each, at different times and with varying consistency, worked out such themes and depicted such types on what Russians are prone to designate as strictly European lines. "Eugene Oneghen," "Spring Waters," "Annie Karénéna," are cases in point; these, and many others might, *cœteris mutandis*, have been written by Byron, Bulwer Lytton, or George Eliot. But they constitute the exceptions. Gontscharoff—one of the most charming and elegant novelists Russia possesses—Dostoievski, etc., appeal solely to a Russian audience; a normal Englishman or American would be much more hopelessly perplexed by Gontscharoff's hero, Oblomaff, or the *dramatis personæ* of Dostoievski's novel, "The Stripling," than was Mark Twain's Yankee at the Court of King Arthur.

ANALYSIS OF TOLSTOI'S COMEDY.

Even Count Tolstoi's new comedy is saturated with Russian individualism of the kind described. It is a satire on civilization, whose accredited representatives are confronted with the ideal heroes of the piece—peasants unable to write their names, and whose horizon is bounded by the village church, the cornfield and the cemetery. The plot consists in a successful attempt on the part of an ignorant peasant girl to persuade a well-meaning but weak-minded landowner that the spirits, in whom he most firmly believes, desire him to sell a portion of a certain estate to the peasant lacklands at the moderate price which he had previously demanded, but had since considerably raised. The representatives of the Upper Ten Thousand, with their ridiculous foibles, absurd

* "Polenova and the Jaroslavtseffs." A novel. By A. Vinnitsky.

† "Death: A Poem of St. Petersburg." By D. Mereshkovsky.

beliefs, and artificial wants pass in procession before the eyes of the shrewd matter-of-fact peasants who deliver their unpolished comments, sometimes in the form of a monosyllabic ejaculation, on the endless card-playing, the solemn spiritualistic séances, the bestial gluttony, the imaginary healing of imaginary ills, and many other traits of that modern culture which Count Tolstoi seems to regard as the abomination of desolation.

The moral of the piece is not allowed to dawn gradually upon the mind of the reader or spectator as the general conclusion of the whole; it obtrudes itself upon him from the very beginning, making in consequence, a very weak impression, or one wholly opposed to that which it was the author's intention to produce. This realistic haste is probably answerable for these infractions of the laws of verisimilitude, seldom violated with impunity, which seriously deface the work, from whatever point of view we regard it. One of the most striking instances of this is the heroine, Tania, a peasant girl turned chambermaid, who throws dust in the eyes of learned professors, sharp-witted ladies, and the *fine fleur* of Russian intelligence, pulls all the wires of the plot, and remains simple, true-hearted, straightforward as before. This type is not, perhaps, inconceivable; it may have existed in the eternal ideas of which Plato speaks, but it corresponds to no real being or class of beings in the dominions of the Tzar. An American lady-help, with a slight touch of the brogue, and a mischievous twinkle in her blue Celtic eye, might be capable of conceiving and undertaking the part assigned by Tolstoi to Tania, though even she would fail unless she had to deal with a group of persons suffering from softening of the brain; but assuredly no such daring plans would suggest themselves to any Russian chambermaid that one is likely to meet with from Vershbolovo to Vladivostok.

It is presumably this same over-eagerness to flagellate the vices of civilization that led the author to prefer the blows of a heavy *knout* to the deadly pricks of a poisoned needle; but it must be admitted that the boorish vulgarity of the poor peasants, who leer and jeer at excesses with the same relish with which they would gibe and jeer at the refined tastes of a Count Caylus or Lorenzo de Medici, is as true to nature as were the pictures of the Greek artist Pauson, and to many will seem as repulsive. Discussing the food of the "quality," the female cook remarks to the peasants:

"And it's them as are able to devour, I can tell you." 1st Peasant: "They've thundering appetites, I s'pose?" Cook: "You may say so; and no wonder, seeing how they drinks. It's sweet wines and spirits and fizzin' liquors—a partic'lar sort for each dish—as they must have; and then they eats and drinks and eats and drinks." . . . 1st Peasant: "It flushes down food in proporshun." Cook: "Oh, they are smart hands at devouring. Lor, it's terrible! They can't go about it like you and myself, and eat and drink, and make the sign of the cross when we've done and get up. Nothing will satisfy them unless they're laying in food all day long." 2d Peasant: "Like hogs as have their shanks in the wash trough." (The peasants burst out laughing.) Cook: "Lor bless you, the first thing, when they've rubbed their eyes in the morning, is *samovars*, tea, coffee, and jockeylate. As soon as they empty two *samovars*, they ring for a third. Before that's empty, lunch is served, and, before lunch is well over, dinner, and that has to be washed down with coffee. As soon as they begin to drop off like filled leeches, there's tea again. And then comes the finger-bits, and the sweetmeats, and the Lord knows what besides, there's no end to it. Why, they eat when lying abed." 3d Peasant: "That's the style!" (Laughs.) 1st and 2d Peasants: "What are you up to, eh?" 3d Peasant: "I was only wishing I could live just one day like them gents!" 2d Peasant: "Well, and when do they do their business?" Cook: "Business, indeed! What business have they ever to do, I'd like to know? To play cards and the piano, that's all the business they has to put their hands to. The young mistress used to sit down at the piano, as soon as she'd rubbed the sleep out of her eyes, and drum away for bare life. And a teacher as lives here would stand by her waiting and waiting to see whether the piano would soon be vaccuated, and when the one 'ud finish, the other 'ud set to. And sometimes they'd put two pianos side by side, and four of them 'ud hammer away at them till I could hear it in the kitchen here." 3d Peasant: "Oh, Lord!" Cook: "Well, as I was saying, that's all as their business ever amounts to—pianos and card-playing. Whenever they come together, it's always the same thing; cards, wine, and smoking all through the livelong night; and when they turn out o' bed in the morning, it's eating and drinking again."

Count Tolstoi has numerous followers and still more numerous adversaries, whom passionate bias puts out of court. For the unprejudiced reader the "Fruits of Enlightenment" has a twofold virtue; it is instructive as a study of the positive and negative poles of modern Russian society; it is interesting and edifying as a vigorous protest against instruction, wealth, material progress, and all the other factors of modern civilization by one of those ardent, earnest, and sympathetic souls who appear at the close of all great epochs of the world's history, and when moulting time draws near are impelled by their passionate longing for a new life of truth and justice to cast off, along with the old skin, the flesh and muscles, the blood and the bones.

"RUSSIAN THOUGHT" AND ITS WRITERS.

"One man in the field is no warrior," is the Russian version of the proverb that one swallow does not make spring. In his campaign against civilization, Count Tolstoi possesses very strong claims to be considered a warrior, seeing that he leads a whole army to the attack. There is a numerous school of Russian thinkers who, though they do not share his views on marriage as expounded in the "Kreutzer Sonata," or on the duty of non-resistance in fighting the battle of life, are completely at one with him in his wistful longing for a new shuffle of the cards, a readjustment of social relations, and a reinvigoration of the enfeebled human race by a frank return to nature and agriculture. The most widely circulated review in the Empire, *Russian Thought*, is now the inspired organ of this band of earnest writers, to whom the name of *Novodnioky* (Men of the people) has been given, and several other periodicals open their hospitable pages to occasional articles advocating the same views.

M. Zlatovratsky, one of the brightest stars of this literary galaxy, has just published another instalment of his essays on this panacea for *Welt-schmerz*, labor strikes, revolutions, and sedition, which seems efficacious enough if only feasible. He sets out from the postulate that virtue, truth, and beauty are synonymous with—or, at any rate, the outcome of—the toilsome life of a Russian tiller of the soil; while vice, disease, and misery are the price paid for the artificial life of cities, with their factories, mills, and slums. He concurs with Young in thinking that "a Christian is the highest style of man," and he has satisfied himself that a Russian peasant is the highest style of Christian; and it is only natural that he should draw the obvious conclusion that social and spiritual salvation is dependent upon the utter demolition

of European idols and ideals, and the setting up of the Russian peasants' standard in their place. Humanity, but more particularly the Russian variety, is fashioned after the model of Antæos, and can only be saved from a violent death by returning to mother Earth, and when once under her wing is bound by every consideration of prudence and gratitude to abide there.

THE TRUE AND THE FALSE LIFE.

These are some of M. Zlatovratsky's esoteric teachings. But one of his recent stories, entitled "My Visions," conveys a far more accurate idea of the writer and his aims and ideas than the longest disquisitions. In this tale he gives us a fanciful but pleasing description of the mental anguish of a Russian peasant turned artist, who has fallen a prey to that Wertherian sorrow which, like leprosy and influenza, still lingers on in Russia. Maddened by the excruciating pangs of this modern malady, he repairs (in a dream) to the house of a man described by some as a Sage, by others as a penitent sinner, by a third group as a seeker after truth, and by a fourth category as "the great man." Kooznetsoff, the peasant artist, enters his house, and hears a moral discourse by the wise man on the text, "Resist not evil by violence." At first he listens with the smile of a sceptic, which soon gives place to the knitted brow of the interested hearer, and he ends by surrendering at discretion. He then learns from the lips of the wise man—who is Count Leo Tolstoi—the interesting details set forth in the writer's celebrated "Confessions." One of the audience hazarding the remark that the doctrine of non-resistance to evil and its corollaries are no more than an idle dream, elicited the impassioned reply: "An idle dream?" exclaimed the great man. "What miserable mortal first launched that terrible thought among men! An idle dream! But the God whom ye worship, who gave you the sublime commandments of love and of non-resistance to evil by violence, did He regard this doctrine of His as a far-off ideal of humanity, impossible of attainment, a pathetic, poetic fancy wherewith to captivate the simple-minded folks of Galilee? No! He looked upon His doctrine as an efficacious means of saving humanity. He did not dream idle dreams upon the cross, but cried out and died for His teaching. . . . . And thus many have died, and thus many shall yet die who are still unborn. It cannot be said of such a teaching that it is an idle dream."

The great man next likened the sublunary world and the whole human race to a vast pyramid, on the apex of which he (the speaker) stood, and a handful of chosen ones with him. They were the salt of the earth. "On all the steps below us I beheld whole armies of miserable wretches like ourselves, afflicted with a burning desire, —still unsatisfied—to climb up to where we stood, jostling and crushing each other in the mad attempt, using one another as stepping stones, tearing and gashing the arms, legs, and breasts of themselves and others. Sighs and groans reached my ear, heartrending cries of despair that pierced the air were uttered by those who fell off or were hurled down to the bottom, triumphant shouts of joy arose from the few who had contrived to raise themselves one step higher. I heard these groans and cries, I saw the gory blood flow in torrents down the steps. I was in an agony of despair. I was on the point of crying out to the multitude of men that swarmed beneath me, 'Why, oh ill starred mortals, are you bent on climbing up hither? Here is nought but a dream, a fiction, a hollow mockery!' But when I reflected upon the vast number of sacrifices which this hollow mockery had cost, I conceived a violent disgust for mankind, an unspeakable loathing for myself . . . . Verily I know not what would have become of me, had I not, when fixing my eyes on the base of the pyramid, descried countless millions of tiny, scarcely visible human creatures, living a life apart, which derived its significance elsewhere than from the pyramid, and who made no attempt to scale its sides . . . . These dwarf-like beings, swarming like bees down below, were the tillers of the soil, horny-handed sons of peaceful toil, strong in the conviction that the real meaning of their God-given life was the work in which they were engaged, not the deeds performed in those gilded halls, not the pyramid on which part of humanity were striving for self-perfection. In a word, that true life is a temple without idols, without priests, and without sacrifices." *

ZLATOVRATSKY'S "HAPPY PEASANT."

The corner-stone of the edifice raised by M. Zlatovratsky and the *Narodny* school in this piece of reasoning: As "Man wants but little, nor that little long," his relations should be narrowed down till they are restricted to God, the little community in which he lives, and his cornfields and pastures. If he do this he is leading the true life, and will be saved. An attempt to embody this idea in a concrete fact, and show how it would work, has also been made by the same writer in a curious sketch entitled "The Dream of a Happy Peasant." But though pleasant reading enough for a leisure hour, the slightest critical test would prove a sufficiently powerful solvent to cause the whole scheme to vanish into thin air.

The happy rustic is entertained with the story of a Russian Utopia, called *Valkovshtsheena*, by an ancient peasant of venerable appearance, who was born and spent his happy childhood and youth in that favored village. It was situated in a sequestered spot far from the din and bustle of sinful human life, unknown to the authorities, unfrequented by strangers. There the little village community led an idyllic life in "the soul's calm sunshine and the heartfelt joy," like the early Christians described in Count Tolstoi's tale, "Work while ye have the light." One spirit animated the inhabitants of this Russian San Marino. Did a fire break out? They all combined to build up huts for the sufferers, and provide them with agricultural implements and live stock. Did an epidemic rage? They tended the sick and dying in turn, mowing, reaping, and threshing for their helpless neighbors. The rare strangers who strayed into Valkovshtsheena were enchanted by what they saw, and told blood-curdling stories of their own terrible experience of life in the world outside, of the knout, the lash, of ruinous extortions, and crying injustice. These tales served to intensify the peasants' attachment to their beloved Valkovshtsheena.

"There is no family without a failure," says the Russian proverb, and two very decided failures made their appearance in this happy community at last, two striplings who, having got a taste of the pleasures of a city life, relished them, and longed for more. The village elders, to wean them from their sinful propensities, found wives for them and set them up as independent members of the commune. But the wisest measures proved unavailing. The young scapegraces, married though they were, hungered after the flesh-pots of the city and, seizing the first opportunity that offered, absconded. Not content, however, with ruining themselves—for what is the change from a village to a city life but moral and physical ruin? —they demanded their wives, and on the refusal of the community to deliver them up, appealed to the authorities. This was the beginning of the end. Representatives of the Government arrived in the village, taking with them the seals of Antichrist (soldiers), and the peasants' Eden was then and there transformed into a hell. "Many

* Vol. ii., 216, 222. Cf. *The Messenger of Europe*, 1891, pp. 668-699.

of our people perished in the woods; others fled to the Volga and to the Steppes; several of our elders, strong and unyielding in spirit, were torn from among us, beaten publicly with whips, put in irons and hurried off to the mines of Siberia."

And so on *ad infinitum*. The variations are endless, but the theme is ever one and the same. The one thing necessary is agriculture; for if work generally is prayer, agriculture is an efficacious atonement—a sacrament that imparts life eternal.

GLEB USPENSKI'S SKETCHES.

The same note vibrates, only much more feebly, in all the sketches, articles, and stories of Gleb Uspenski, one of the best-known journalists of the day, whose place in Russian literature is still undetermined, owing to his remarkable literary talents on the one hand, and the extraordinary use to which he puts them on the other hand. Like some of the Dutch painters, he shines principally in miniature scenes representing the every-day life of the people; but, unlike any Dutch painter, he is so overwhelmed by his matter that he abandons the attempt to mould it into anything like artistic form; so that the pictures which strike the fancy of the lover of genuine literature as distinct from pulpit-preaching and journalism, are mere episodes in his writings, inserted for the purpose of illustrating his meaning or intensifying the impression. In nearly all his essays Uspenski begins as an artist and ends as a pamphleteer. "*Desinit in piscem mulier formos a superne.*" He sits down to depict his beloved peasants, their joys and sorrows, their noble aims and base grovellings, but warming to his subject, forgets the peasants and their portraits and forges thunderbolts which he hurls straightway at the heads of those whom he believes responsible for their sufferings. Few men in Russia know the peasantry as well as Gleb Uspenski; none better. He has travelled from the shores of the White Sea to those of the Caspian, has frequented heathens and publicans, convicts and sectarians, making himself all things to all men, and a month, nay a week, never elapses without two or three sketches appearing from his pen. He loves, adores the Russia peasantry, and being a monotheist, acknowledges no other god; but, like the old Greeks and Egyptians, he depicts the object of his worship not only in its brighter moods, but also in its least noble aspects. He surprises his divinity in an unguarded moment, makes a sketch thereof wonderfully true to nature, which, when it appears as an illustration to one of his essays or tirades, makes us completely forget the letterpress to which it should play the *rôle* of handmaid.

All his descriptions of peasant life, now so popular in Russia, are executed in the soberest of tones. A passing glance at one of them fills one with melancholy. The author feels he is engaged in a labor as vain as that of the Danaides. "A thousand times I said to myself that I must cease to write about the peasantry, because all that is too late now; the best sketches and fragments, written under the conditions that hedge round all such writings at the present day are useless and unavailing: they could convey no adequate idea of the bewildering complexity of *wanton wrong* that is being interwoven with peasant life, by dint of terrible and persevering efforts inspired by downright inhumanity."*

PICTURES OF PEASANT LIFE.

But sadness and tenderness, love and enthusiasm, are passing moods of the writer, as soon as he launches out into description he is as objective as a photographic apparatus. Take this extract, for instance, from one of his recent sketches—it deals with the topics of conversation among the peasantry in the villages:

In former times a peasant would entertain you with an account of his journey on foot to Kieff, and of what he saw and suffered on the way, or treat you to a narrative of how the witch woman cast her evil eye on his wife and put an evil spirit in possession of her. Or you might meet with a young man who would while away two days of your time with a description of how, when, where, and with whom he fell in love; or with a lady who would initiate you into the details of her romantic adventures; or an officer who had taken part in the storming of Goonib, and would volunteer a narrative of his doughty deeds. In a word, they were human conversations. No doubt, gossip of the the same kind goes on even now; but it is drowned in the hum of the never-ending conversations about "scandals," which you hear wherever you go. Suppose you come up with a family of peasants migrating from the government of Orel into the government of Stavropol, and enter into conversation with the rustics; their second sentence introduces a story about all kinds of shameful "scandals," agricultural, communal, governmental. Their second phrase is the prelude to a tale of how the village elder robbed and plundered, of how the starshina robbed and plundered, of how the publican robbed and plundered. The road contractor, if you meet him, tells you such wonders about the prowess of the builders as you never saw in your dreams; and the railway contractor in his turn treats you to a vivid description of the unholy gains of the road contractors. The member of the *Zemstov* is at a loss for words sufficiently energetic to express his horror of the "scandals" of the administration, while the superintendent of the police limns you out portraits of the members of the *Zemstov* which plunge you into such oppressive gloom that you have serious thoughts of hanging yourself. "No one puts a hand to any honest work; and every one is plundering and robbing." Such is the staple topic of this universal conversation which is drowning all human gossip.*

In another place it is a Burgomaster of the good old times of serfdom who is holding forth on the necessity for government—real strong government—to save the peasantry from ruin. "We, too," exclaims this Russian Francia in miniature, "we, too, thrashed the peasants, aye, and cruelly, too, we flogged them. . . . And now I have come to ask for the intercession of my patron saint. . . . Do you think I shall not sigh and mourn at his shrine? Yes, brother dear, I shall sigh and mourn till the tears trickle down my cheeks, to wash my guilt away. We flogged the peasants, it is true, held them in a vice, as it were, and tyrannized over them; but then we flogged them with discernment. For example, we knouted a man to keep him from *ruining himself*—that's what we used to flog people for; we could see very well, and understand too, that, if he ruined himself, we too should fare very badly in consequence. . . . That was the meaning such chastisement had in our days. . . ." At present all that is changed, and the authorities flog a man if he fail to pay the taxes in time, and pat him on the back if he is punctual, whereas, if they weighed the rights and wrongs of the matter, they should flog him for paying the taxes in time, because in order to do so he had to sell for a song the seed-corn given to him by the Peasant's Board; and they would whip the man who bought the corn, in the bargain.†

E. J. DILLON.

St. Petersburgh, March 20, 1891.

*cf. "Messenger of Europe," March, 1891, p. 311.

*cf. "Northern Messenger," February, 1891, p. 286.

†*Ibid*, p. 284.

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Mesopotamia and Kurdistan. H. Apel.
Kur-Brandenburg in Africa. O. Schnebel.
English Colony of Hong Kong. H. Greffath.
Witu and the South Somali Coast. B. Volz.
Weser River Improvements. W. Lülling.
The Persian Army.
The Population of the United States in 1870, 1880, and 1890. A. Schroot.

Deutscher Hausschatz. Regensburg.

The Tomb of Pius IX. in the Basilica of San Lorenzo at Rome. (Illus.) A. de Waal.
Dr. Heinrich Schliemann. With Portrait.
Travel in the Red Sea. I. F. X. Geyer.
Guild Life. K. T. Zingeler.
The Late Freiherr Carl von Böselager, German Jesuit Professor at Bombay. With Portrait.
Two Days in Cairo. (Illus.) L. von Hebentanz.
Socialism and Communism in Ancient Rome. Dr. O. Schantz.
The Late Heinrich Fleige. Sculptor. Portrait.
Passion Week in Popular Literature and Popular Superstition.
Travel in the Red Sea. II. F. X. Geyer.
The Prussian House of Deputies.

Deutsche Revue. Breslau and Berlin.

March.

Count Albrecht von Roon. XXII.
Robert Koch. II. Robert Biewend.
The Battle with the Enemies of Mankind (concluded). A. Gottstein.
The French Revolution and its Significance for the Modern State. VI.
Dr. Semmoia on the Koch Treatment of Consumption. A. Gottstein.
St. Petersburg Letter.

April.

Count Albrecht von Roon. XXIII.
Arndt and Bunsen. I. T. von Bunsen.
Ballooning. P. von Zech.
The French Revolution and its Significance for the Modern State. VII.
Dogma and Science. M. Carriere.
The Culture of the Greeks. J. Mählv.

Deutsche Rundschau. Berlin. March.

Spontini in Berlin. P. Spitta.
The Universal Study of the History of Modern Art. H. Grimm.
Voluntary and Involuntary Movements. I.-III. W. Henke.
Vittoria Colonna. F. X. Kraus.
On the Censorship and the Freedom of the Press. R. Loening.
Political Survey—Germany and East Africa, Italy and the Triple Alliance, the Italian Elections, etc
Dr. Hans Meyer's Researches in the Kilima-Njaro Territory. P. Reichard.

Die Gesellschaft. Leipzig, March.

Portrait of Hermann Bahr, Dramatist.
Mr. Parnell. George Gower.
Sitting Bull's Death. E. Dworzak.
Napoleon and Goethe. M. Goldstein.
Poems by L. Kroidl, F. Salten, H. Fischer, B. Salmer, Marie Jerschke, E. Steidle, and H. Kienzl.
The Realistic in School Life.
Siberian Affairs. L. Fuld.
Hermann Bahr's Drama "Die Neuen Menschen." M. G. Conrad.
Emile Zola as a Dramatist. II. E. Brausewetter
Reviews—German Novels, Lyric Poems and Philosophy; French, English, American, Italian, Spanish, Hungarian, Hellenic, and Miscellaneous Literature.

Konservative Monatschrift.—Leipzig, Feb.

Count Zinzindorf and his Mother. Correspondence, 1723—1739. G. E. von Natzmer.
Reform of the German High Schools.
Social and Political Economy of To-day; Speeches and Essays of Gustav Schmoller.
Monthly Survey: Politics and the Church.

Aus Allen Weltheilen.—Special attention may be directed to an article on Wituland written in connection with the recent massacres in what had hitherto seemed the most promising country in Africa for German colonization. Another writer gives some useful tables of the population of the United States. From 38,558,371, in 1870, the population rose to 50,155,783, in 1880, and in 1890 the number of inhabitants reached 62,480,540.

Deutsche Revue.—From Robert Biewend's second installment we gather that Koch was by nature less given to bodily exercise than his brothers and sisters, and that he would hide himself in a quiet corner to pursue his studies in natural history. In this respect he received much encouragement from his grandfather Biewend, also a lover of natural science, with a special taste for the collecting and arranging of minerals, plants, insects, and the like. Koch also inherited his fondness for the game of chess from this grandfather. But the article is chiefly a picture of Koch's career at the University of Göttingen. The third installment in the April number gives us particulars of his medical experiences in the army during the war of 1870, mostly from letters to his wife and parents. T. von Bunsen also publishes in the April part a series of letters by Ernst Moritz-Arndt ("Father Arndt"), the German poet and patriot (1769-1860), and author of the famous national song, "Was ist das Deutschen Vaterland?" The letters here brought to notice were addressed to Baron C. K. J. Bunsen, the distinguished diplomatist and scholar (1791-1860).

Deutsche Rundschau.—The best article in the March number, perhaps, is that by Philip Spitta, the well-known writer on musical subjects, dealing with Spontini's activity in Berlin, and including some particulars of the relationship of the composer to King Frederick William III. of Prussia. Hermann Grimm suggests the institution of a museum to be devoted to the Art History of the Fatherland, which should serve student purposes as well as instruct the people.

Kritische Revue.—The articles, "Before and After the Battle," discuss the recent elections in Austria. Alfred Freiher von Berger has a noteworthy paper on Ibsen. He has, he says, been in the habit of reading "Resmersholm" several times every year. He has read it as a harmless reader, or simple mental traveller, who only reads for pleasure, and then lets his book have its way with him; he has studied it as a scientific work; he has read it as a theatrical personage, and has pictured to himself the performance of it by the actors of the Vienna Burg Theatre; and he has been absorbed in its depths as in a painful problem, in which the understanding gets entangled, and from which it can only free itself when it has solved the difficulty. Still he has never been able to feel that he quite understood the drama, but in the *Revue* of March 15th he at last begins to note down his experiences in connection with his study of it, and his notes are well worth reading.

Nord und Sud.—The chief article in the March number is a critical and biographical study of Freidrich Nietzsche, the Socialist philosopher of the aristocracy. Nietzsche was born at Röcken, near Lutzen. His childhood was passed at Naumburg on the Saal, where his father was pastor. At the Universities of Bonn and Leipzig he devoted himself specially to the classics under the guidance of the celebrated philologist Ritschl, who soon formed a high opinion of the young student. On his recommendation, Nietzsche, before he had taken his degree of doctor, was elected a professor at the University of Basle. It was in 1869, at the age of twenty-five, that he entered the teaching profession, but in the next year his academic activity was interrupted by his taking part in the Franco-German war, for he was an officer in the mounted artillery of the German army. In 1876 he began to suffer with his head, and in vain turned to Italy for relief. In 1879 he was obliged to beg to be released, and he was granted his full pension. From this time he has led a nomadic life in the South of Europe —now in the Engadine, now on the Riviera, now in Turin. Here he

Kritische Revue aus Oesterreich.—Vienna.

March 1st.

Before the Battle.
Thirty years of the Austrian Constitution. Dr G. J. Guttmann.
Emperor William and Prince Bismarck.
Plea for Agricultural Education. Dr. A. Lekisch.

March 15th.

After the Battle.
Utopia and Reality. F. Willfort.
Ibsen's "Rosmersholm." I. Alfred Baron Berger.

Nord Und Sud.—Breslau. March.

Friedrich Nietzsche. With Portrait. G. Adler.
France's Readiness for War, and the Present Significance of her System of Fortifications on the Eastern Frontier. A. Rogalla.
Poems from the "Pierrot Lunaire" of A. Giraud. Trans. into Ger. by O. E. Hartleben.
Gustav Theodor Fechner. T. Achelis.
The Future Writing of History. H. Jaenicke.

Preussische Jahrbucher.—Berlin. March 5.

Slavery in East Germany in the Eighteenth Century. G. F. Knapp.
Variety and Unity in the Homeric Studies. Dr. P. Cauer.
Two Autobiographies. Karl von Hase and Julius Frobel. Dr. H. Weber.
The Fortification of Copenhagen and the Interests of Germany.
Political Correspondence.—Russia, Italy, France, England, Austria; German School Reform, and the General Feeling of Dissatisfaction in Germany.

Schorer's Familienblatt.—Berlin. Heft 7.

Pictures from Ger. East Africa. P. Reichard.
P. K. Rosegger, Poet. Portrait. R. Mayr.
Dangers of Infection. Dr. S. Scherbel Lissa.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg, March 14.

Social Programme of Count de Mun in *L'Association Cath.* for Jan. A. Lehmkuhl.
Undogmatic Christianity (concluded). T. Granderath.
The Symbolism of the Cross in Liturgical Poetry of Latin Writers. G. M. Dreves.
Wallenstein's Mistake (concluded). B. Duhr.
Unions, Homes, etc., for Apprentices. H. Pesch.
The Feelers of Insects. II. E. Wasmann.
A Visit to Philadelphia. J. G. Hagen.
Reviews—Gilbert W. Child's "Church and State under the Tudors," etc.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 9.

The Dwarfs of the African Forests. (Illus.) From Stanley's Book.
Italy during Carnival. (Illus.) W. Kaden.
Frederick von Schmidt, Architect. With Portrait and other Illustrations.
Prince Albert of Flanders. Portrait. Marbach. Schiller's Birthplace. With Portraits and other Illustrations. W. Jonas.
An Audience of King Alfonso XIII. With Portrait. F. Possart.
War with Am. Indians. (Illus.) M. Lortzing.
Prince Louise of Saxe-Altenburg. Portrait.
Dr. Emil Steinbach, Austrian Minister of Finance. With Portrait.

Unsere Zeit. Leipzig. March.

Schliemann's Services to Archæology. G. Schröder.
Wages Question and Profit Sharing. L. Koelle.
Tylt and Jutland—A Naturalist's North Sea Sketch. F. Heincke.
Finland's Poets. Ola Hansson.
Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler." W. Bormann.
The Austro-German Tariff. Dr. R. Oertal.

Velhagen und Klasing's Neue Monatshefte. Bielefeld and Leipzig. March.

Professor Werner Schuch. Artist. With Portrait and other Illustrations. O. Preuss.
H. Schliemann. Portrait. Dr. R. Menge.
The Emperor's Travels in the North. (Illus.) H. Harden.
The Japanese and the American Badger in the Zoological Gardens at Berlin. (Illus.) Dr. L. Staby.
The Idar-Oberstein Agate Manufactory. (Illus.) Dr. O. Veeck.
The Vienna Theatres. C. von Vincenti.

became the victim of insanity, and though he is no longer confined in a lunatic asylum, it is doubtful whether he will ever be able to continue his literary work. Though the classics were Nietzsche's special subject, he gradually relinquished them for philology, sociology, æsthetics, and music. In the first epoch of his creations, which lasted till about 1876, he was under the ban of the philosophy of Schopenhauer and the art and music theories of Richard Wagner. In the second period, on the other hand, he seems to have freed himself from these, and he makes his appearance as a ripe, independent thinker, with an original system of his own, which is to reform all culture and even open a new era in the history of mankind. The writings of the second period are in great part collections of aphorisms, but that is not to be wondered at when their origin is understood. Nietzsche was in the habit of writing in the open air. On his solitary walks he would jot down his thoughts on men and things as they passed through his mind, but he spent many a hard hour searching for the right word, the artistic expression, the brilliant picture for his ideas. And this peculiarity also appears in the titles of his writings: "The Birth of Tragedy from the Spirit of Music, or Greece and Pessimism," "Untimely Observations," "Thus spake Zarathustra, a Book for All and None," etc.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Admirers of Schiller should not miss the article on Marbach, Schiller's birthplace, which is supplemented by views of the little town and a most interesting gallery of portraits of Schiller himself and of his father and mother, his sisters, wife, grandson, sons, daughters and daughter-in-law, besides illustrations of a number of Schiller relics.

Unsere Zeit.—This is a very good number. Herr Schroder gives an attractive description of the life-work of Dr. Schliemann. Next there is a careful study of the "Wages Question" and the newer "Question of Profit-Sharing," by L. Koelle. "Finland's Poets" are dealt with in an interesting essay by Ola Hansson, written *a propos* of Finland's threatened loss of independence; but the author, after briefly alluding to "Kalevala," the national epic, to Runeberg and Topelius, to Piatori Paivarinta, and Juano Aho, makes Taraststjerna, the poet, dramatist, and novelist, the special subject of his sketch. Walter Bormann is another critic who finds Ibsen's creations only sad company.

Zeitschrift fur Deutsche Kulturgeschichte.—This is a quarterly, published by Hans Lüstenöder, of Berlin, and edited by Dr. Christian Meyer.

Das Zwanzigste Jahrhundert.—A new mid-monthly of politics, science, and literature, also published by Hans Lüstenöder of Berlin. Erwin Bauer, the Editor, is known as the author of "The Country of the Tzar," "Naturalism, Nihilism, and Idealism in Russian Literature," etc. According to its programme, the new magazine will advocate the monarchical principle, the unity of the German nation, such social reforms as those proposed in the Imperial Rescripts of last year, evangelical Christianity, and a healthy modern realism in art and literature.

SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

In a sympathetic and well-written article on "Sonja Kovalevsky," by Ellen Key, we are given a genuine insight into the character as well as the life and works of this gifted and prematurely departed authoress and mathematician, whom Ellen Key calls "our century's most famous woman-scientist." Sonja Vasilievna was born on December 27th, 1853, on the estate of her father, General Corvin-Krukovski, Palibino, in the lovely Vitebska government. The blood of many nations ran through her veins, and Sonja was wont to say that she had inherited her greed for knowledge from her Hungarian ancestor, King Matias Corvinus; her talent for mathematics, music and lyrics from her German great-grandfather, the astronomer, Schubert; her individual love of liberty from Poland; her love of wandering and dislike for conventionality, from a gipsy ancestress —the rest from Russia. This "rest," according to Ellen Key, is a wealth of soul with which Russia has for many years held West Europe entranced.

Von Fels zum Meer. Stuttgart. Heft 8.

Coburg. (Illus.) Ludovica Heeckiel.
On the Mental Development of the Child. IX. X Prof. W. Preyer.
Friedrich von Schmidt, Architect. Portrait.
The Site of the Homeric Troy. H. Düntzer.
The Wild West. (Illus.) F. J. Pajaeken.
The Bohemian War. G. Egelhaaf.
Watteau. Portrait and other Illus. K. Prenzel.
The Social Question at the Domestic Hearth. Matilda Lammers.
The Severe Winter and the Distress in Paris. E. von Jagow.
Lake Constance—A Miniature Ocean. C. Falkenhorst.
The Kaiserstuhl--Breisach. (Illus.) J. Hamm.

Zeitschrift fur Deutsche Kulturgeschichte. Berlin. Quarterly. Heft 3.

The German Peasant War and the Twelve Articles of March 25, 1525. Karl Biedermann.
Austrian and German Culture in the 18th Century. C. Meyer.
The History of Witches. A. Mell.
The Names of Old Streets and Houses. D. Saul.

Das Zwanzigste Jahrhundert.—Berlin. Heft 1.

Introduction and Programme.
Robert Hammerling and Literary Criticism in Germany.
The Bulgarian Question.
After the First of October.
The Programme of the Anti-Semitic Party.
Literary Berlin.
The "German Stage's" First Performance. E. Bauer.
The Case of Paul Lindau.

SCANDINAVIAN.

Dagny.—Stockholm.

Sonja Kovalevsky. Ellen Key.
By Sonja Kovalevsky's Bier. Poem. Esselde.
Friends of Home-"slojd." Molly Rothlieb.
"Sorosis." Women's Clubs in the New World. Cecile Gohl.
Notes on Tolstoi's "Kreutzer Sonata." Hm.
The Fredrika-Bremer Society.
Items on the Woman's Suffrage Question.

Samtiden.—Bergen. March.

Young Sorrow. Six poems. Bernt Lie.
Buddhism, the World's Salvation. H. C. Hansen.
The Irish Home Rule Question in its Newest Phase. Oscar Julius Tschuldt.
Female Psychology. Gustave Le Bon.
Meissonier. Charles Bigot.

Tilskueren.—Copenhagen.

Prologue. From the Celebration in H. M. Theatre in Honor of N. W. Gage. January 7th, 1891. Karl Gjellup.
A Controversy between J. L. Heiberg and C, Molbech. Jonas Collin.
In Memory of N. W. Gade. W. Behrend.
An Epic Poem. V. Stuckenberg.
Under Juliet's Balcony. A Picture from Theatre-Life. Ebth Reumert.
Letters to Vice-Admiral Baron Dahlerup from the Emperor Maximilian.
The Theatres.

Skilling Magazin.—Christiania.

The Late O. A. Bachke (with portrait). J. B.
Ireland in the Sixteenth Century. (Concl'd.)
John Lasham's Fate. Ménie Muriel Dowie.
News from Home and Abroad.
Attorney-General Bernhard Getz.
An Artist's Life (Erka Nissen, pianiste).
Three Poems. Thor Lange.
The Man with the Wishing-Wand. (Biography of Heinrich Schliemann.) L. Dietrichsen.
Emigrants on Board. Edmondo de Amicis.
Foreign Politics. (A short review). A. Raeder.
The New State Ministers—Johannes Steen. Otto Blehr. (With portraits).
Interior, A poem. Ernst v. d. Recke.
Nerosity. Dr. Edouard Bull.
A Shot over the Mark. (From the Russian).
Hedda Gabler at Christiania.

Sonja was married at the age of fifteen—the marriage being, however, a mere matter of form gone through in order to regain liberty and independence; and for a long time the Kovalevskys were merely student-friends, nothing more. Turgenieff, Tolstoi, Dostojevsky and George Eliot were among Sonja Kovalevsky's friends. She had lived, too, some time in Darwin's home. There were few celebrities in England, Germany, or France with whom she was not well acquainted. On one occasion she beat Herbert Spencer himself in an argument. The great man, who was not acquainted with her, and did not know she was present, or he would probably have found something else to talk about, happened to mention that women were minus the ability for science. Sonja made herself heard. George Eliot, at whose house she was visiting, lent her approving smile to the fiery flow of words that soon made Herbert Spencer cry "quarter!" Of æsthetic pleasures Sonja Kovalevsky placed good music foremost. Next to that, the theatre. Her opinion on a dramatic performance was always a refined and striking criticism. For some time, indeed, she was employed as musical and dramatic reviewer on the *Novoje Vremja*. Unfortunately she worked herself to death. Times there were when she only slept four or five hours out of the twenty-four, and she was never careful enough about her health. She had, however, sound habits that helped to keep her fragile constitution comparatively free from illness—baths and good exercise, simplicity in meat and drink, no stimulants, even that inseparable companion of the Russian lady—the cigarette—being only very occasionally in request. This kept her, at least, from nervosity, and she had as great a horror of becoming nervous as she had of appearing mannish. At Stockholm, where she had been appointed Professor of Mathematics, she died, entering too soon, so far as the world is concerned, into the rest which always seemed to her more glorious than life's fairest gifts. It is somewhat strange that large natures have as a rule "*l'esprit pai le cœur trist*," and "This country's most famous woman-scientist" found fame, as another gifted woman has written, only "*un peu de bruit autour de son cœur*." For to Sonja Kovalevsky, as to the simplest girl, was the heart the fountain of life, and it was not her fame or her grand abilities that made her precious to her friends. It was that she possessed in wonderful measure, what Gœthe has bidden us pray for, great thoughts and a pure heart.

Another article of great interest in *Dagny*, and written in smooth, pleasant style, is Cecile Gohl's account of "Sorosis," the famous women's club of New York, which meets in Delmonico's splendid restaurant on Fifth avenue, the first and third Monday in each month from October to May. The president and godmother of "Sorosis" is the authoress, Mrs. Croly, so well known under the *nom de plume* "Jenny June." The members of this gay and flourishing Petticoat Club are mostly doctors, journalists, musicians, actresses, etc., though there are a few wealthy women among them whose only claim to note is their sound judgment, as evidenced by their preferring the high moral atmosphere of "Sorosis," into whose ranks no reputations disfigured by the merest speck of shame may enter, to the surface glitter and emptiness of a mere society life.

Samtiden is not particularly fortunate this month in its poetry. Bernt Lie's six short erotics are written in smooth, dilettante style, but they lack originality, and leave no distinct impression on the mind beyond this, that the writer is sad in the morning, sad at noon, and sad at night, and—had much better have been otherwise. "Buddhism, the World's Salvation," H. C. Hansen's comprehensive and clever article, has sustained its interest to the end. He concludes by citing an inscription of King Alaska, or Pryadasi, which was carved into an obelisk in India 2,000 years ago. The whole inscription, considering its age, is worthy of note, but we may cull, off-hand, merely a few sentences, the gist of which we might none of us be the worse for inwardly digesting: "Pryadasi, king, beloved of the gods, honors all faiths whether of hermits or those of the world; he gives them alms and all honor. But the king, beloved of the gods, places less value on alms and outer ceremonies than on the progress of the highest knowledge. . . . . For all, there is a common fount—moderate speech. By decrying other faiths we do not exalt our own. Let us, then, take every opportunity of showing reverence for those others. Doing so, we also serve ourselves. . . . . Unity alone is good. May each understand the other, and lend a willing ear to his faith."

ITALIAN.

La Nuova Antologia.—March 1st.

The English Imperial Federation. L. Palma.
Treason under Leo X. (conclusion). D. Gnoli.
The New German Empire and its First Historian. G. Boglietti.
Charity: A Fable. Emma.
Cosmic Evolution According to Modern Ideas. O. Z. Bianco.
Giovanni Episcopo. Novelette. G. D'Annunzio.

March 16th.

The Works of Horace. O. Occioni.
The Migration of Birds and Carrier Pigeons. A. Mosso.
The Labor Commission in France. E. Cavalieri.
Love and Gymnastics. A. de Amicis.
Dante and Bologna. C. Ricci.
From the Po to the Cernaia. P. Fambri.
Pleasant Dreams (a poem). G. Mazzoni.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—March 1st.

Wanderings in the Carpathians. G. Marcotti.
Charitable Institutions. P. M. del Rosso.
The Education of the Priesthood. A. Astori.
Sixteenth Century Poetry. G. Fortebracci.
Social Evolution and its Effects. Duca di Gualtieri.
Commentators on the Creation (continued). F. A. Stoppani.
Signor Jacini and the Conservative Party. F. S. Benucci.

March 16th.

A Patriotic Crusade. G. B. Cipani.
The Duchy of Castro (conclusion). L. Grottanelli.
The Social Question. A. Villa Pernici.
The Answer to an Interrogation. G. Cussani.
From North America. E. Rossi.
Reminiscences of Travel in Scandinavia and Russia. F. Grassi.

La Civilta Cattolica.—March 7th.

The Final Progress of Revolution.
Observations on the Universal History by Cesare Cantu.
The Pontificate of St. Gregory the Great.

March 21st.

The New Miracles at Lourdes.
St. Thomas Aquinas' System of Physics.
Studies on the Properties of Color.

ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Nuova Antologia, March 1st.—This number leads off with an excellent and accurate article on "English Imperial Federation," which passes in review all the colonies, and the varying degrees in which they are bound to the mother-country, and sums up the whole of the Imperial constitution as "the most marvellous system of political decentralization that has ever been known in the history of the world." The article, it must be added, is written throughout with the most cordial feelings of admiration for the Anglo-Saxon race. The author, Sig. L. Palma, considers that the only danger to the empire in the future lies with Russia on the one hand and with the United States on the other, and advising as a possible precaution a closer union between England and her Australian and American colonies. After describing the work of the Imperial Federation League, the writer deals with the possible results of unlimited Home Rule all round, with a single Imperial Legislative Chamber at the head; but admits that federation is the most difficult of all forms of government in practice. The actual Canadian Federation and the recent scheme of Australian Federation, far from strengthening the cause of Imperial Federation, renders it still more difficult of realization by creating distinct national patriotism. In conclusion, our Italian critic decides that England's best chance of maintaining her world-wide supremacy is by driving her mixed team with the very slackest reins, and by counting on natural colonial loyalty, instead of attempting to increase her hold by fresh artificial restraints.

The mid-month number contains an article interesting to all students of Dante, discussing the poet's acquaintance with the town of Bologna, from the evidence of his poems. There is also a pleasant, chatty article on the migration of birds by an Italian naturalist, containing some curious details regarding quails and pigeons. Thus the little quails, which are netted in such quantities on the Italian coasts on their arrival, fly across the Mediterranean from Africa in nine hours, at the rate of sixty-one kilometres an hour, but in their anxiety to find a resting-place they frequently fly with such force against trees and houses that they fall dead to the ground from the blow. Edmondo de Amicis contributes the opening chapter of a new novelette, under the title "Love and Gymnastics."

La Rassegna Nazionale, March 1st.—In the conclusion to a previous article on the education of the clergy, the writer, himself a priest, dwells on the necessity of the widest knowledge in all matters of morality, but above all he insists on a thorough study of social science, so that the priests may take their right place in the van of all the social movements of the day. On political subjects F. S. Benucci contributes a cordial support to Count Jacini's new scheme for a National Conservative party, noticed in last month's REVIEW OF REVIEWS; while Sig. Bonghi attempts to build up a moderate Liberal party by providing a ready-made programme on paper. The two important points of his latest article are his strong denunciation of the present policy of abolishing all religious teaching in elementary schools, and his clear and definite pronouncement against the renewal in 1892 of the Triple Alliance—that most ruinously expensive of methods for maintaining the peace of Europe.

Under the title "A Patriotic Crusade," a powerful and outspoken article on the terrible growth in recent years of youthful crime and immorality in Italy occupies the place in the mid-March number. Unhappily, side by side with the spread of education, judicial statistics establish, beyond all doubt, a steady increase of juvenile delinquencies of every sort. The author attributes the evil mainly to the great dissemination of cheap literature of the very lowest and most immoral description, and he proposes to start a crusade against such literature by a league of citizens in every town acting on somewhat similar principles to the English and American temperance leagues. Signor Cipani's is indeed a patriotic enterprise. A. V. Pernici holds forth learnedly and lengthily on the Social Question without, however, throwing much new light on the subject.

La Civilta Cattolica.—The Jesuit organ inveighs bitterly against the spirit of revolution that is abroad, and foretells that future historians will compare the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries for the fierceness of their destructive mania to the so-called barbarous ages. There is also a detailed account of the most recent miraculous cures at Lourdes.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

The two interesting articles of this month are M. Richet's article upon Love, and M. de Lavelaye's upon Bi-Metallism. It is difficult to say which is the pleasanter reading of these two. Both are noticed more fully in another place. M. Chevrillin continues his articles upon India which Indian authorities condemn as "slight." The reader who is not an authority, but ignorant as most of us are on India and Indian subjects, finds them charming. They are the letters of a tourist attracted by a few more subjects of interest than are to be found within the limits of the vexed questions of Indian politics. Agra and Delhi, Jeypore, Bombay and Ellore form the subject of these continuations for March.

DAILY LIFE IN GERMANY.

M. de Wyzema's facile pen has abandoned the arts of England and Japan, to occupy itself with the aspects of common life in Germany; and if sometimes he has seemed uncompromising in his criticisms of the English side of the Channel, Britishers may comfort themselves with the reflection that he treats their German cousins no better. Montaigne said once of the Germans, "They do not taste, they swallow." That saying bore a wider application than the kitchen, and M. de Wyzema does not hesitate to give the full benefit of it to his neighbors. For good and for evil they have alike no taste, but only swallow. The result is not all regrettable, for he does full justice to certain good sides of the national character; but, as he pictures it, it is extraordinarily unattractive. Nor does he prophesy great things for the future. The qualities that the German possesses are to him rather the remains of long-established habits than living seeds of actions to come. There is little initiative, only obedience, and upon this habit of solid obedience the influence of the worst features of modern socialism is being brought to bear. The changes of the last twenty years have been very rapid, the crust of centuries has been broken through, and the fruits of the new growth are yet to reap. M. de Wyzema is of opinion that the harvest, when it is ripe, will be a bitter crop. The demoralization of Berlin will demoralize the nation.

LAFAYETTE AS A YOUNG MAN.

The youth of Lafayette forms the subject of a pleasant historical article of the memoir kind, filled with anecdotes and sketches of the social life of his day, which is continued from the *Revue* for February 15th. A considerable part of this number is taken up with the figure of the boy-commander in the American campaign, and occupying the intervals of war with love-letters written to his young wife. It does not leave him, however, till it brings him to the edge of more troublous times in the French Revolution, and ends with this anecdote: "On the evening of his arrival at the Hotel de Noailles, Lafayette was talking to his wife of his constitutional schemes. 'Do you know,' he said, 'the curious apologue that the great Frederick gave me the benefit of in 1785? One day I was arguing against him that there would never be either nobility or royalty, and I was expressing my hopes with energy. "Monsieur," said the old monarch, as he fixed his piercing eyes upon me, "I know a young man who, after visiting countries in which liberty and equality reigned, indulged a dream of establishing all that in his own country. Do you know what happened to him?" "No, sir." "He was hung." Wasn't it a funny story? It amused me a good deal.'" Madame de Lafayette, the anecdote continues, listened gravely, but found the story less amusing.

GAZETTE DES BEAUX ARTS.

The first article in the *Gazette* is devoted by the editor, M. Louis Gonse, to the memory of Meissonier. Not as M. Gonse justly says that the moment of the closing of a grave is the moment at which the work of a lifetime can be rightly classed in the place which it is to hold in history, but that the natural instinct of every artist must be to offer the tribute which falls within his power to a dead comrade and master.

YOUTH AND EARLY WORK.

Meissonier was born in Waterloo year. He was the son of a little shopkeeper, and was destined, like Mouen in a similar case, to follow the paternal calling. The French colonial store corresponding to what we call an Italian warehouse was the setting in which his childhood was passed. His parents had little sympathy for his artistic talent. The same force of character which afterward caused him to work unmoved by fashions and untouched by criticism triumphed over the opposition which at first was made to his chosen career. It did not serve—probably because it was never applied to this particular object—to open the family purse in a liberal spirit, and the artist who died a millionaire was content to work during all his early youth on a grudging allowance of fifteen francs a week. The money difficulty lasted only during his very early youth. At twenty, he sent a picture to the Salon. The year after, he was working at the illustration of a bible for Curmer, the illustrations of Paul and Virginia, and "success was immediate, irresistible." Every one knows how, with his foot once on the ladder, Meissonier went steadily upward from good to better. Every one knows, too, how fully he was appreciated, and how magnificently his work was paid for in his lifetime.

HIS ARTISTIC CONSCIENCE.

Every one does not know, however, how little he was affected by material success. He sacrificed nothing of the innate love of perfection which was his motive power. He never allowed a picture to leave his studio till he was satisfied that he had done his best with it. Neither would he ever sell the pictures which he himself esteemed to be the two finest that he had done. He kept them as a criterion of work while he lived; he left them as an offering to his country when he died. He seems to have regarded his genius as a public trust, himself as the instrument of its expression. To do the work which it was in him to do was the single aim of his active life. He lived "free from all ties, indifferent to the quarrels of all schools, uncontrollably sovereign in his own domain. Academicians, romanticists, symbolists, impressionists, every fashion, every fad, filed in turn past the window of his solitary studio; unique in his style, he lived without forerunner, and without a pupil, steeped in all the joys of pride, and took his place during his lifetime in posterity."

HIS CHARACTER.

M. Gonse does not notice the interesting fact that woman had little or nothing to do with either the life or work of Meissonier. He describes his well-known appearance and the activity of habit, as remarkable at sixty as it was at five-and-twenty, which distinguished him. "His manners were sometimes disagreeable and

cold; his vanity was easily wounded, but the foundation was excellent. The heart was a heart of gold. His hand was ever ready to serve a good cause. His instincts were gentle and domestic. His speech generally thoughtful and well chosen. Those who knew him at home will never forget the striking mixture of stiffness and urbanity, of animation and suaveness, of absolutism and delicate indulgence. He was truly the child of his own work."

CHAPLAIN.

Nothing could well contrast more vividly with Meissonier than the life and work of Charles Chaplain, who receives also an obituary notice at the hands of M. Paul Lefont. The delicately feminine temperament of the artist, nourished by the education of a mother whom he adored, is traced in all his pictures. His first success was a "Portrait of a Woman," exhibited in the Salon of 1845. The picture, which he kept always by him, as Meissonier kept his "Engraver," was a portrait of his mother. The inspiration which Meissonier found in achievements he sought in affection. The tender, the fresh, the beautiful, combined to create his charm. What all men loved he painted. Unlike Meissonier, of course he formed a school. It is typical of all the rest that the masters of his school should now be two women. In the estimation at least of M. Paul Lefont, his mantle falls upon Miss Henrietta Browne and Madame Madeleine Lemaire. He died, it will be remembered, on the 30th of last January.

ERNEST GANJEAN.

An interesting article is devoted to the work of M. Ganjean, the engraver, and the best illustration of the month is his reproduction of a portrait by Delaunay of Madame Toulmonche.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

The "Religious Question" of M. de Marcere, which holds the first place in the number of the *Revue* for March 15th, is not as interesting as the title in this place might suggest. The religious question appears to us in England and America under broader aspects, and already we have granted for all practical purposes the conclusion for which M. Marcere pleads, that the "solution in this affair, as in all others, is to be found in liberty." Articles on spiritualism by M. Alaux will attract members of the Psychical Society. There also is an article on Persian Armor, by Ahmed Bey, which should not be neglected.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Readers in general will turn more readily to the two articles in which M. E. Masseron Germanizes Werndon's new biography of President Lincoln; and what happened to M. Masseron in reading Werndon will probably happen to them in reading Masseron. A languid doubt as to why this should need again a chapter of tolerably well-known history yields little by little to a lively curiosity, and when they find that it is the man and not the history of his time which is placed before their eyes, they will read again with the fresh interest that a fresh human figure can always evoke, no matter how familiar his setting. The sketch abounds in characteristic touches.

POPULATION AND DEMOCRACY.

In an article on the decrease of the population of France, M. Giraud puts forward an ingenious plea for the enfranchisement of woman. Briefly stated, he argues that the reason why there are so few children in France is because women have no vote. The profane may laugh. M. Giraud proceeds none the less to prove his point.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Professor W. Koster has an article in *De Gids* entitled "New Departures in Medical Science," dealing with the researches of Koch and Pasteur. The author remarks, in conclusion, that, though the practical results of these researches may at first sight seem disappointingly small, we must not forget that the universally known "antiseptic" treatment of wounds introduced by Joseph Lister—which has not only saved thousands of lives, but preserved limbs which must otherwise have been amputated—was arrived at by following up the theories of the "bacteriologues." "Thus all conscientious investigation of nature indirectly, if not directly, benefits the science of healing." J. F. Hondius writes on "The Teaching of Slöjd," and J. E. Sachse on "The Northmen in Literature." The "Northmen" discussed in the present installment of the article are the Dane, Jens Peter Jacobsen; the Norwegian, Björnsternje Björnsen, and the Swedes, Victor Rydberg and August Stindberg, the latter of whom, by-the-by, has been set up by a recent German writer as the antithesis to Ibsen, the comparison being all in favor of the former.

THE PORTUGUESE MAGAZINES.

No less than three articles in the current number of the *Revista de Portugal* are due to Senhor Jayme de Magalhães Lima, who appears to be one of the pillars of this periodical. These are "The Barbizon School," "The Characteristics of Portugal in Europe from the History of Humanity," and "Facts and Ideas." The last named is a kind of review of foreign periodicals, noticing, among others, Professor Bryce's *Contemporary* article, "An Age of Discontent," and Dr. Kidd's paper on Weissmann, in the December REVIEW OF REVIEWS—the greater part of which last is translated. Other articles are "Pessimism and Positive Philosophy," by Teixeira Bastos; "Gustave Flaubert," by Manuel Caldas Cordeiro, and "Elementary Education in Portugal," by J. Simoes Dias. The picture given of the latter is not encouraging—school attendance is supposed to be compulsory, but is not enforced, and the existing schools are miserably insufficient. "The few school buildings we have are wanting in all sanitary requirements and facilities for teaching." The country is divided, for educational purposes, into 3,969 districts, and of these, 1,351 are absolutely without schools. As the Portuguese "Education Act" was passed as long ago as 1878, we might have expected a better result by this time.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

We have received the first number for the current year (appearing Jan. 31) of *L'Avenc*, an illustrated monthly, in the Catalan dialect (which is a very French variety of Spanish), published at Barcelona. It contains literary and general articles, those of local interest predominating, such as "Studies in Catalan Ethnography," by J. Casas-Carbo.

The *Revista Contemporanea* contains an article on "Spectrum Analysis in its Application to Steller Astronomy," by D. E. de la Vega, and a somewhat rhapsodical piece of fiction, by Don J. Pons Samper, entitled "The Christian Solution." Otherwise, the number for February 28th is not a very interesting one. The mid-March number has an article on "The Forms of Government," by Don Damian Isern; one on the (much-needed) "Reform in Castilian Spelling," by Don J. Jimens Agius; and a further installment of the "Countess d'Aubnery's Journey through Spain in 1679."

SOME FOREIGN MILITARY PERIODICALS.

FRENCH.

Journal des Sciences Militaires.

The Grand Manœuvres of the 2d Army Corps in 1890 (concluded).
Tactics of the Three Arms (continued). 3 maps. Lieut.-Colonel de Périni.
The Command of the Turkish Armies in 1877-8. 2 sketch maps.
The Campaign of 1814: The Cavalry of the Allied Armies during the Campaign of 1814 (continued). Commandant Weil.
The Attack of a Plateau. Lieutenant de Cugnac. (Illus.)
Reasoned Instruction in the Infantry. Lieutenant de Cissey.

Revue Maritime et Coloniale.

Foreign Ministries of Marine: The English Admiralty. From the *Annual of the Office of Naval Intelligence.*
Voyage of the steamer *Yunnan* from Hanoï to Lao Kay. (Illus.)
The Economic Influence of Lightness in the construction of ships. From the *Bulletin de l'Association technique Maritime.*
The Mariner's Compass in Modern Vessels of War. Translation of Lecture by Staff Commander Creak, R.N., at the R. U. S. Institution.
Governors for Regulating the Motion of Engines—Governor with Dynamo-auxiliary.
Historical Studies on the War Navy of France. XI.: The Naval Industrial War under the ministry of Jerome de Pontchartrain.

Revue Militaire de l'Etranger.

The New Infantry Instructions for the Italian Army.
The Artillery Material constructed at the Gruson Works.
The Equine Resources of Switzerland in case of Mobilization.
The Danish Rifle, 1889; model, 2 figs.

La Spectateur Militaire.

Exercises and Manœuvres. L. Brun.
Equitation: The Great Masters of Saumur: Military Racing. Captain Choppin.
The Musketry Averages of the 16th Army Corps. Noel Desmaysons.
Dahomey Warfare. VI. L. Savinhiac.
The Annuaries of the French Army, 1819-1890 (continued). C. Boissonnet.

La Marine Francaise.

A Few Words on Real Responsibility. H. Montéchant.
Cruisers that Capsize; Guns that Burst. Spina.
On the Fusion of Land and Marine Artillery. Vice-Admiral De Gueydon.
The Defective Speed of the First-class Battle Ship *Marceau.* Spina.
Our Naval Cadets.
The Mobilization at the Port of Toulon. Yorick.
The Navy and Inventors; Tubular Boilers. Spina.
The Maritime Inscription. D'Arthaud.
Safety at Sea; The Routes of Steamers in Frequented Waters.

GERMAN.

Internationale Revue uber die gessammten Armeen und Flotten.

Germany—The Utility of the Balloon for Naval Purposes. Lieutenant Gross. The Bitting of Army Horses. The Gruson Gunnery Experiments, 1890 (continued). With plate and diagrams.
Austria—Cavalry in Future Wars (concluded). Colonel von Walthoffen.
Italian—Correspondence by Pellegrino.
Russia—The Russian Autumn Manœuvres in Volhynia, 1890.
France—The Furnishing of Supplies to Armies in the Field (concluded).

Jahrbucher fur die Deutsche Armee und Marine.

The Culture of Military History Among Officers of the Army. Oldwig von Uechtritz.

FRENCH.

In the *Journal des Sciences Militaires*, Lieutenant De Cugnac shows that without a thorough knowledge of the principles involved it is impossible to bring effective infantry fire to bear while carrying out the assault of a plateau, whereas, if these general principles are properly understood, the plateau can be swept as effectually as any other position on the level. The conditions of the problem necessarily vary considerably according to the characteristics of the plateau as regards height, level of surface, etc. It is obvious, however, that if these conditions are known, or can be approximately estimated, a certain distance can be calculated from which fire can be delivered which will produce the maximum depth of dangerous zone, but that if the fire of the assailants is delivered from any point nearer than this distance it will become eccentric, and finally, as the limit is passed and the plateau is approached, it will become absolutely innocuous. On the other hand, the fire of the defence becomes more grazing and more effective at just those distances whence the assailant is unable to make his felt. If the position has to be carried, the importance, therefore, of being able readily to ascertain the distance from whence the assault should be prepared becomes absolutely vital. This distance, according to the writer, can usually be roughly estimated by adding 50 to the relief in yards of the plateau, and multiplying the result by 10; thus, if the height of the plateau is 120 feet, the limit of distance for direct fire will be (40 x 50) 10 = 900 yards, and any fire delivered at a less distance by troops advancing to the assault will be absolutely valueless.

The preparation for the assault must consequently be made at a considerable distance from the position, and this, fortunately, allows of its being carried out by the main body of the troops, who should be posted so as to sweep the plateau by cross-fires while the attacking columns advance, without firing, to suitable positions, whence the final rush can be made. The subject discussed by Lieutenant De Cugnac is naturally of a highly complicated and technical nature, and we can merely direct attention to the salient fact that the fire of the attacking columns directed against an enemy posted on a plateau, or even on a gentle rise (if the relief is only thirty feet, the limit of distance for direct fire according to the above formula would be 600 yards), is absolutely worthless.

The *Revue Militaire de l'Etranger* contains the result of the census carried out in October and November last to ascertain the number of horses available in Switzerland in the event of mobilization. From these it appears that out of a total number of 83,094 animals inspected, all over four years of age, 14,005 were rejected as unfit for military service. The *Revue* also contains a description of the new Danish Krag-Jörgensen small-bore rifle, 1889 pattern, which is accompanied by two illustrations showing the breech action.

GERMAN.

The *Internationale Revue uber die gessammten Armeen und Flotten* opens with a detailed account (by Lieutenant Gross, of the German Naval Balloon Detachment) of the equipment of the French balloons for use on board ship, and of the experiments carried out with captive and free balloons near Toulon. Lieutenant Gross considers that the introduction of balloons for naval purposes is assured, and that they will probably be kept on board vessels specially adapted to allow them to be rapidly filled and sent up. If their utility for reconnoitring at sea is likely to be somewhat limited, they will, nevertheless, play an important part in the blockade of ports and in the attack of coast defences; where, by overlooking the enemy's works, they would be able to direct the fire of the ships' guns on the most important works of the defence, and would give timely warning of any counter-measures about to be undertaken by the enemy on shore. From the experiments carried out at Toulon, it was found possible to see clearly below the water to a depth of fourteen or fifteen fathoms; hence they would prove of good service in watching the movements of submarine boats.

Colonel von Walthoffen, in his concluding article on "Cavalry in Future Wars," deals principally with the services which should be rendered by cavalry in pursuing after a victory, or in checking pursuit after a defeat.

The Landwehr before Strasburg, September and October, 1870 (concluded).
Records of the Prizé-Essay Competitions for Prussian Artillery Officers, 1827–1877 (concluded). Major-General Wille.
The New Field Pioneer Instructions for Infantry.
The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and its Strategical Significance.
Side Lights on the Construction and Employment of Warships.
The Grusen and Krupp Experiments in 1890.

Neue Militarische Blatter.

Ballistic and Technical Considerations on the Small Bore Rifle, with Special Regard to the German Pattern, 1888. Lieut. Ganger.
English Naval and Military Notes on the Employment of Captive Balloons. Lieut. von Kiefer.
Wolfram Shot for Small Arms.
The 14th Division of Russian Infantry at the Schipka Pass in August, 1877. III.
English and French Rivalry in Reaching Timbuctoo. II. Karl Stickler.
On the Practical Utility of the Study of Military History. Captain von Möller.
Daybook of the Hessian General Staff during the Campaign of 1792, in the Champagne, and on the Maine. V. Lieutenant von Dechend.

AUSTRIAN.

Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete des Seewesens.

Practical Geometrical Novelties. 10 Figs. Professor F. Schiffner.
Method for Determining the Centre of Displacement of Ships. 3 Figs.
The French Torpedo Gun Canet System (Illus.). From *Engineering*.
The United States Naval Budget, 1891–2.
The Protection of the Hulls of Steel and Iron Ships Against Sinking. Sir N. Barnaby.
Norwegian Experiments on the Suitability of Cellulose for Stopping Leaks.
On the Use of Ardometers for Determining the Specific Weight of Salt Water.
On the Employment of the Trouvet Electric Gyroscope for the Correction of Compasses.

ITALIAN.

Rivista Marittima.

The Electric Light Installation on Board Ships of the Italian Navy. II. 18 colored plates. Lieutenant Pouchain.
The German Mercantile Marine. IV. Salvatore Raineri.
Modern Naval Tactics. V. 5 plates. Lieutenant Ronca.
Round About Africa. VI. Lieut. Bravetta.
Condition and Armament of the Shores of the Romana in 1631.

Rivista di Artiglieria e Genio.

On the Laws of the Resistance of Air and the Problems of Curved Fire.
Improvised Fortifications in Future Wars. Captain Pio, R.E.
The Old and New Instructions for Infantry.
Notes on Poncelet Draw-bridges: Counterpoises and Methods for Computing Them. 2 plates.
Russian Type of *Point d'appui* for a Line of Defence. 10 figs.

SPANISH.

Revista General de Marina.

Steam Salvage Vessels. Rear-Admiral de Carranza.
A Few Historical Remarks on the Marine Gyroscope.
The Catastrophe to the Str. *Vizcaya*.
Oceanography. IV. Professor Thipulet.
On the Use of Armor for Ships of War. Sir W. Barnaby.
Recent Progress in the Navies of Europe.
Royal Decree of 16th January, 1891, on the Preparation for Mobilization of the Spanish Fleet.

As regards armament, he considers it essential that every trooper should be armed with a good repeating carbine. In future wars the strategical employment of cavalry in reconnoitring duties, etc., will probably be ten times as great as its tactical employment on the battlefield; to cover from thirty to forty and more miles a day will be nothing unusual; it must therefore be in a condition to depend entirely on its own resources for offence as well as defence, and would be quite unsuited to carry out its important functions unless every man were armed with a repeating carbine. The carbine should be carried *en bandolier* by the trooper, and not fastened to the saddle, where it is apt to chafe, and might cause damage to horse and rider in case of stumbling. On the vexed question of sword *versus* lance, Colonel von Walthoffen points out that few of the Uhlan regiments in 1866 and 1870, and still fewer of the Cossack regiments in 1877–8, ever made use of their lances, and gives his decision decidedly in favor of the sword.

In the *Jahrbucher fur die deutsche Armee und Marine* for March the interesting series of articles on the "Landwehr before Strasburg" is concluded. M. H., in discussing "The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and its Strategical Significance," ridicules the suggestion made by the author of *Sommes-nous prets* (alluded to in our issue for January), that Luxembourg will be used by Germany as a fresh basis for an attack on France. He points out that with Metz in her possession, Germany is in no need of the Duchy, but that it is essential that it should not fall under the influence of France, to whom it would be of considerable importance in threatening the German line of communication through Metz. It is easy to see that the writer does not think the neutrality of the Grand Duchy is likely to be respected, although he merely contents himself with the remark that any move on the part of France could easily be checkmated.

In the *Neue Militarische Blatter* the principal articles are "The Fourteenth Division of Russian Infantry at the Schipka Pass," and those which contain technical details of the German small-bore rifle, and an account of the experiences gained by the balloon detachment in the last autumn manœuvres.

ITALIAN.

Captain Pio, R. E., on "Improvised Fortifications in Future Wars," which appears in the *Rivista di Artiglieria e Genio*, expresses the opinion that there is no sufficient warrant for considering that the next war will be one of short duration. When it occurs, its declarations will not be dependent on the whims of a Pompadour, but solely because the vital interests of the country are affected; hence, it will be a war waged by the people themselves, and this makes it highly improbable that it will reach a conclusion before one, or both of the antagonists is exhausted. In any case, whether the war is long or short, the battles will not be affairs of a few hours. Whatever doubt may exist as to the value of permanent fortifications, there can be none whatever as to the fact that improvised field-works will play a highly important part in the future. With rare exceptions, it will always be possible to avoid a position rendered formidable by permanent fortifications, while it will be impossible to ignore an adversary who, after contact has once taken place between the opposing armies, succeeds in securing an advantageous position which offers suitable facilities for rapidly intrenching himself. This will impose on the adversary the necessity of himself having recourse to field-works, since, with the introduction of smokeless powder, it would otherwise be impossible for him to operate offensively against an enemy's undercover. The preparations for combat will consequently resemble the preliminaries of a siege, and the operations will probably last over some days, during which each side will strain every nerve to concentrate its disposable forces on the field.

The real utility of improvised works, however, will be to permit the defence to maintain itself in a given position with forces sensibly inferior to those of the attack while, at the same time, allowing the remainder of the troops to fall in preponderating force against one of the enemy's wings. Captain Pio also has something to say on the increased importance attachable to obstacles, judiciously placed in advance of the position, now that the magazine rifle allows of a short and rapid fire being poured in by the troops acting under cover. He also quotes the opinion of General Lewal to the effect that 300 men advancing to the attack of an intrenched position cannot fire more rounds in a given time than 100 men acting on the defensive, while their fire, round for round, is only half as effective. This estimate appears to be approximately borne out by the statistics given in a work recently published on the defence of Plevna, which quotes the percentage of losses suffered by the Turks and Russians respectively in the first three battles before Plevna as having been—1st battle, Turks 14.28 per cent., Russians 26.35 per cent.; 2d battle, Turks 6 per cent., Russians 21.6 per cent.; 3d battle, Turks 10 per cent., Russians 22 per cent.; the smaller percentages of losses sustained by the Turks in the second and third battles being due to the fact of their having been better intrenched on those occasions.

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY.

New England Magazine.—April.

Success. Zitella Cocke.
Morning and Evening. Sheila Parker.
The Fates and the Winds. Edward Payson Jackson.
A Song of Two Angels.

The Century Magazine.—April.

Poems by Charles Henry Lüders. The Four Winds—Under the Breaker—Rain on the Peaks—A Day in June.
The Twenty-third of April. R. W. Gilder.
And After. Arlo Bates.
Charles Henry Lüders. Frank Dempster Sherman.

Harper's Magazine.—April.

The Mother. William Wilfred Campbell.
Thomas Hood. Rev. T. U. Dudley, D.D.
Silence and Solitude. Annie Fields.

The Chautauquan.—April.

Dreaming. Flavel Scott Mines.
April Friends. Emma P. Seabury.

The Cosmopolitan.—April.

Resurgam. Frederic Peterson.
Easter-Tide. C. A. Lord.
A Handkerchief. John Patterson.
Compensation. Julia C. R. Dow.

The Atlantic Monthly.—April.

Easter Eve at Kerak—Moab. Clinton Scollard.
Nænia Amoris. Thomas William Parsons.
Goethe's Key to Faust. William P. Andrews.

Scribner's Magazine.—April.

Horace, Book I., Ode XXI.—In Honor of Diana and Apollo.
Gaspar Nuñez de Arce.—The Typical Spanish Poet. Rollo Ogden.
Spring Song. Graham R. Tomson.
Night. Archibald Lampman.

Atalanta.—April.

Flowers at Easter. Hon. Roden Noel.

Cornhill.—April.

The Dead To-morrow.

Leisure Hour.—April.

At Haydn's "Creation." Emily H. Hickey.

Lippincott's.—April.

The Poet, the Musician and the Painter. Vernon Paull.
A Song of Changes. E. C. White.

Longman's.—April.

The Old Year and the New. Andrew Lang.

New Review.—April.

An April Fool. Alfred Austin.

Temple Bar.—April.

Why We Love a Man of War. S. Frances Harrison.
Apologia Mea. F. E. Weatherly.

Magazine of American History.—April.

The Ballad of Columbus. S. H. M. Byers.

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

There are four short poems in the *Century Magazine* by Charles Henry Lüders, who died last January at the age of thirty-two. His work is characterized by purity of thought, depth of feeling, fidelity to truth, and a melodiousness akin to the music of brooks. The poem on the "Four Winds," which follows, was his favorite :

Wind of the North,
Wind of the Norland snows,
Wind of the winnowed skies and sharp, clear stars—
Blow cold and keen across the naked hills,
And crisp the lowland pools with crystal films,
And blur the casement-squares with glittering ice,
But go not near my love.

Wind of the West,
Wind of the few, far clouds,
Wind of the gold and crimson sunset lands—
Blow fresh and pure across the peaks and plains,
And broaden the blue spaces of the heavens,
And sway the grasses and the mountain pines,
But let my dear one rest.

Wind of the East,
Wind of the sunrise seas,
Wind of the clinging mists and gray, harsh rains—
Blow moist and chill across the wastes of brine,
And shut the sun out, and the moon and stars,
And lash the boughs against the dripping eaves,
Yet keep thou from my love.

But thou, sweet wind !
Wind of the fragrant South,
Wind from the bowers of jasmine and of rose—
Over magnolia glooms and lilied lakes
And flowering forests come with dewy wings,
And stir the petals at her feet, and kiss
The low mound where she lies.

A thrilling little poem by Zitella Cocke on "Success" appears in the *New England Magazine:*

Who says that he who hath not won success
Hath failed,—or low endeavor crowned, compares
To that high failure which hath felt the stress
Of lofty purpose,—noble aim that dares,
Like him who with Apollo strove, to cope
With mightiest, though haply doomed, the goal
To miss? Do secret springs not feed his hope,
Untasted by the base, ignoble soul?
Ill-fated Marsyas ! was all thy pain
For naught? Nay, thou didst see a fair god's face
Thine ear did drink his lyre's divinest strain
And yet diviner voice. What can efface
Thy joy,—and thy most glorious unsuccess
O'er Phrygia flowed in stream of fruitfulness?

In the *New Review*, Mr. Alf. Austin contributes a pleasantly jingling set of verses, entitled "An April Fool," which tells of a yokel in cap o' bells and a suit of saffron motley, who says in answer to the question of the curious:

ART TOPICS.

The Art Amateur—April.

Frontispiece, "La Beillée." Charcoal Drawing by J. F. Millet.
Charcoal Study. By George H. Boughton.
Charcoal Study. By Emile Adan.
Drawing in Charcoal. (Illus.)
Crayon Studies. By Legros.
The Cincinnati Art Academy.
An Art Student's Holiday Abroad. Holland.

Magazine of Art (American)—April.

"The Dead Bird." (Steel Engraving.) Greuze.
Washington Allston, A.R.A. By M. G. Van Rensselaer. With Portrait and Three Engravings from His Works.
The Romance of Art: How Raphael Quarrelled with the Marchesa. By Leader Scott.
Netsukés: Their Makers, Use and Meaning. By H. Seymour Trower. (With Twenty Illus.)
"A Hopeless Dawn." By F. Bramley.
At the "Old Masters." By Frederick Medmore. (With Two Illus.)
Illustrated Journalism in England: Its Rise. III. By C. N. Williamson.
Græco-Roman Portraiture in Egypt: A Recovered Page in the History of Paintings. By John Forbes Robertson. (With five Illus.)

Magazine of Art (English).

"Jepthah's Daughter." By Sir J. E. Millais. Photogravure by H. Riffarth.
Benjamin Constant. (Illus.) J. Murray Templeton.
The Crucifixion in Celtic Art. (Illus.) J. Romilly Allen.
Lord Armstrong's Collection of Modern Pictures. II. (Illus.) E. Rimbauld Dibdin.
Jean-Louis-Ernest Meissonier. (Illus.) Walter Armstrong.
The Modern Schools of Painting and Sculpture, as illustrated by the "Grands Prix" at the Paris Exhibition. Great Britain and the United States of America. (Illus.) Claude Phillips.
Some Recent Irish Laces. (Illus.) Allen S. Cole.

Art Journal.

"The Ramparts of God's House." From the picture by J. M. Strudwick.
J. M. Strudwick. With Portrait and other Illustrations. G. Bernard Shaw.
Knole House, Kent. (Illus.) F. R. Farrow.
Progress of the Industrial Arts. III. Chintzes and Crétonnes. (Illus.) Lucie H. Armstrong.
The Royal Academy in the Last Century. XI. (Illus.) J. E. Hodgson and F. A. Eaton.
The Chiefs of our National Museums. II. Charles L. Eastlake. With Portrait. J. F. Boyes.

Portfolio.

The Present State of the Fine Arts in France. IV. Impressionism. P. G. Hamerton.
Chatsworth and the Derwent. (Illus.) John Leyland.
The Masters of Wood-Engraving. W. J. Linton. (Illus.) Cosmo Monkhouse.
Elizabeth Louise Vigée-Lebrum. (Illus.) Sophia Beale.

L'Art.

Portrait of M. Luss-Gerard, by F. Gaillard. (Illus.) E. Molinier.
Abraham Bosse: His Life and Works, 1602-1676. (Illus.) A. Valabrèque.
Claude de Héry. (Illus.) F. Mazerolle.
Annetta Caira: Two Studies.
Reverie. After the Picture by Jean Gigoue.

Gazette des Beaux Arts.

Meissonier. Louis Gonse.
The Museum of the School of Fine Arts. Eugene Müntz.
Contemporary Engravers: M. Eugene Gangeau. Alfred de Lestalot.
François Gérard. Charles Ephrussi.
François Rude (last article). L. de Fourcaud.

Yes, I am an April Fool. Confessed!
And my pate grows not worse for scratching;
But I know where the kingfisher drills her nest,
And the long-tailed tits are hatching.

The drift of the poem is to hint that perhaps such an April fool may have more to say for himself than any of his more serious neighbors.

The following poem, by Archibald Lampman, on "Night," appears in *Scribner's Magazine:*

Come with thine unveiled worlds, O truth of night,
Come with thy calm. Adown the shallow day,
Whose splendors hid the vaster world away,
I wandered on this little plot of light,
A dreamer among dreamers. Veiled or bright,
Whether the gold shower roofed me or the gray,
I strove and fretted at life's feverish play,
And dreamed until the dream seemed infinite.

But now the gateway of the all unbars;
The passions and the cares that beat so shrill,
The giants of this petty world, disband;
On the great threshold of the night I stand,
Once more a soul self-cognizant and still,
Among the wheeling multitude of stars.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Magazine of Art (English).—One of the illustrations to the interesting article on Benjamin-Constant, a young painter of the Parisian school, is "Beethoven Composing the Moonlight Sonata," exhibited at the Salon of 1890, but painted in 1886, the year also of the "Orpheus." A more seasonable article reviews the different ways of treating the Crucifixion in Celtic art. It has often been said that Meissonier never painted a woman, but one of his finest productions has a woman for its chief actor. This is "Le Baiser d'Adieu," which represents a young woman who has met her lover at the entrance to a wood. She raises her face, and his lips seek hers. This picture, remarks Mr. Walter Armstrong, suggests that Meissonier's neglect of the fairer half of creation sprang less from the heart than the head, and that had he listened more to his feelings and less to his ambition he might have been a more sympathetic artist than he was.

Art Journal.—Mr. Bernard Shaw has a capital article on Strudwick, who, he says, had his work for the Academy rejected again and again, but he went on sending it till at last a place was found for it. He creates his figures and invents all the circumstances and accessories; his pictures are exhaustively thought out, and the conception is as exhaustive as the execution. Every Friday the ancient arch-episcopal residence of Knole, and the residence of Lord Sackville, is shown to the public, and a treasury of Jacobean art and architecture it is. It is interesting to learn that the pedigree of chintz dates back to prehistoric times, and that England is ahead of any country in Europe with regard to chintzes and crétonnes. The article dealing with our chintzes and crétonnes is illustrated with designs by Wm. Morris, Lewis F. Day, and others. Many of Morris's earlier patterns were named after flowers, as the daffodil pattern, given in illustrations; his later designs are called after-risers.

Portfolio and English Illustrated Magazine.—There are two articles this month—one in the *English Illustrated Magazine* and the other in the *Portfolio*—on William James Linton, the poet and wood-engraver, but best and most widely known as a wood-engraver, and not only as a master, but as the Nestor of his craft. In 1865 he published a volume entitled "Claribel and other Poems," and illustrated it himself; in 1882, "Golden Apples of Hesperus," the drawing, engraving, composition, and printing being the work of his own hands at odd times, with long intervals and many hindrances; in 1887, "Love-Lore;" and last year, "Poems and Translations." His work as an engraver may be said to have begun with some "Illustrations of the Bible." In 1842 the *Illustrated London News* was started, and Mr. Linton's services were secured for it. Of the other work which he produced while working for the *London News* may be

The Strauss Collection at the Cluny Museum. Moïse Schraub.
Charles Chaplin. Paul Lefort.
English Correspondence. The Guelph Exhibition and the Old Masters. Claude Phillips.

Century Magazine.—April.

Frontispiece. Mona Lisa. By Leonardo da Vinci. Engraved from the original by T. Cole.
Leonardo da Vinci. By W. J. Stillman. With Notes and Engravings.

New England Magazine.—April.

Canadian Art and Artists. By W. Blackburn Harte.

The Chautauquan.—April.

What the World Owes to the Arts of Persia. By S. G. W. Benjamin.

The Cosmopolitan.—April.

The Master of Geure. By George Edgar Montgomery (Illus.).

Cassell's Saturday Journal.

Artists' Models at Work.

English Illustrated.

William James Linton, Wood Engraver and Poet. With Portrait and other Illustrations. Fred. G. Kitton.

Deutscher Hausschatz.

The late Heinrich Flige, Sculptor. With Portrait.

Velhagen und Klasing's Neue Monatshefte. March.

Professor Werner Schuch. With Portrait and other Illustrations. O. Preuss.

Vom Fels zum Meer.

Watteau. With Portrait and other Illustrations. K. Frenzel.
Meissonier. With Portrait.

Elsevier's Geillustreird Muandschrift.

Josef Israels. With Portrait and other Illustrations. F. Netscher.

mentioned his vignettes in Dickens's "Christmas Carol" (1843), Milton's "L'Allegro" (1851), "Favorite English Poems" (1859), "The Merrie Days of England" (1859), "Pictorial Tour of the Thames," "Burns's Poems and Songs," "Shakespeare: his Birthplace and Neighborhood" (1861), "The New Forest," etc. Mr. Linton was born in London in 1812, and was apprenticed to G. W. Bonner, one of the best wood-engravers of that time, in 1828, the year in which Thomas Bewick, the restorer of the art of wood-engraving in England, died. In 1849 Mr. Linton visited Cumberland, and took up his residence at Brantwood, the house which is now the home of John Ruskin. Four years later he married Miss Lynn, a lady familiar to us as Mrs. E. Lynn Linton. In 1867 Mr. Linton went to America and settled at "Appledore," a homestead in the township of Hamden, on the old road to Boston, and there carried on his engraving work. He has written on his art in the *Atlantic Monthly*, "Some Practical Hints on Wood Engraving for the Instruction of Reviewers and the Public," "Wood Engraving: a Manual of Instruction," "The History of Wood Engraving in America," and his recent magnificent work, "The Masters of Wood Engraving." As a chartist, poet, and politician he is perhaps not so well known, but he has always had an active sympathy with the cause of the people. The *Portfolio* also has an interesting sketch of Madame Elizabeth Louise Vigee Le Brun, the artist, with a reproduction of her picture of herself embracing her little girl—the most charming of all her works.

The article by W. Blackburn Harte in the *New England Magazine* on "Canadian Art and Artists" will be read with pleasure by all lovers of art. The Canadian artists, says Mr. Harte, though only pioneers, are already commanding recognition in Europe. Their work is confined chiefly to landscape painting; few apply art to the human form. Mr. Harte attributes this paucity of figure work to the lingering prejudice in Canada against the study of the nude from living models. Among the prominent Canadian artists are George A. Reid, Hamilton McCarthy, F. M. Bell-Smith, Percy Woodcock, Paul Peel, Henry Sandborn, William Cruikshank (grandson of the famous English caricaturist), Charles C. Ward and L. R. O'Brien.

THE NEW BOOKS.

"A PUBLISHER AND HIS FRIENDS." By DR. SMILES.

Strahan, Tonson, Lintot of the times,
Patron and publisher of rhymes,
For thee the bard up Pindus climbs,
My Murray.

The publisher so addressed by Lord Byron was for nearly half a century the head of one of the oldest and most interesting publishing houses in London. John Murray was Byron's publisher, and he it was who, in conjunction with Canning, Sir Walter Scott, and other distinguished Tories, founded the *Quarterly Review*—a periodical which has at all times exerted considerable influence in political and literary circles, and which still exists. These two facts alone would give the publisher a claim upon our attention. But beyond this the late John Murray was, at one time or another in his career, in friendly correspondence with Isaac D'Israeli, and his famous son, the late Earl of Beaconsfield, Gifford, the two Mills, Southey, Leigh Hunt, John Wilson, Crocker, Thomas Campbell, James Hogg, Mme. de Stäel, Monk Lewis, Moore, Lockhart, Hallam, Milman, Washington Irving, Carlyle, Fanny Kemble, Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Norton, John Sterling, and Borrow. He preserved a wealth of the most interesting and valuable correspondence, selections from which are at last given to the world. By the time this article is in our readers' hands, the public will be in possession of the "Memoir and Correspondence of the late John Murray," a book published by the present head of the firm, John Murray the third. It is unquestionably the book of the month. It is one of the most important contributions that have been made to English literary history since the publication of Mr. Froude's "Life of Carlyle." It is even richer in those facts that go to make history than was that delightful biography, though it is not, of course, so brilliantly written, nor does the story centre around so striking a character as the Chelsea Sage. And herein lies one of the difficulties in analyzing or reviewing these two thick volumes. Even Southey, who could tear the heart out of a book as quickly as any man, or Gifford, who was equally skilled in these matters, would find the task a difficult one. Where there is such an abundance to choose from, it is difficult to decide what to leave out; and where, as in this case, no particular attempt has been made by the editor, Dr. Smiles, to keep the nominal subject of the "Memoir" always in the foreground, it is hard in an analysis to preserve the thread of a coherent story. Perhaps the most convenient plan will be to take a few of the names mentioned in an early sentence of this

article, and summarize, as far as it is possible, the information given concerning them in Dr. Smiles's book. We naturally commence with the greatest of them all:

LORD BYRON.

The late Mr. Murray became acquainted with Lord Byron in 1811. The poet, for some unaccountable reason or other, made a present of the first two cantos of "Childe Harold" to Mr. Dallas, and allowed him to make arrangements for their publication. They were offered to Murray, who, struck by their superlative merit, agreed to publish a handsome quarto edition upon the half-profits system by way of an experiment, the copyright, meanwhile, remaining in the hands of Dallas. The story of the first meeting of poet and publisher may be given in Dr. Smiles's own words:

"Mr. Murray had long desired to make Lord Byron's acquaintance, and now that Mr. Dallas had arranged with him for the publication of the first two cantos of 'Childe Harold,' he had many opportunities of seeing Byron at his place of business. The first time that he saw him was when he called one day with Mr. Hobhouse in Fleet Street. He afterward looked in from time to time, while the sheets were passing through the press, fresh from the fencing-rooms of Angelo and Jackson, and used to amuse himself by renewing his practice of 'carte et tierce' with his walking-stick directed against the bookshelves, while Murray was reading passages from the poem, with occasional ejaculations of admiration; on which Byron would say, 'You think that a good idea, do you, Murray?' Then he would fence and lunge with his walking-stick at some special book which he had picked out on the shelves before him. As Murray afterward said, 'I was very often glad to get rid of him!'"

NOT DISPOSED TO CULTIVATE THE CRITICS.

Byron told Murray that he would have no "traps for applause," and consequently forbade him to show the MS. of "Childe Harold" to his Aristarchus, Mr. Gifford. Mr. Gifford had, however, already seen it, and Byron, who could not bear to have it thought that he was endeavoring to insure a favorable review of his work in the *Quarterly*, relieved himself in the following letter to Dallas:

"I *will* be angry with Murray. It was a book-selling, back-shop, Paternoster Row, paltry proceeding, and if the experiment had turned out as it deserved, I would have raised all Fleet Street and borrowed the giant staff from St. Dunstan's Church to immolate the betrayer of trust. I have written to him as he was never written to before by an author, I'll be sworn, and I hope you will amplify my wrath till it has an effect upon him."

A "favorable review" was, however, quite unnecessary to insure the success of the poem. The first edition of five hundred copies came out on the 1st of March, 1812, and Byron "awoke one morning and found himself famous." Other and much larger editions followed, all of which went off in rapid succession.

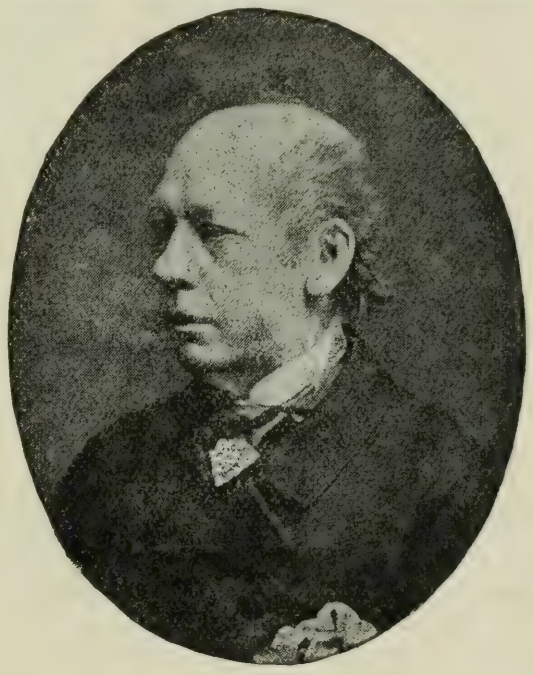
BYRON'S OPINION OF SOUTHEY.

Byron married in 1815, but in less than a year he separated from his wife and left England never to return. During his travels he corresponded frequently with Murray, and his letters are printed at length in Moore's "Life." Murray's replies, which form the complement of the correspondence, are now published for the first time. One letter of Byron's, however, does not appear in the "Life," and since it contains some interesting references to Southey, we quote a few sentences from it:

"You may take what I say here as public as you please, more particularly to Southey, whom I will look upon—and will say so publicly—to be a dirty, lying rascal, and will prove it in ink—or in his blood, if I did not believe him to be too much of a poet to risk it! If he has forty reviews at his back, as he has the *Quarterly*, I would have at him in his scribbling capacity now that he has begun with me; but I will do nothing underhand. Tell him what I say for *me* and every one else you please. . . . I can understand Coleridge's abusing me, but how, or why, Southey, whom I had never obliged in any sort of way, or done him the remotest service, should go about fibbing and calumniating, is more than I readily comprehend. Does he think to put me down with his *Couting*, not being able to do it in his poetry? We will try the question."

"CERTAIN APPROXIMATIONS TO INDELICACY."

"Don Juan" must have cost the staid and sober Murray many a heartache. Lord Byron would not alter a single word in the poem. "Pray use your most tasteful discretion so as to wrap up or leave out certain approximations to indelicacy." So Mr. Murray wrote: but in vain. Byron would "wrap up" or "leave out" nothing. The result was that when the poem was pirated—it appeared



MURRAY III.

in the first instance without any name upon the title-page—stronger doubts were at one time entertained as to whether the Chancellor would really afford protection to the book. The following bit out of a letter from Sharon Turner, a lawyer, to Mr. Murray will indicate how matters stood:

"Shadwell's general opinions are not favorable to Lord B. [Shadwell was a counsel whose opinion had been taken], and his taste is highly moral. Yet, though he disapproves of the passages, he is remarkably sanguine that they do not furnish sufficient ground for the Chancellor to dissolve the injunction. He says the passages are not more amatory than those of many books on which the copyright was never doubted. He added that one great tendency of the book was not an unfair one. It was to show in Don Juan's ultimate character the ill effects of that injudicious maternal education which Don Juan is represented as having received, and which had operated injuriously upon his mind."

The injunction to restrain piratical editions of the poem was subsequently granted. "There was quite a rush for the work," says Dr. Smiles. "The booksellers' messengers filled the street in front of the house in Albemarle Street, and the parcels of books were given out of the window in answer to their obstreperous demands."

DEATH OF BYRON'S DAUGHTER.

Lord Byron had a natural daughter named Allegra, who was said to be the child of an English lady of the highest rank. Upon her death, at an early age, the poet intrusted to Mr. Murray the painful duty of making arrangements for the burial of the remains in Harrow Church. The clergyman—the Rev. J. W. Cunningham—did not object to the interment; but he strongly protested against the memorial which Lord Byron wished to set up. "I feel constrained to say that the inscription he proposed will be felt by every man of refined taste, to say nothing of sound morals, to be an offence against taste and propriety." The memorial was effectually prevented by the following prohibition:

"HARROW, September 17th, 1822.
"HONORED SIR:—I object, on behalf of the parish, to admit the tablet of Lord Byron's child into the church.
"JAMES WINKLEY, Churchwarden."



MURRAY I.

Mr. James Winkley has been dead many a long year, and concerning the departed one would say naught that is not good; yet it is impossible not to recall to mind Laertes' rejoinder to the churlish priest in "Hamlet." But no violets spring from the fair and unpolluted flesh of Allegra. "Her remains," says Dr. Smiles, "after long delay, were at length buried in the church, just under the present door-mat over which the congregation enter the church; but no memorial tablet or other record of Allegra appears on the walls of Harrow Church.

DEATH OF LORD BYRON.

The conduct of the Harrow churchwarden was subsequently matched by that of Dr. Ireland, the Dean of Westminster. Application was made that the remains should be privately deposited in Westminster Abbey. "No," replied the Dean; "the family vault is the most proper place for the remains of Lord Byron." Ten years later, the same good Dean refused to allow Thorwaldsen's statue to be placed in the Abbey, and it consequently adorns the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. The national Valhalla, therefore, contains no memorial of one of England's greatest poets. After all it matters little; Byron's fame will be great long after the "cloud-capped towers and gorgeous pinnacles" of Westminster have vanished forever from human ken.

WALTER SCOTT AND THE "QUARTERLY REVIEW."

John Murray became acquainted with Walter Scott at the time that the former was planning an antidote to the insidious democratic doctrines of the *Edinburgh Review*. Scott at once fell in with Murray's plans. He had quarrelled with Constable, and he owed a grudge to Jeffery for a "slating" review of "Marmion," then recently published. When, therefore, "John Murray, the bookseller in Fleet Street," came to canvass his "most important plan" he was heartily welcomed, and the whole matter was fully gone into. The question of editorship was discussed, and definite conclusions arrived at, as will be seen by the following letter from Scott:

"ASHESTIEL, by Selkirk, October 30th, 1808.
"DEAR SIR:—Since I had the pleasure of seeing you, I have the satisfaction to find that Mr. Gifford has accepted the task of editing the intended *Review*. This was communicated to me by the Lord Advocate, who at the same



MURRAY II.

time requested me to write Mr. Gifford on the subject. I have done so at great length, pointing out whatever occurred to me on the facilities or difficulties of the work in general, as well as on the editorial department, offering at the same time all the assistance in my power to set matters upon a good footing and to keep them so. I presume he will have my letter by the time this reaches you, and that he will communicate with you pretty freely upon the details. I am as certain as of my existence, that the plan will answer, provided sufficient attention is used in procuring and selecting articles of merit."

The plan did answer, although not at first. There were great difficulties to overcome, as we shall show when we come to deal with that part of the "Memoir" which relates to the *Quarterly Review*.

SCOTT REVIEWS HIS OWN NOVEL.

Scott became a regular contributor to the *Quarterly Review* (which, indeed, he assisted in every possible way), and on one occasion undertook to review his own work. The following letter to Murray is interesting; though one cannot help regretting the deliberate disingenuousness of the first paragraph:

"December 18th, 1816.
"MY DEAR SIR:—I give you hearty joy of the success of the Tales, although I do not claim that paternal interest in them which my friends do me the credit to assign

to me. I assure you I had never read a volume of them until they were printed, and can only join with the rest of the world in applauding the true and striking portraits which they present of old Scottish manners. I do not expect implicit reliance to be placed on my disavowal, because I know very well that he who is disposed not to own a work must necessarily deny it, and that otherwise his secret would be at the mercy of all who chose to ask the question, since silence in such a case must always pass for consent, or rather assent. But I have a mode of convincing you that I am perfectly serious in my denial—pretty similar to that by which Solomon distinguished the fictitious from the real mother—and that is by reviewing the work, which I take to be an operation equal to that of quartering the child."

THE FIRST EDITOR OF THE "QUARTERLY."

But we must leave Walter Scott (with whom Murray remained on friendly terms down to the time of the novelist's death), and return to the *Quarterly Review*. The first editor of that periodical was William Gifford, who had edited the *Anti-Jacobin* for Canning and his friends, and who was a literary man of some repute. The story of Gifford's career is an intensely interesting one. He was born at Ashburton, Devon, in 1757. His parents, who were very poor, died when he was about thirteen years old, and the poor lad was left to the tender mercies of a godfather, who neglected and ill-treated both him and his little brother. Public indignation eventually caused Carlyle (the godfather in question) to send the boy to school, but this was not for long. He was taken away from school and bound apprentice for seven years to a shoemaker. While with this shoemaker he was presented with a treatise on algebra, and, being deprived by his hard master of pen, ink, and paper, he beat out pieces of leather, and worked out his problems on them with a blunted awl. His story eventually came to the ears of William Cookesley, a young country surgeon, who befriended the lad in every possible way. At length Gifford was enabled to go to the University, and he proceeded to Oxford as Bible Reader for Exeter College in 1799. His benefactor, to the inexpressible regret and distress of Gifford, did not live to see the figure which his *protégé* subsequently made in the world of letters. Gifford always held his memory in tender regard, and the only letters which his executor was instructed not to destroy after his death were those written by Cookesley.

EDITORIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Such was the man selected to fill the editorial chair of the *Quarterly Review*, and subsequent events showed the wisdom of the choice. Gifford was dilatory, no doubt—the first dozen numbers or so all came out late—but he was, at the same time, a most painstaking man. In those days it was not sufficient to collect half a dozen signed essays, and to stitch them together, and label them "Review;" the task was a much more delicate and difficult one. Hence those delays which, at times, nearly drove Murray out of his mind. This is the sort of letter which he had, upon occasion, to address to his editor:

"May 11th, 1809.

"DEAR MR. GIFFORD:

"I begin to suspect that you are not aware of the complete misery which is occasioned to me, and the certain ruin which must attend the *Review* by our unfortunate procrastination. Long before this, every line of copy for the present number ought to have been in the hands of the printer. Yet the whole of the *Review* is yet to print. I know not what to do to facilitate your labor, for the articles which you have long had lie scattered without attention, and those which I ventured to send to the printer undergo such retarding corrections that, even by this mode, we do not advance. I entreat the favor of your exertion. For the last five months my most imperative concerns have yielded to this without the hope of my anxiety or labor ceasing.

Tanti miserere laboris

in my distress, and with respect from

"JOHN MURRAY."

As time went on things improved, and in 1817, Southey, a constant contributor, was able to write to a friend in the following enthusiastic strain:

"*The Review* is one of the greatest of all works, and it is all Murray's own creation; he prints ten thousand, and fifty times ten thousand read its contents in the East and in the West. Joy be to him and his journal!"

SOUTHEY AS A CONTRIBUTOR.

It must not be imagined, however, that Southey was always so satisfied with Murray and "his journal." There existed a great enemy to his peace in the shape of Gifford's blue pencil. Indeed, he refused to send his articles to the editor at all, and wrote direct to Murray. But he did not thereby avoid the curtailment which was so often needed "He wrote so smoothly, so easily and so wordily that he might often have filled an entire *Review*." The *Quarterly* was one of his chief sources of income, as he generally received £100 for each article, and wrote several in the course of the year. In September, 1840, Murray sent Southey a draft for £259, being the balance for his "Book of the Church," and informed him that he would be pleased to know that another edition was called for. Here is Mrs. Southey's reply:

"He made no remark on your request to be favored with any suggestions he might have to offer. *My* sad persuasion is that Robert Southey's works have received their last revision and correction from his mind and pen." Southey never rallied. His mental imbecility continued for three years longer, when death, happily for all concerned, brought the painful scene to a close.

COLERIDGE AND THE PROPOSED TRANSLATION OF "FAUST."

It was probably Southey who suggested to Murray the employment of his brother-in-law, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, as the translator of Goethe's "Faust"—a work for which he was to receive a hundred guineas. Somehow or other the arrangement fell through. We agree with Dr. Smiles that this is to be deplored, since his exquisite and original melody of versification might have produced a translation almost as great as the original. What this melody was like may be judged from the following lyric, presented by Coleridge to Murray, and published in the "Memoir" for the first time:

GLYCINE: A SONG.

"A sunny shaft did I behold,
From sky to earth it slanted,
And pois'd therein a Bird so bold—
Sweet bird! thou wert enchanted!
He sank, he rose, he twinkled, troll'd
Within that shaft of sunny mist:
His Eyes of Fire, his Beak of Gold,
All else of Amethyst!
And thus he sang: Adieu! Adieu!
Love's dreams prove seldom true.
Sweet month of May! we must away!
Far, far away!
To-day! to-day!"

OFFER OF "SARTOR RESARTUS."

Another writer with whom Murray had a somewhat purposeless correspondence was Thomas Carlyle. Carlyle came to London with "Sartor Resartus," and, at the suggestion of Jeffery, left it with Murray. Murray agreed to print an edition of 750 copies at his own cost, and to

publish them on the half-profits system, the copyright meanwhile to remain the property of the author. To these terms Carlyle appeared to agree. Not knowing, however, the usual custom of publishers, he proceeded to offer the book to other London houses, evidently to try whether he could not get a better bid for it. This naturally annoyed Murray very much, and he wrote saying that he thought it better under the circumstances to return the manuscript. Here is Carlyle's reply, which is eminently characteristic of him:

"September 19th, 1831.

"SIR:—I am this moment favored with your note of the 17th, and beg to say, in reply—

"*First.*—That your idea, derived from conversation with me, of my giving you the preference to all other publishers, was perfectly correct. I had heard you described as a man of honor, frankness, and even generosity, and knew you to have the best and widest connections, on which grounds I might well say, and can still well say, that the transaction with you would please me better than a similar one with any other member of the trade.

"*Secondly.*—That your information of my having submitted my MS. to the greatest publishers in London, if you mean that after coming out of your hands it lay two days in those of Messrs. Longmans and Rees, and was from them delivered over to the Lord Advocate [Jeffery] is also perfectly correct; if you mean anything else, incorrect.

"*Thirdly.*—That if you wish the bargain which I had understood myself to have made with you unmade, you have only to cause your printer who is now working on my MS. to return same without damage or delay, and consider the business as finished.

"I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS CARLYLE."

The manuscript was accordingly returned, and "Sartor Resartus" made its first appearance in book form in America.

ENTER BENJAMIN D'ISRAELI.

One more distinguished man is to be mentioned in connection with the "Murray Memoirs." This is the late Earl of Beaconsfield, son of Isaac D'Israeli, one of Murray's oldest friends. He appears upon the scene as a young man of twenty or thereabouts in 1825. Dr. Smiles says that "Murray had a special regard for the remarkable young man, and by degrees had thoroughly taken him into his confidence; had related to him his experiences of men and affairs, and ere long began to consult him about a variety of schemes and projects." One of these schemes was nothing less than the establishment of a daily paper in the Conservative interest. D'Israeli, anxious to advance his own interests, threw himself into the thing; discussed the question of editorship with Sir Walter Scott, engaged foreign correspondents and reporters, and took offices in Great George Street. Finally, having named the paper *The Representative*, he seems, like the baker who encountered the shark, to have "softly and suddenly vanished away." Exit Benjamin D'Israeli!

THE CAREER OF "THE REPRESENTATIVE."

The career of *The Representative*, happily for newspaper proprietors, is not in itself representative. The first number appeared on January 25th, 1826. It cost 7d., the stamp tax being then 4d. "It was a failure from the beginning," says Dr. Smiles. It was badly organized, badly edited, and its contents—leading articles, home and foreign news—were ill-balanced. . . . After the general election was over *The Representative* ceased to exist on July 29th, 1826, after a career of only six months, during which brief period it had involved Mr. Murray in a loss of not less than £26,000.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT MURRAY.

The last chapter of the "Memoir and Correspondence" is from the pen of the accomplished *littérateur*, Mr. W. J. Courthope, and summarizes the characteristic traits of the late Mr. Murray as a publisher. A few passages from this chapter will fitly bring our notice of the "Book of the Month" to a close.

"Quick-tempered and impulsive, he was [says Mr. Courthope] at the same time warm-hearted and generous to a fault, while a genuine sense of humor and constancy showed itself in his letters, and saved him many a time from those troubles into which the hasty often fall." "I wish," wrote George Borrows within a short time of the publisher's death, "that all the world were as gay as he. He was eager to look for, and quick to discern, any promise of talent in the young. 'Every one,' he says, 'has a book in him or her, if one only knew how to extract it,' and many was the time that he lent a helping hand to those who were first entering a literary career.

"To his remarkable powers as a host the many descriptions of his dinner parties amply testify. He was more than a mere entertainer, and took the utmost pains so to combine and place his guests as best to promote sympathetic conversation and the general harmony of the gathering. Among the noted wits and talkers, moreover, who assembled round his table he was fully able to hold his own in conversation and in repartee.

"Many of the friends whose names are not conspicuous in these pages had passed away before him, but of those who remained there was scarcely one whose letters do not testify to the general affection with which he was regarded."

NEW PUBLICATIONS CLASSIFIED.

HISTORY AND MEMOIRS.

Memoirs of the Prince de Talleyrand. Edited, with a Preface and Notes, by the Duc de Broglie. Translated by Raphaël Ledos de Beaufort, with an Introduction by the Hon. Whitelaw Reid. In five volumes. Illustrated. Vol. I., 8vo, pp. 342. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Marie Louise and the Invasion of 1814. By Imbert de Sainte-Amand. Translated by Thomas Sergeant Perry. With Portrait. 16mo, pp. 301. "Famous Women of the French Court" Series. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Memoir and Correspondence of the Late John Murray, with an Account of the Origin and Progress of the House, 1768-1843. By Samuel Smiles, LL.D. With Portraits. Two Vols. 8vo. London: John Murray. 32s.

History of the Jews from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. Vol. I. By Prof. H. Graetz. To be completed in five volumes. 8vo. London: David Nutt. 10s. 6d.

The Historic Note Book, with an Appendix of Battles. By E. Cobham Brewer, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 1006. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.50.

Marie Louise and the Return from Elba. By Imbert de Sainte-Amand. "Famous Women of the French Court" Series. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The Vikings in Western Christendom, A. D. 789 to 888. By C. F. Keary, M.A. With Map and Tables. 12mo, pp. 571. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

The Battle of Manassas: A Commentary on the Campaign of July, 1861. Together with a Summary of the Art of War. By Gen. G. T. Beauregard. 12mo, pp. 187. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00.

England Under Lord Beaconsfield. By P. W. Clayden. 8vo, pp. 404. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 6s.

Wesley and His Successors: A Centenary Memorial of the Death of John Wesley. London: C. H. Kelly.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Log of a Jack Tar; or the Life of James Choyce, Master Mariner, now first published, with O'Brien's Captivity in France. Edited by Commander V. Lovett Cameron, R. N. With Introduction and Notes. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 393. New York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

The Right Honorable Arthur Macmurrough Kavanagh. A Biography, Compiled by His Cousin, Sarah L. Steele, from Papers Chiefly Unpublished. With Portrait. 8vo, pp. 373. New York: Macmillan & Co. $4.00.

Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee. Vol. XXVI., Henry II. to Hendley. 8vo, pp. 454. New York: Macmillan & Co. $3.75.

Peel. By J. R. Thursfield. A New Volume in the "Twelve English Statesmen" Series. 12mo, pp. 252. New York: Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.

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Life, Letters, and Diaries of Sir Stafford Northcote, First Earl of Iddesleigh. By Andrew Lang. 8vo, pp. 436. With Portrait. London: Blackwood & Sons. 7s. 6d.

The Centenary Life of Wesley. By Edith C. Kenyon. 8vo, pp. 416. London: Walter Scott. 2s. 6d.

ESSAYS, CRITICISMS, AND BELLES LETTRES.

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Letters of Philip Dorner, fourth Earl of Chesterfield, to his Godson and Successor. Edited by the Earl of Carnarvon. 2 vols., illustrated. 24mo. "Knickerbocker Nuggets." New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.00.

Fairy Tales: Their Origin and Meaning, with Some Account of Dwellers in Fairyland. By John Thackray Bunce. 16mo, pp. 213. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

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The Royal Navy List. Compiled by Francis Lean. 8vo, pp. 444. London: Witherby. 7s. 3d.

The Naval Annual. By Lord Brassey. 8vo, pp. 538. Portsmouth: Griffin. 10s. 6d.

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How I was Educated. Hon. John D. Long.
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The Greek Poets and the Birds. Prof. A. C. Lyford.
Our Schools and their Responsibilities. Pres. J. L. Pickard.
Student Life in the Lycée, Paris. Prof. W. L. Montague.
Manual Training. Supt. Edwin P. Seaver.

Educational Review.—April.

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The Pedagogic Value of Zoölogy. S. A. Forbes.
Recollections of Round Hill School. George E. Ellis.
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James' Principles of Psychology. Mark Baldwin.
Contemporary Educational Thought in Great Britain. J. G. Fitch.
State Councils of Education. Addison B. Poland.
The Legal Definition of a School. C. W. Bardeen.
The Movement for an Einheitsschule in Germany. L. R. Klemm.
The Department of Superintendence. Wm. H. Maxwell.

The Brooklyn Institute Geographical Exhibit. James Cruikshank.
Contemporaneous Educational Thought in Great Britain. J. G. Fitch.

English Illustrated Magazine.—April.

William James Linton. Character Sketch. Fred. J. Kitton.
The Lepers of Robben Island. G. Seymour Fort.
Harrow School. Rev. H. Montagu Butler and others.
Girlhood in Italy. Fanny Zampini Salzaro.
The Monasteries of Meteora. Hon. George Curzon.
The True History of the Kohinoor. V. Ball.

Fortnightly Review.—April.

How We Occupied Mashonaland. Sir John Willoughby.
The Relations of Church and State. Count Leo Tolstoi.
The Second Idyll of Theocritus. John Addington Symonds.
A Celebrated Frenchwoman (Mme. de Maintenon). Y. de Bury.
Virginia Mines and American Rails. The Duke of Marlborough.
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In Rhodope with Prince Ferdinand. J. D. Bourchier.
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Editorial Horseplay. Frederic Harrison.

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Trade-unionism and Utopia. W. H. Mallock.
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The Flood Plains of Rivers. W. J. McGee.

Gentleman's Magazine.—April.

Old English Drinking Songs. Laura Alex. Smith.
In a Scotch Farm Kitchen. Alexander Gordon.
Pains and Penalties. I. W. H. Davenport Adams.
Tramps and their Ways. Peregrinus.
Bournemouth and Wimbourne. Dr. Alfred J. H. Crespi.

Girl's Own Paper.—April.

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Artificial Hatching. A. Lockhart.
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The Emancipation of Seamstresses. Anne Beale.
Kate Marsden and her Mission to Siberia.

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.—April.

Needed Exploration in South America. Courtenay DeKalb.
The Danes in Greenland. John R. Spears.
The Great Basin. Jaques W. Redway.
Living Types of Pre-historic Man.
Denmark's Population. Daniel Kilham Dodge, Ph.D.
New Facts about the Solomon Islands. Hugo Zoller.
Irrigation in the United States. Emil Diebitsch.

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Dean Plumtree. The Dean of Gloucester.
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Phosphorus and Phosphorescence. Professor Thorpe, F.R.S.
British Birds and their Nests. Dr. Albert Günther.

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A Noble Work done by Noble Women. By the Countess of Meath.
Interview with and Portrait of the Dean of Gloucester.

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The State of Wisconsin. Hon. W. F. Vilas.
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Glimpses of the Bacteria. T. Mitchell Prudden, M.D.
The Court Theatre of Meiningen. Dr. Chas. Waldstein.
The Berhing Sea Controversy. Hon. E. J. Phelps.
Argentine Provincial Sketches. Theodore Child.

International Journal of Ethics.—April.

Social Equality. Leslie Stephen.
The Religious Element in Ethical Codes. Prof. C. H. Troy.
The Right Final Aim of Life. Prof. G. von Gizycki.
The Moral Philosopher and the Moral Life. Prof. William James.
Another View of the Ethics of Land-Tenure. Prof. Simon N. Patten.
Moral Tales. Clara E. Collet.

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Leaders of the People. (Cavour.) T. Raleigh.
The Question of Small Holdings in Scotland. Alex. J. Campbell.
A Hint to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. William A. Sloan.

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The Castle of Franchimost. Bessie Parkes Belloc.
England's Ecclesiastical Revolt. Aubrey de Vere.
A Hospice for the Dying. Katherine Tynan.

Leisure Hour.—April.

The Story of the English Shires: Northampton. Rev. Canon Creighton.
More Marvels in Mud. W. H. Shrubsole, F.G.S.
Studies in Character: Horace. Adam Rankine.
Everyday Life on the Railroad. VI.—In the Signal Cabin (Illus.). W. J. Gordon.
Statesmen of Europe: France.—I.—Carnot, Gambetta, Ferry, and De Freycinet. With portraits.
London Sixty Years Ago. Some Personal Recollections. James Macaulay, M.D.
Individual or Organized Action. Mrs. Mayo.

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Preventive Work and a Model School. M. M. G. Dana, D.D.
History of the Chiricahua Apaches. Isabel B. Eustis.

Lippincott's Magazine.—April.

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A Plea for Ugly Girls. E. F. Andrews.

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Upon a Day. Aubyn Battye.
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An Italian Country House, A.D. 1490-1500. Sebastian Evans.

Macmillan's Magazine.—April.

Our New Political System.
Chapters from Some Unwritten Memoirs. Mrs. Ritchie.
A Study of Nelson. W. O'Connor Morris.
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The Prospects of Greater France. H. A. Perry.
A Local Historian. G. C. Macaulay.
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Magazine of American History.—April.

The "Chesapeake" and Lieutenant Ludlow. Robert Ludlow Fowler.
Defense of Captain John Smith. Hon. Wm. Wirt Henry.
Partisanship in Olden Time. Hon. Horatio King.

Methodist New Connexion.—April.

Methodism: Its Characteristics and Prospects.
Here and There in Italy. Notes of a Tour in 1890. E. Wright.

Monist.—April.

The Factors of Evolution. Joseph Le Conte.
The Physiognomy of the Anarchists. Prof. Cesare Lombroso.
Innovation and Inertia in the World of Psychology. Prof. Cesare Lombroso.
The Question of Duality of Mind. R. Meade Bache.
Immortality. Dr. George M. Gould.
Sensations and the Elements of Reality. Prof. Ernst Mach.
Feelings and the Elements of Feelings. The Editor.
The Modern Literature of Italy since 1870. C. Lombroso.

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The Financial Situation in Italy. J. A. C. Colclough.
The Jesuit Missions in Bengal.
Whitman's Defects and Beauties. William O'Leary Curtis.
The Abolition of Serfdom in Germany. Very Rev. Canon Brownlow.

Monthly Packet. April.

Greek Forerunners of Christ. II. Rev. Peter Lill.
Ballads and the Border Country.
Studies in German Literature. IV. M. Watson.

Murray's Magazine. April.

Australian Federation. W. Basil Worsfold.
Gray and his Letters. J. C. Bailey.
State Reformation of Criminals. Alexander Winter.
Social Bath in the Last Century. Chap. II. Mrs. A. Phillips.
Towards the Willanora Billabong. Morley Roberts.

Newbery House Magazine. April.

Parochial Missions. Rev. G. E. Mason.
Prayers for the Dead. I. Rev. T. W. Belcher.
The Chalice of Archbishop Sancroft. Rev. E. C. Hopper.

A Foreign Ambassador's View of Queen Elizabeth's Church Policy. W. J. Hardy.
Humorous Divines. Rev. Geo. Huntington.
The Churchyard of Old St. Paul's. H. W. Brewer.
Sun-dials. Rev. T. F. Thistleton-Dyer.
Through Canada with a Kodak. Lady Aberdeen.

New Englander.—April.

Caucus Legislation. Linton Satterthwait.
College-bred Men in Political Life. Prof. Winthrop D. Sheldon.
Present Tendencies in German Philosophy. Arthur Fairbanks.
The Storage of Electrical Energy. Alexander Jay Wurts.
The Election Controversy in Connecticut. Hon. Lynde Harrison.
The Late Election in Connecticut. Prof. Simeon E. Baldwin.
The Gubernatorial Controversy in Connecticut. Henry T. Blake.

New England Magazine.—April.

United States Patent System. James Shepard.
Canadian Art and Artists. W. Blackburn Harte.
The University of France. W. L. Montague.
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Winter Birds in New England. Granville B. Putnam.
Hopedale and its Founder. Lewis G. Wilson.
History of Historical Writing in America. IV. J. F. Jameson.
Where are Vinland and Norumbega? Alice L. Clark.

The New Review.—April.

An April Fool: a Poem. Alfred Austin.
The Labor Commission and its Duties. Tom Mann.
The Science of Fiction. Paul Bourget, Walter Besant, Thomas Hardy.
What Can be Done for our Country Villages? A. H. D. Acland.
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A Model City; or, Reformed London. II.—Drainage. Arthur Arnold.
Religion and Personal Insight. Norah Gibble.
Elementary Education and the Free School Question. The Dean of Saint Paul's.
Exercise and Training. Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
Books and Plays. Justin Huntly McCarthy.

Nineteenth Century.—April.

The Seamy Side of Australia. Hon. J. W. Fortescue.
Mutual Aid Among Savages. Prince Krapotkin.
Slum Mothers and Death Clubs: A Vindication. Edward Berdoe.
The Story of Bianca Cappello. H. Schutz Wilson.
State-made Farmers. William E. Bear.
A Stone Book. Miss Bradley.
The Progress of Welsh Disestablishment. Rt. Hon. G. Osborne Morgan.
Is it to be a Civil War? A. P. Laurie.
A Department of Health. Hon. B. Russell.
A Model Dairy. Earl of Meath.
Science and a Future Life. Frederick W. H. Myers.
Five Thousand Miles with Range Cattle. Nele Loring.
Talleyrand's Memoirs. Rt. Hon. Lord Acton.
Prof. Huxley and the Duke of Argyll. Duke of Argyll.
Letter from Mr. Gladstone.

North American Review.—April.

Wealth and its Obligations. Cardinal Gibbons.
Pauperism in the United States. Prof. Richard T. Ely.
The Duty of the Hour. Hon. J. M. Rusk.
Married Women in Fiction. M. W. Hazeltine.
The West and Railroads. Sidney Dillon.
Men of the Salisbury Parliament. Henry W. Lucy.
Humors of the Cookery Book. Agnes Repplier.
Civilization and Suicide. William Mathews.
The Best Sign of Our Times. Emilio Castelar.

Overland Monthly.—April.

Dairying in California. F. E. Sheldon.
How We Gave a Name to Tennessee Cove. F. M. Stocking.
The Sherman of Early Days. W. C. Little.
Why the Political Boss is a Power. F. I. Vassault.
Patriotism and School Education. C. M. Waage.
The Old World Judged by the New. James D. Phelan.

Political Science Quarterly.—March.

Political Ideas of the Puritans. Prof. H. L. Osgood.
The Case of the Negro. Rev. Wm. C. Langdon.
Compulsory Insurance in Germany. B. W. Wells.
Railroad Problems in the West. Prof. A. G. Warner.
School-Book Legislation. Prof. J. W. Jenks.
Marshall's Principles of Economics. Prof. J. B. Clark.
Cunningham's Growth of English Industry. Prof. W. J. Ashley.

Popular Science Monthly.—April.

From Freedom to Bondage. Herbert Spencer.
A Brief History of the Ohio River. Prof. J. F. James.
Street Cleaning in Large Cities. Gen. Emmons Clark.
Training Children for Character. Prof. Henri Marion.
What Keeps the Bicycle Upright? C. B. Warring.
Prof. Huxley on the War-Path. The Duke of Argyll.
Social Changes in California. Charles Howard Shinn.
Race Influence in Disease. Dr. G. Bernard Hoffmeister.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—April.

The Law of Three Rents. John A. Hobson.
Distribution as Determined by a Law of Rent. Dr. Adolf Wagner.
The Gild Merchant in England. Wm. Cunningham.
Social and Economic Legislation of the United States in 1890. William B. Shaw.
Marshall's Principle of Economics. Dr. Adolf Wagner.
The Single Tax and the Impôt Unique. Samuel B. Clarke.
The Cause of Interest. David I. Green.
Wages and the Standard of Living. C. E. Collet, J. Bonar.
An English "Poor Law Reform Association." Sidney Webb.
The Need of New Economic Terms. Simon N. Patten.
The Interest Controversy. Hugo Bilgram.

Scots Magazine.—April.

Educational Reform Gone Mad. Hely Hutchinson Almond.
Home Rule for Scotland. Harry Gow.

Scribner's Magazine.—April.

Ocean Passenger Travel. John H. Gould.
A Kangaroo Hunt. Birge Harrison.
Gaspar Nuñez d'Arce. Rollo Ogden.
The Meaning of the Dakota Outbreak. Herbert Welsh.
What is Right-Handedness? Thomas Dwight, M.D.
Where the Ice Never Melts. Robert Gordon Butler.

Sunday at Home.—April.

The Ancient Wooden Churches of Norway. Thomas F. Willson.
Social Life Among the Assyrians and Babylonians. Professor Sayce.
Travancore and Christian Missions. Rev. George Cousins.
Shall we give up Congregational Singing? J. Spencer Curwen.
The Blind Female Annuity Society. Anne Beale.
Carmen Sylva, Queen of Roumania.
Fire Worshippers at Kilauea.

Sunday Magazine.—April.

Mission Indians of California. Milton Cariswell.
The Story of St. Giles' Christian Mission. Pearl Fisher.
John Wesley. Conclusion. T. B. Stephenson, D.D.
Alexander Macleod. Character Sketch. Rev. John Watson.
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Voltaire and St. Paul: A Contrast. G. Barnett Smith.
Chinese Anomalies. E. T. C. Werner.
Composite Photography. A. Campbell Clark, M.D.
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Temple Bar.—April.

The Bard of Olney. W. Fraser Rae.
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Geological Reminiscences. O. J. Vignolles.
Recollections of an Octogenarian Civil Servant. Conclusion. H. W. Chisholm.

Timehri.—December.

The Post Office in British Guiana before 1860. James Rodway.
Fireflies. Lady Blake.
Statute Law Revision. Dr. J. W. Carrington.
The Necessity of Pure Air for Health. E. D. Rowland.
Notes on the Geological Reports of British Guiana. The Editor.
On Parasites. A. T. Ozzard.
On the Upper Berbice River. The Editor.
The Barbadoes Sugar Cane Experiments. J. B. Harrison.

United Service.—April.

The Indian Problem. Maj. W. H. Powell.
History of the Mormon Rebellion, 1856–57. Lieut. W. R. Hamilton.
The Persian Army. Lieut. John J. Brereton.
Old Regiments of the British Army. Capt. H. D. Smith.
Admiral David D. Porter. Lieut. F. S. Bassett.
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United Service Magazine.—April.

The War Training of the Navy. Capt. C. P. Fitzgerald.
France and Germany, or 1806 *versus* 1870: A Contrast. Col. G. B. Malleson.
The Newest Factor in Naval Warfare. O. A. Fry.
Tactical Guides for the Cavalry Division. Capt. G. F. Leverson.
A Victorious Dutchman.
Suggestions for the Improvement of Volunteer Infantry.
Behind the Scenes at Haslar. Lieut. H. N. Shore, R. N.
British Outposts in Actual Battlefields. Col. Cooper King.
Our French Contemporaries.
The Recruiting Question I. By a Staff Officer.

Westminster Review.—April.

The Rearguard of the Christian Army. Geoffrey Mortimer.
Woman and Negro Suffrage. Ellen Battelle Dietrick.
The Fetish of Charity. Part II. Emily Glode Ellis.
Marriage Institutions. William Schooling.
A Zoölogist Among the Idealists. Edward Chamier.
Ibsen's "Brand." Rev. Richard A. Armstrong.
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In Darkest England and the Way Out. D. M. Stevenson.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A. C. Q. Am. Catholic Quart. Review.
A. R. Andover Review.
A. A. P. S. Annals of the Am. Academy of Political and Social Science.
Ant. Antiquity.
A. Arena.
Arg. Argosy.
All W. All the World.
As. Asclepiad.
Ata. Atalanta.
A. M. Atlantic Monthly.
Black. Blackwood's Magazine.
B. T. J. Board of Trade Journal.
B. O. P. Boy's Own Paper.
Bel. M. Belford's Magazine.
Cal. R. Calcutta Review.
C. F. M. Cassell's Family Magazine.
C. S. J. Cassell's Saturday Journal.
C. W. Catholic World.
C. M. Century Magazine.
C. J. Chambers's Journal.
Chaut. Chautauquan.
C. R. Contemporary Review.
C. Cornhill.
Cos. Cosmopolitan.
Crit. R. Critical Review.
Ed. Education.
Ed. R. Educational Review.
E. I. English Illustrated Magazine.
Esq. Esquiline.
Fi. Fireside.
F. R. Fortnightly Review.
F. Forum.
G. M. Gentleman's Magazine.
G. G. M. Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.
G. O. P. Girl's Own Paper.
G. T. Great Thoughts.
G. W. Good Words.
Harp. Harper's Magazine.
High M. Highland Monthly.
Hom. R. Homiletic Review.
Hy. Hygiene.
I. N. M. Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine.
Ir. E. R. Irish Ecclesiastical Record.
Ir. M. Irish Monthly.
I. J. E. Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
J. R. C. I. Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.
K. O. King's Own.
Lamp. Lamp.
L. A. H. Lend a Hand.
Lad. Ladder.
L. T. Ladies' Treasury.
L. H. Leisure Hour.
Lipp. Lippincott's Monthly.
Long. Longman's Magazine.
Luc. Lucifer.
Mac. Macmillan's Magazine.
M. A. H. Magazine of Am. History.
Mis. R. Missionary Review of World.
M. Month.
M. C. Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend.
M. P. Monthly Packet.
M. N. C. Methodist New Connexion.
Mon. Monist.
Mur. Murray's Magazine.
Nat. Nationalist.
Nat. R. National Review.
N. N. Nature Notes.
N. H. Newbery House Magazine
N. E. New Englander.
N. E. M. New-England Magazine.
New R. New Review.
N. C. Nineteenth Century.
N. A. R. North American Review.
O. D. Our Day.
O. Outing.
O. M. Overland Monthly.
Pater. Paternoster Review.
P. F. People's Friend.
Phren. M. Phrenological Magazine.
P. L. Poet Lore.
P. S. Popular Science Monthly.
P. S. Q. Political Science Quarterly.
Q. J. Econ. Quarterly Jour. of Economics.
Scots. Scots Magazine.
Scrib. Scribner's Magazine.
Str. Strand.
S. Sun.
Sun. M. Sunday Magazine.
Sun. H. Sunday at Home.
Syd. Q. Sydney Quarterly.
T. B. Temple Bar.
Tim. Timehri.
Tin. Tinsley's Magazine.
U. S. M. United Service Magazine.
U. S. United Service.
W. R. Westminster Review.
Y. M. Young Man.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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THE JUNE NUMBER.

The June number of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS will contain as its character sketch for the month a notable article upon His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. This article has been prepared in Rome for THE REVIEW by an Italian journalist of the highest rank, whose knowledge of affairs at the Vatican, and of the domestic life and official methods of the head of the Catholic Church, is both accurate and intimate. The sketch will have a very peculiar timeliness in that it will give an exposition of the views and policies of the Vatican regarding the foremost questions of the day.

The various departments of THE REVIEW will be up to the high standard of excellence to which it is the purpose of the magazine to adhere. Among other special features, there will be an article showing the progress of Ballot Reform in the United States, and giving an account of the legislation enacted by various State Legislatures in the current year in further adoption of the Australian system.

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Its offices are at 160 Broadway, New York City; Des Moines, Iowa; Kansas City, Missouri, and Omaha, Nebraska. The principal agencies are The Real Estate Trust Company, 1340 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and Messrs. Townsend, Whelen & Company, 309 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. There is also an agency in Edinburgh and arrangements are nearly completed for an agency in London.

DIRECTORS.

The Directors are G. W. Marquardt, Esq., of Messrs. G. W. Marquardt & Sons, Wholesale Jewelry Dealers, Des Moines, Iowa; John Wyman, Esq., Retired Dry Goods Merchant, Des Moines, Iowa; W. W. Witmer, Vice-President of the Company, Des Moines, Iowa; E. D. Samson, Esq, Attorney of the Company, Des Moines, Iowa; E. E. Savage, Esq., President Provident Trust Company, Omaha, Nebraska; Henry Whelen, Esq., of Messrs. Townsend, Whelen & Co., Bankers, 309 Walnut St., Philadelphia; Frank K. Hipple, Esq., President the Real Estate Trust Co., of Philadelphia; Richard B. Ferris, Esq, Vice-President Bank of New York, N. B. A., New York; W. F. Bartlett, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, 160 Broadway, New York; D. O. Eshbaugh, Esq., President of the Company, 160 Broadway, New York.

CAPITAL.

When the business began it was conducted as an agency and little capital was needed. More capital has been put in from time to time to meet the demands of increasing business. The capital is now $710,000, and the accumulations in addition to capital about $100,000.

BUSINESS.

The capital of the Company is invested from time to time in mortgages which are first liens upon real estate in Iowa, Western Missouri, and Eastern Kansas and Nebraska. The taking of these mortgages and the sale of them and of debentures based upon them, and the purchase and sale of choice municipal bonds, is the business of the Company.

BANKING CONNECTIONS.

These are: The Bank of New York (National Banking Association) and The Chemical National Bank, both of New York; Messrs. Townsend, Whelen & Company and The Real Estate Trust Company, of Philadelphia; The Des Moines Savings Bank of Des Moines, and The Merchants' National Bank of Kansas City. Also the National Bank of Scotland, Limited, Edinburgh and London.

EARNINGS.

Dividends of 2% each quarter or 8% per annum have been paid since incorporation, and a considerable amount of earnings has been capitalized.

PATRONS.

They number between two and three thousand, and among them are many of the oldest and most conservatively managed Insurance and Trust Companies, Savings Banks, Universities, Colleges and other institutions of learning and benevolence, and many guardians and trustees of estates, and some of the most prominent financiers of the country.

GROWTH.

The volume of the business has steadily increased from the beginning. Up to January, 1891, the investments of the Company for its patrons aggregated $16,000,000. It had collected and returned to investors $6,459,831 of principal and about $3,200,000 of interest, leaving $9,666,370 of mortgages outstanding.

RULES.

Lend only in localities where a diversity of crops is raised. Lend only in localities where the success of farming is thoroughly demonstrated. Lend only on property of good character and surroundings with perfect title. Lend only to thrifty, prosperous borrowers. Lend only on property which has been examined by one of the officers of the Company or by some competent man who gets precisely the same pay whether the loan is made or declined. **Limit the business done to such proportions that the officers can oversee and supervise every bit of it.**

SECURITIES.

The Company offers three kinds.

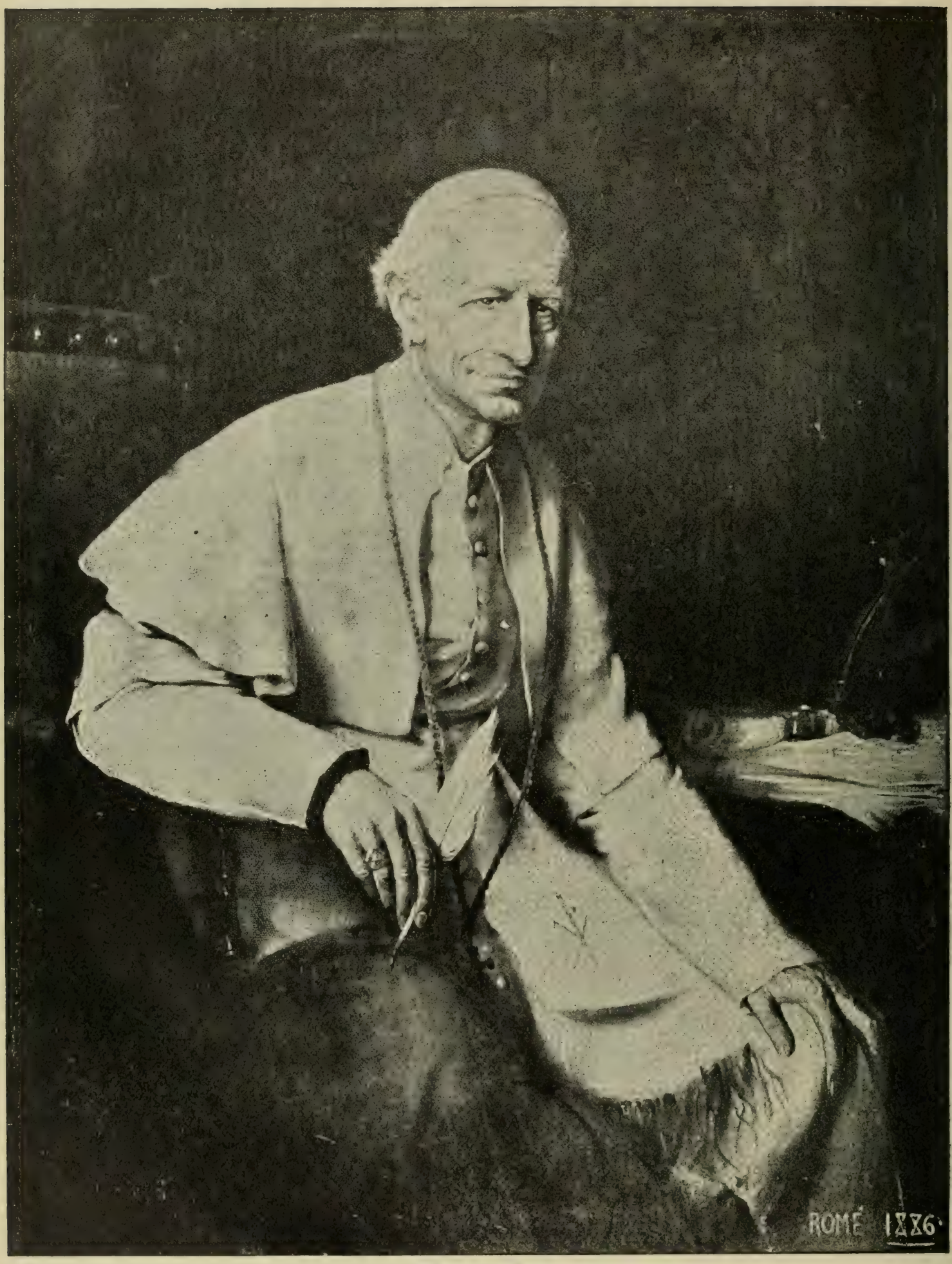
FIRST MORTGAGES covering improved farms or city property in the localities mentioned. These range in amount from $200 to $50,000, and run from five to ten years. They bear interest at 6%, payable semi-annually by coupon at the Company's office, 160 Broadway, New York.

DEBENTURES.—These are a 5-10 bond bearing 6% interest, payable semi-annually at the Bank of New York, N. B. A. They are issued in series of $100,000 Each series is secured by mortgages of the same character as those offered for sale, amounting to $102,000, deposited with the Farmer's Loan & Trust Company of New York City as Trustee.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.—These are usually issued to build school-houses, bridges, court-houses, etc., and bear from 4% to 5½%. No bonds are bought or sold the legality of which has not been carefully investigated by the Company's counsel.

HOW OBTAINED.

The securities of the Company and full information respecting them may be obtained at its office, 160 Broadway, or through any of the Company's bankers or agents.



Leo P.P. XIII.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. III. NEW YORK, JUNE, 1891. No. 17.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

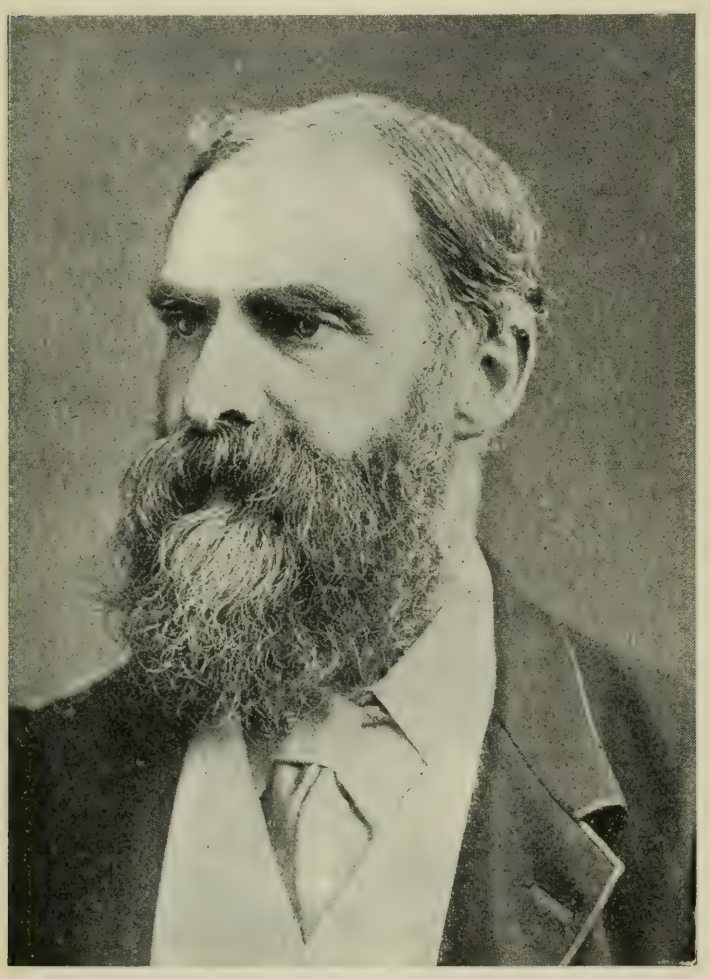
A Great Object Lesson.

The New Orleans incident has continued to hold the public attention as the central theme of the year; and it bids fair to have proven itself the most significant and fruitful event, as an object lesson, that has for a long time affected the real life of the American people. Out of it is emerging a revival of Americanism. The blinded eyes of millions of American citizens are suddenly opening to a perception of the folly and danger of a further encouragement of undesirable immigration. If America owes anything to the world, it owes first of all the duty of preserving at their highest and best the fundamental institutions of American society and government. Yet we have been not only allowing, but even actively stimulating, by free gifts of our public lands and by various other means, the influx of hundreds of thousands of people of alien races and strange languages, and have been giving the privileges of full citizenship to these people, regardless of all questions as to their fitness. So little value have we seemed to set upon American citizenship, in giving away its privileges, that the new-comers themselves have received the investiture with careless indifference. In many States, all that is required of an immigrant is a few months' residence and a declaration of intention to become a naturalized citizen. In Minnesota, for example, the period is only four months. A company of Czech, or Polish, or Italian pauper laborers, absolutely illiterate and of undesirable morals, may leave their native country in midsummer and arrive in Minnesota in time to participate in the November elections for local, State, and Federal officers. In various States the period of residence is six months —two months longer than in Minnesota. As an illustration of the scandalous cheapness at which our citizenship is held, let it be said that these new-comers in hundreds of thousands of instances never take the trouble to complete their naturalization by obtaining their "second papers" at the end of the requisite five years' term of residence. Having once declared their intention, they are permitted to act as citizens and there the process rests. It is time that American citizenship were conferred upon foreigners only as a proud distinction in cases of approved merit. The test should include a thorough knowledge of our political system; a good speaking, reading, and writing acquaintance with the English language; an industrial standing well removed from pauperism, and a record, antecedent and present, that is wholly free from criminal stain. The several States should decline henceforth to admit foreigners to political privileges until they have completed their naturalization as American citizens. It is a shameful scandal that any of the New Orleans Mafiates had been admitted to American citizenship; but it is even more scandalous and shameful that there should have been so great uncertainty as to which were citizens and which were not. In olden times it was no light thing to be allowed to call one's-self a Roman citizen. The American people are awakening to the necessity of putting a value on American citizenship. We have just witnessed the spectacle of numerous Italian-born residents who, in spite of their oath of allegiance to the United States, have been making treasonable appeals to the government of Italy to take measures against their adopted country. They remain Italians in spirit, language, and sympathy. Some definite and comparatively stringent check should be placed upon immigration, and the naturalization laws and methods especially should undergo complete reconstruction.

Federal Jurisdiction.

These domestic aspects and lessons of the New Orleans incident are the serious and engrossing ones. The diplomatic aspect has been of minor consequence. The whole world knows that Italy had no grievance, and that the pretended concern of Signor Rudini was affectation and fustian, for purposes of local Italian politics. Nevertheless, there is, in principle and form, a question of theoretical international law involved. Professor Bryce, M.P., an Englishman who understands the American federal system perfectly, has this month ably discussed the legal aspects of the situation. He is wholly right in maintaining that Congress should

extend to the Federal courts a criminal jurisdiction in cases involving rights and immunities accorded to foreigners under the terms of treaties. In cases of the failure of justice in the local State tribunals, a foreign power might have a *casus belli* against the United States. Thus Italy might now deem herself aggrieved by the report of the New Orleans grand jury, which declines to indict any of the well-known participants in the mob that assassinated the Italian prisoners.



PROFESSOR JAMES BRYCE, M.P.

Another Object Lesson.

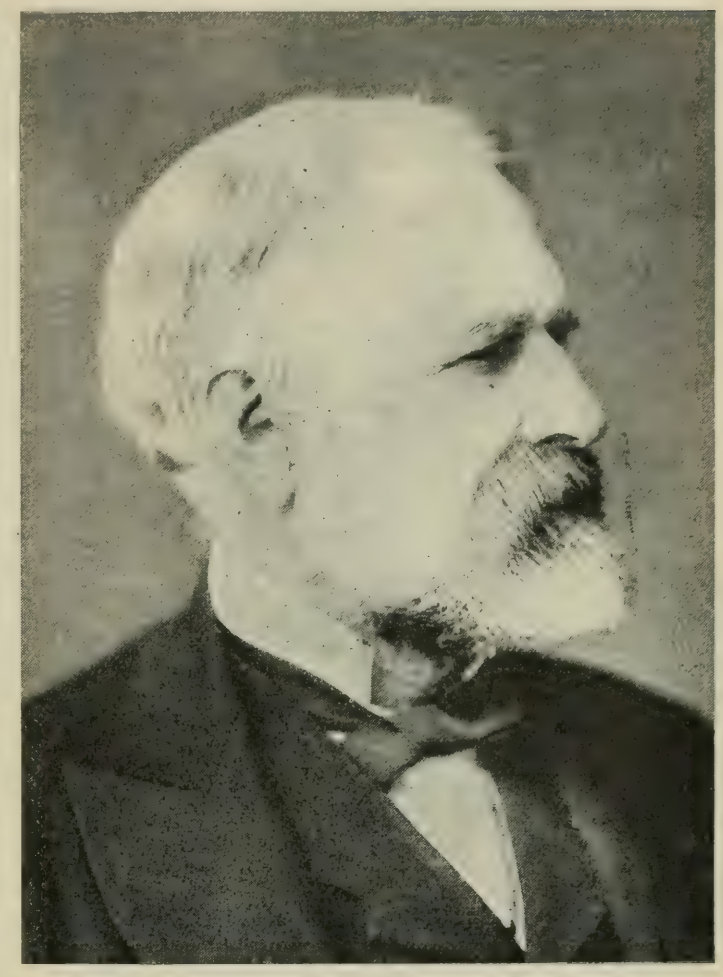
With its great coast line, its numerous harbors, its series of incomparably rich, prosperous, and populous sea-board cities, its great ocean commerce, and its inevitably extending foreign relations, the United States so urgently needs a modern navy that the fact would hardly seem to require concrete illustration before gaining common acceptance. Yet public opinion was only half-formed on that subject when the manner and tone of the Italian Government, suggesting a remote possibility of war, led to a sharp exposure of our naval inefficiency, and to an almost universal approval of the Government's policy for the construction of an ample fleet of American war-ships. But, this Italian object-lesson has been quickly followed by a still more convincing one. One or both of the warring factions of an ensanguined South American republic have been attempting to violate the neutrality of this country by using it as a base of military and naval supplies. As these lines are written, the beginnings of the new American navy are scouring the Pacific coast, north and south, in search of the Chilian transport steamer, Itata, which has escaped from San Diego with a United States marshal on board. It will be remembered that Chili has for a number of years been a naval power of formidable strength, and that on more than one occasion in the past it has taken advantage of our lack of war-ships to treat our Government with marked discourtesy. It happens that the Itata, like nearly all the other vessels of the Chilian navy, is in the hands of the Congress party, the so-called insurgents. But there is no reason to suppose that Balmaceda's party would have scrupled either to use this country as a base of supplies, or to disregard the formal detention of the vessel by sailing off with a United States deputy marshal. Yet both parties are fairly entitled to regard themselves as possessed of the international rights commonly accorded to belligerents. And the use of this country as a base of supplies, together with the escape of a vessel that has been shown to have violated the neutrality laws, renders the United States liable, to the aggrieved belligerent who may suffer thereby, to the extent of heavy damages. The $20,000,000 that England was obliged to pay us as compensation for having allowed the Alabama to be fitted out in her waters, is a reminder that we are bound to exercise effective diligence to prevent a similar use of our ports. But we cannot exercise the effective diligence that we owe, unless we have a navy. It is as a safeguard of peace and an adjunct of a policy of commercial expansion and most neighborly international relations, that the United States needs a navy of numerous and swift modern ships.

Civil Strife in Chili.

The new interest in South American affairs begins to make us reflect in the United States how densely ignorant we have long been of our neighbors and of all their ways and works. Within the compass of two decades, the male population of two or three South American republics has been well-nigh exterminated in fierce warfare; but the people of the United States have known little and seemingly cared little about it all. The war in Chili had scarcely seized the attention of our public until the Itata incident occurred. And even now, after that war has been raging for five months, very few people seem to possess a clear idea of its causes and significance.

The Chilian president is elected for five years and is not eligible for a second term. José Manuel Balmaceda came into the office in 1886, his election being a triumph for the popular party as against the old aristocratic families who had long held most of the property of Chili and had managed to keep political power in their hands as a sort of oligarchy. The successful war against Peru some years ago had the effect to develop strength in the common people; and Balmaceda came forward as the leader of the "masses" against the "classes." Through his

majority in the new Congress he was enabled to pass a number of important measures aimed against the power and pretensions of the Church and the aristocracy. Among these were the Civil Marriage and Cemeteries Secularization bills; and other measures deprived his political opponents of many civil offices they had long monopolized. Balmaceda's somewhat arbitrary course eventually resulted in the formation, through a coalition of groups, of a majority in Congress against his administration. The constitution of Chili gives to the President the power to name his own cabinet ministers and to fill places in the civil service. The Congressional majority attempted to coerce him by refusing to vote appropriations to carry on the government unless he should appoint a ministry to their entire liking. In short, they held to the English Parliamentary idea of an executive government dominated by the majority in the legislative body, while Balmaceda adhered firmly to the Chilian constitution, which, like that of the United States, provides for the independence of the executive department. Doubtless in the political struggle that ensued, each party went far beyond the limits of its constitutional authority. Balmaceda held his ground, however, dissolved Congress, and assumed something like dictatorial power; and on January 1 his opponents, comprising a majority of the Senators and Representatives, met and passed a vote declaring him deposed for violating the constitution. This, of course, was a purely revolutionary proceeding.



BENJAMIN F. TRACY, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.



JOSÉ BALMACEDA, PRESIDENT OF CHILI.

The War and Its Progress.

The Congressional manifesto led to the revolt of most of the naval officers from the Balmaceda Government, and the rebellion became war by the acts of the public vessels that lay in the harbor at Valparaiso. The insurgents were composed of the aristocratic families, supported by the Church and aided in many ways by the British residents. The great mass of the people, together with the most of the army, adhered to Balmaceda. The insurgents could establish no footing at Valparaiso or Santiago, and they had the wisdom to go north and secure possession of the nitrate fields that Chili has conquered from Peru, making Iquique their base of operations. The product of the nitrate beds has kept them in funds. Chili being a country of only four or five million people—a narrow, elongated strip of sea coast—the insurgents have been exceedingly fortunate in holding most of the navy and in obtaining the nitrate fields, which are the richest resource of the country. There has been hard fighting in the north, with the advantage thus far quite wholly on the side of the insurgents, who have established themselves in Iquique, Pisaqua, and Autofagasta. Their good fortune has, however, been interrupted with one sharp reverse. Balmaceda's navy is limited mainly to tugs and torpedo boats. In April the torpedo boats had a terrible revenge. After considerable fencing they succeeded in sinking the Blanco Encelada with a Whitehead torpedo.



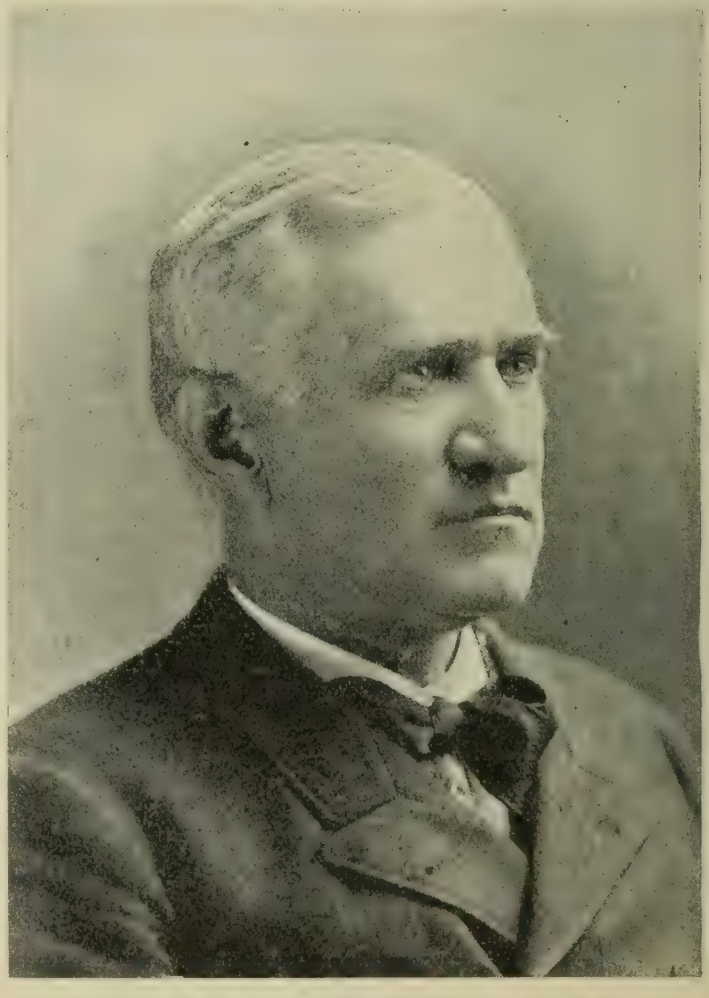
EDWARD J. PHELPS, EX-MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

The ironclad was blown up, and almost all her crew went down with her. The ironclad and the torpedo boat were both built in Great Britain. Englishmen made the torpedo, English officers and engineers were engaged in both squadrons, and an English admiral hovered around the combatants with an English fleet, rescuing as many victims as possible from a watery grave.

Balmaceda's army is probably from five to ten times as large as that of his opponents; but hundreds of miles of desert lie between his strongholds in Central Chili and the portions of the country that the insurgents hold. And with the navy for their fighting operations and the nitrates to pay the bills, they have much the best of the situation. Balmaceda's great lack is money. He is having new ships finished in Europe; but how to pay for them is his problem. Meanwhile his term of office will soon expire, and a final crisis of some kind is probably near at hand. He has desired an arbitration of the questions at issue by Brazil, the United States, and France. The war can but result in the weakening and impoverishment of a state which had seemed the most progressive—as it had grown the most arrogant—of all the southern republics.

American Diplomacy.

This country begins to admit, of necessity, that it has a part to play in the affairs of the planet at large. It may well keep itself aloof from the internal discords of the European family; but it owes a duty that should not be ignored towards various other portions of the world. Thus, the United States is clearly under moral obligations to accede to the Brussels agreement and take a prominent part in the movement to protect Central Africa from the evils of the slave trade and of the importation of fire-arms and spirits. This country stands in such relations towards Japan that its best offices should always be lent for the relief of that progressive nation from the unfriendly diplomacy of Europe. Towards Corea and China, also, our Government has neighborly and friendly duties to perform. In spite of inevitable disputes and differences, the relations of this country to Great Britain grow constantly more intimate and important; and it becomes continually more urgent that our diplomacy should be of such broad and conciliatory kind as to find right and satisfactory solutions for these Anglo-American questions. Furthermore, with South America, Central America, Mexico, and the island communities of the West Indies our relations are henceforth to be closer than ever before; and Western Hemisphere affairs must engage a statesmanlike and far-sighted American diplomacy. It is pleasant to observe the calm and firm administration of our foreign affairs under Mr. Blaine's Secretaryship of State, and still more pleasant to note the patriotic spirit in which, regardless of party, his efforts are commended. In other countries, it is al-



THOMAS F. BAYARD, EX-SECRETARY OF STATE.

ways customary for all parties to treat with respect their own foreign office in its attempts to uphold national interests. It has not commonly been so in the United States, and it is gratifying to note an improvement in this respect. Quite apart from the merits of the Behring Sea question, it is most significant and praiseworthy that so learned and influential a Democrat as the Hon. E. J. Phelps, lately American Minister at the Court of St. James, should come more ably than any other man to the defense of Mr. Blaine's position; and it is also a mark of chivalry and patriotism in American politics that Mr. Bayard, who preceded Mr. Blaine as Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of State, should publicly and cordially support Mr. Blaine's policy in the Italian discussion.

The President's Tour.

Even more conspicuously has this higher tone of American patriotism and this welcome abatement of party rancor been manifested at every point in the President's prolonged and remarkable tour through the South and far West. To deny the great public utility of this tour would be to lack both perception and imagination. President Harrison's brilliant and felicitous speeches have won universal praise, and his thoroughly cordial reception by political opponents has so stimulated sentiments of mutual respect and of generous forbearance that something like an era of universal good-feeling has dawned, at least for the moment. In the White House the President is not, according to conventionalities, wholly free to disclose frankly from day to day for the benefit of the public his views upon questions of national policy. The tour has given him opportunity to talk, over the heads of his local audiences, to the whole people; and he has at Galveston, San Francisco, and elsewhere, expressed deferentially but unmistakably his convictions regarding numerous subjects relating chiefly to the development of American industries, commerce, shipping, and foreign intercourse. The speeches have evidently influenced public opinion.

Reciprocity with Spain.

The Administration's reciprocity policy continues to show signs of large practical results. There has been announced the practical completion of a treaty negotiated at Madrid between Mr. Foster and the Spanish ministry for the promotion of our trade with Cuba and the rest of the Spanish West Indies. The policy of Spain has been that of the largest possible monopoly of the trade of her colonies, and the United States has been buying the Cuban sugar crop in the face of the most oppressive discriminating duties against our flour and other products needed in the West Indies. The precise measure of the concessions Spain now agrees to make is not as yet officially and fully disclosed; but it is known that great advantages for American trade have been gained. And not only will the Cubans be benefited but Spain will also indirectly be the richer for this recognition of the needs of her colonies.

Spain has been fortunate in having at the helm a statesman who holds so firmly the confidence of the people that concessions which would hardly have been tolerated if another had proposed them will be accepted upon his assurance that they are necessary. Premier Canovas del Castillo himself has negotiated the new treaty, which in exchange for the continued



BENJAMIN HARRISON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

free admission to the United States of sugars, molasses, coffee, and hides, will admit free to the Antilles a great number of our raw and manufactured products, and will greatly reduce the present high duties on our cereals and flour.

New-comers into the World.

This is census year with most of the world. Every week brings us some fresh statistical result arrived at by the enumerators of the census of the United States. On the night of April 5th, the census was taken in the United Kingdom, and will result in an estimated total of 39,700,000, or more than three millions increase. The returns of Austria-Hungary, published last month, give the population as 41,171,190, excluding Bosnia, an increase in ten years of 2,250,000. The census of Germany, taken at the end of the year, is now known to have discovered an increase in five years of 2,565,096 people, making a present grand total of 49,120,800, as against 41,058,792 twenty years ago, and 45,234,061 ten years ago. The new French census is not expected to show much gain, yet even France will have at least a million more mouths to feed than ten years ago. Russia's quinquennial enumeration will not occur until next year; but there can be no doubt that the gain of more than 10,000,000 in the half decade from 1882 to 1887 will be equaled by the gain from 1887 to 1892; so that we may estimate 20,000,000 new-comers for the Czar's dominions. Italy's census will be taken on the last day of this year, and it is



SEÑOR S. ANTONIO CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, PRIME MINISTER OF SPAIN.

estimated that, in spite of heavy emigration, there will be a net total increase of fully 3,000,000 over the enumeration of 1881. There are enumerations that might be noted, also, in various other smaller countries. As for parts of Asia, it is reported that in Lower Bengal the total has risen from 69½ to 74 millions, and in Lower Burmah from 3,730,000 to 4,430,000, the increase respectively being 4,500,000 and 700,000, the smaller total representing a rise of nearly 19 per cent. India has grown from 255,000,000 to 285,000,000. The decade's new-comers on this planet recently counted or about to be counted, make up a population of a very respectable state—English, 3,000,000; German, 4,000,000; Austro-Hungarian, 3,250,000; American, 12,000,000; French, 1,000,000; Russian, 20,000,000; Italian, 3,000,000; Indian, 30,000,000. Here in eight countries we have an addition of 76,000,000 in the last ten years, with more to follow.

The figures bewilder one. At the Norman Conquest the estimated population of England was but 2,150,000. Since 1871, the new-comers in England and Wales exceed the entire population of the nation when it colonized America, crushed the Armada, shore off the head of Charles the First, and established the liberties of England. The whole population of England upon which Marlborough had to depend for the soldiers of Blenheim and Ramillies was only six millions, a little more than the present population of Greater London, and less than the roll-call of the new-comers of the last twenty years. But among the four millions of Elizabeth's time there was a Shakespeare; among the five millions who were subjects of the Stuarts there was a Cromwell. Among the six millions who have been added to the population of England and Wales since 1871, is there any one worth counting? It is as yet too soon to say. Certain it is that if there is, it is the one or the two who are at present lost in the indistinguishable millions, who will be remembered. But the enumeration of these diamonds of the human mine is task for which even Sir Brydges Henniker is unequal.

Westward and Cityward.

The shifting currents of population may be studied to much purpose. European enumerations show the steady drift of country people to the towns, and so does that of the United States. The map which indicates the regions in America where population has actually declined in the decade, is significant of great changes in the methods and character of rural industry. It is matter of interest, also, to note from decade to decade the persistence with which the center of population adheres, in its westward march, to the 39th parallel of latitude. It has now reached Greensburg, Indiana, and the Chicago *Herald* has built there a monument to mark the western progress of our "star of empire."

Is English To Be Our Speech?

To those who take an extended view of the world and the destinies of its dwellers, the questions which perturb the minds of politicians are trivial compared with the immense problem created by the massacre of the Italian Mafiates



THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT OF THE CENTER OF POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

in New Orleans. That question is not, as some imagine, whether or not a diplomatic rupture will develop into an international breach; nor is it the much more important question of the responsibility of the central government for the enforcement of treaty obligations in the federated States. These issues are on the surface. They relate to the mere mechanism, and therefore to the artificialities of politics. The real question which underlies is far more solid and far more serious. That question is, whether the United States of America is or is not to



THE SHIFTING OF POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES,
The shaded areas denote the places where population has diminished in the last ten years.

be an integral portion of the English-speaking world. To most of our readers, the question will seem almost as absurd as if it were to be asked whether the men of Kent were still speaking English. But, unfortunately, the question is not by any means nonsensical. It is serious, and it is becoming urgent. The real significance of the Mafia incident lies in the kind of bull's-eye lantern which it has turned upon the extent to which the Americans are being Europeanized.

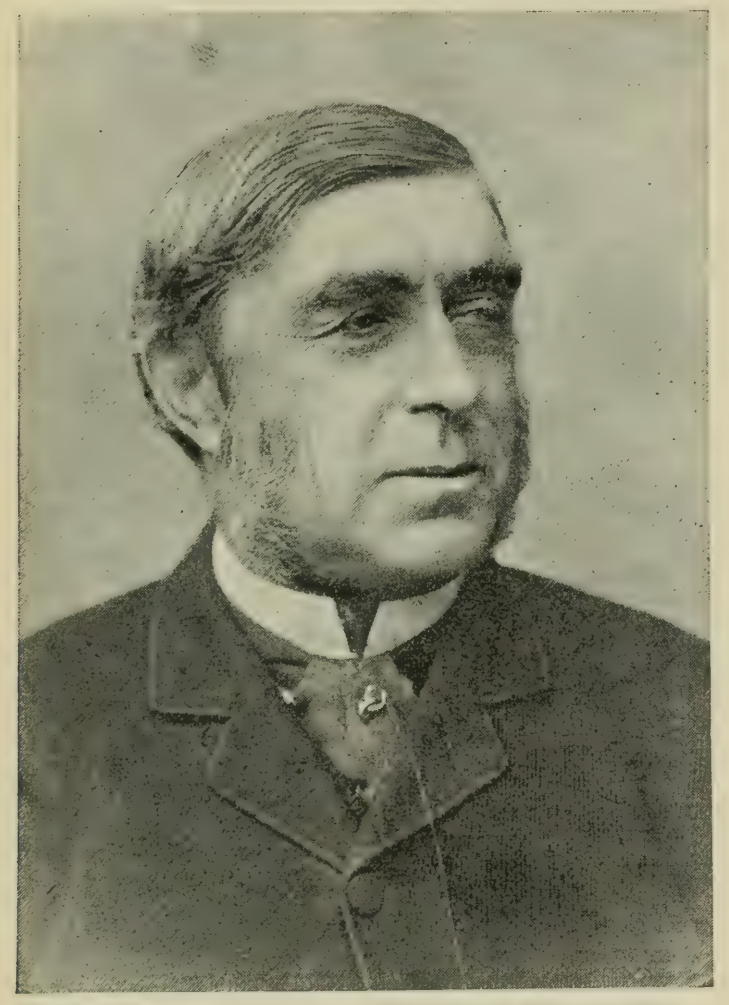
One Language, One Nation.

This is a vital matter for the future of the United States. Language is the one great unifier of peoples. Language is the simplest and most conspicuous indication of nationality. The American commonwealth is possible chiefly because its citizens speak one tongue. Should the day ever dawn when the American people are smitten with the plague of Babel, not all the bloody cement of the suppression of the great rebellion will save the Union from disintegration. The tongues of Europe will reproduce the political divisions of the Old World in the New. Hence, it might be logically argued as more important for the future stability of the Republic and the maintenance of the homogeneity of the Union to exclude every immigrant who cannot speak English, than it is to exclude those who know our language but who have not got a penny or an immigrant's trunk. This, at present, is manifestly impossible; but if the non-English speakers cannot be excluded, they ought only to be admitted on condition of passing an examination, say in a couple of years, in the language of the country which they have made their home. If, after that period of grace has expired, they have not mastered, for colloquial purposes, the tongue of the people under whose laws they elect to live, it would be well for America if they could be incontinently shipped back to the land from whence they came. They certainly should not in any case be naturalized as citizens until they can read the language in which the laws are written and in which justice is administered.

An Australian View.

When the Federal Convention assembled in Sydney in March to begin the memorable session which closed last month with the passing of the Federal Convention Act, Sir George Grey, the Nestor of New Zealand, delivered an eloquent speech upon the future of the race in Australasia and in America. "The British," he said, "held out a hand of welcome to almost all mankind. Come in and share the lands of Greater Britain as if they belonged to yourselves equally with us," was the invitation addressed to Germans, French, Italians, Spanish, Portuguese, etc. But it was an invitation with a qualification. They were to be invited in order to be welded into one nation in the melting-pot of the common school. They meant to make the language of England the language of themselves and their children. The Old World was to be saved by the New World — to be saved by Australia and America, where they everywhere saw the same things in progress: "One language for mankind, one faith, the same laws, the same literature, all that could bind men together in one great mighty mass for the common good." "Here sat the people in one language." That was the keynote, and ought

to be the true keynote of the whole English-speaking world. There is a perennial significance about the early tradition of the dispersion of mankind following the confusion of tongues. As it was in the plain of Shinar, so will it be in the United States, if the melting-pot of the common school is not able to fuse all the heterogeneous multitude of men and women who know not the English tongue into an entirely new nation of English-speaking people.



GEORGE J. GOSCHEN, CHANCELLOR OF THE BRITISH EXCHEQUER.

Foreigners in London.

Nor is it only in America and Australia that the problem of restricting immigration is beginning to be recognized as a burning question. In London, itself, the increasing influx of destitute and undesirable foreigners is converting whole districts into a region as un-English as Warsaw. London is the heart of the British Empire. There is a non-English canker at the core of this Imperial heart. London is one of the most overcrowded places in the world, but the English are allowing hundreds and thousands of the most undesirable of Continental outcasts to increase the crowding. The island, already too small for the teeming population of its own prolific race, is now becoming the dumping-ground for the overflow of the Ghettos of Europe. The pauper foreigner, who is alien in race, in language, and in religion, is to the east end of London all that the heathen Chinee appears to the imagination of the Californian and the Australian. Great Britain is exporting its crofters, and carefully arranging for the transfer of the cream of its rural population to continents over-sea; and then, at the same time, it is filling up its slums with outcasts from the worst elements of Poland and Germany. To put it on the lowest ground—the Britons are stocking the ancient breeding-place of their Imperial family with a mongrel horde of semi-Asiatics who cannot speak their language, who do not understand their laws, and who have no part or lot in their civilization.

Goschen and Free Education.

Vast as has been the increase of British population, it shows no sign as yet of exceeding the means of subsistence. Nothing is more remarkable in the Budget speech of Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, than the evidence which he produced to prove that, notwithstanding the financial crisis of last year, the general well-being never stood higher than it stands to-day. The people have more to eat now than when they were only half as thick upon the ground. When the income tax was first imposed, a penny in the pound only realized £50,000; now it brings in £2,300,000. Wages are higher, employment is more regular, and food is cheaper than it has been for years past; and, as a natural consequence, the people eat more, drink more, and smoke more than they have ever done before, and Mr. Goschen, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, has a ninety-million ($450,000,000) budget with a two million ($10,000,000) surplus. In order to make life still more easy for the workman, and to insure more thoroughly that popular culture of the brain which shall enable him to make a living in the face of the continually increasing competition, Mr. Goschen has established free education. That is the great landmark of English progress which has to be chronicled this month. On and after the 1st of September next the English people will have that free schooling which half-a-dozen years since was regarded as the vain dream of impracticable radicals. And this, too, has been granted by Mr. Goschen, of all men in the world—Mr. Goschen, who could not be induced to enfranchise the rural householder for fear that the new electorate might favor socialist legislation. After this, who dare predict that Lord Salisbury may not some day establish Home Rule, and the Archbishop of Canterbury take the lead in carrying out the disestablishment programme of the Liberation Society?

Colonizing Russian Jews.

At the moment when Lord Dunraven and Mr. Arnold White were celebrating their May-day by a conference at Westminster Palace Hotel which was aimed at the exclusion of destitute aliens from England, a gigantic scheme was proposed by Baron Hirsch to transfer the harassed millions of Israel from South-eastern Europe to South America. Baron Hirsch is commonly regarded in London and Paris as the supreme type of the unscrupulous speculator. He is said in certain financial circles to be as near a prototype of the great robber barons of the American railroads as Europe can pro-

duce. He "spoils the Egyptians," or rather the Turks, and now having amassed a fortune estimated at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, he proposes to tithe it for the purpose of carrying out a new exodus. It is stated that he has put down three millions sterling as a beginning, and that Mr. Arnold White has been commissioned to play the part of Caleb, the son of Jephunneh, and spy out the Promised Land. One thing is certain. Mr. White will not discover the new Canaan in old England. He is desirous, above all things, of deflecting the migration of destitute aliens from our shores to lands where they can be planted out on the soil with room to live and thrive. There will be no slight degree of curiosity felt to know how the Russian Pharaoh will welcome the proposal of the millionaire Moses. Madame Novikoff has departed from London to her estate in Southern Russia, leaving behind her a pamphlet on the question, the tone of which would seem intended to imply that the Muscovite would be only too glad to be rid of the Semitic parasite. But when it comes to the point, it may be suspected that the Czar, like his prototype, will find plentiful excuses to refuse to let the Children of Israel go. Still, the masters of many millions, the lords of finance, have methods of persuasion not less efficacious than the Ten Plagues. The very recent change of attitude on the part of the Rothschilds towards the Russian government's loans has the highest significance in this connection.

Frontier Wars in India.

For some time past the British Empire has been in a condition of unwonted peace. The gates of its temple of Janus have seldom been closed for so many months as they have been since the present Administration took office. Last month, however, England had no fewer than three little wars going on at three frontier points of the Indian Empire. One punitive expedition carried fire and sword into the valleys of the Miranzai tribes in the extreme North-west, while at the other extremity of British Asiatic possessions, General Wolseley hunted the Burmese Tsawba across the Chinese boundary. Far more serious, however, than either the Miranzai expedition or the Burmese operations, has been the disaster which overwhelmed a small British force at Manipur. Manipur is a small independent state, lying among the hills between India and Burmah, whose affairs are in the hands of its own people, subject to the tutelage of a British resident. Of late, however, the Senaputty or Jubraj, who seems to be the real ruler of Manipur, seems to have taken too seriously the home rule permitted to native states on the confines of India, and ventured to depose the Maharajah, replacing him by another who was more to his liking. This was held to exceed the limits of permissible self-government, and Mr. Quinton, Chief Commissioner of Assam, with a body-guard of 450 Ghoorkas, with forty rounds of cartridges per man, and no artillery, set out for the capital of Manipur in the middle of March, in order to arrest the Senaputty, and banish him for a term of years. Mr. Grimwood, the Resident at the capital, was never consulted on the subject, and it seems evident from the subsequent disclosures that if possible he would have restrained Mr. Quinton from so high-handed an exercise of suzerain power.

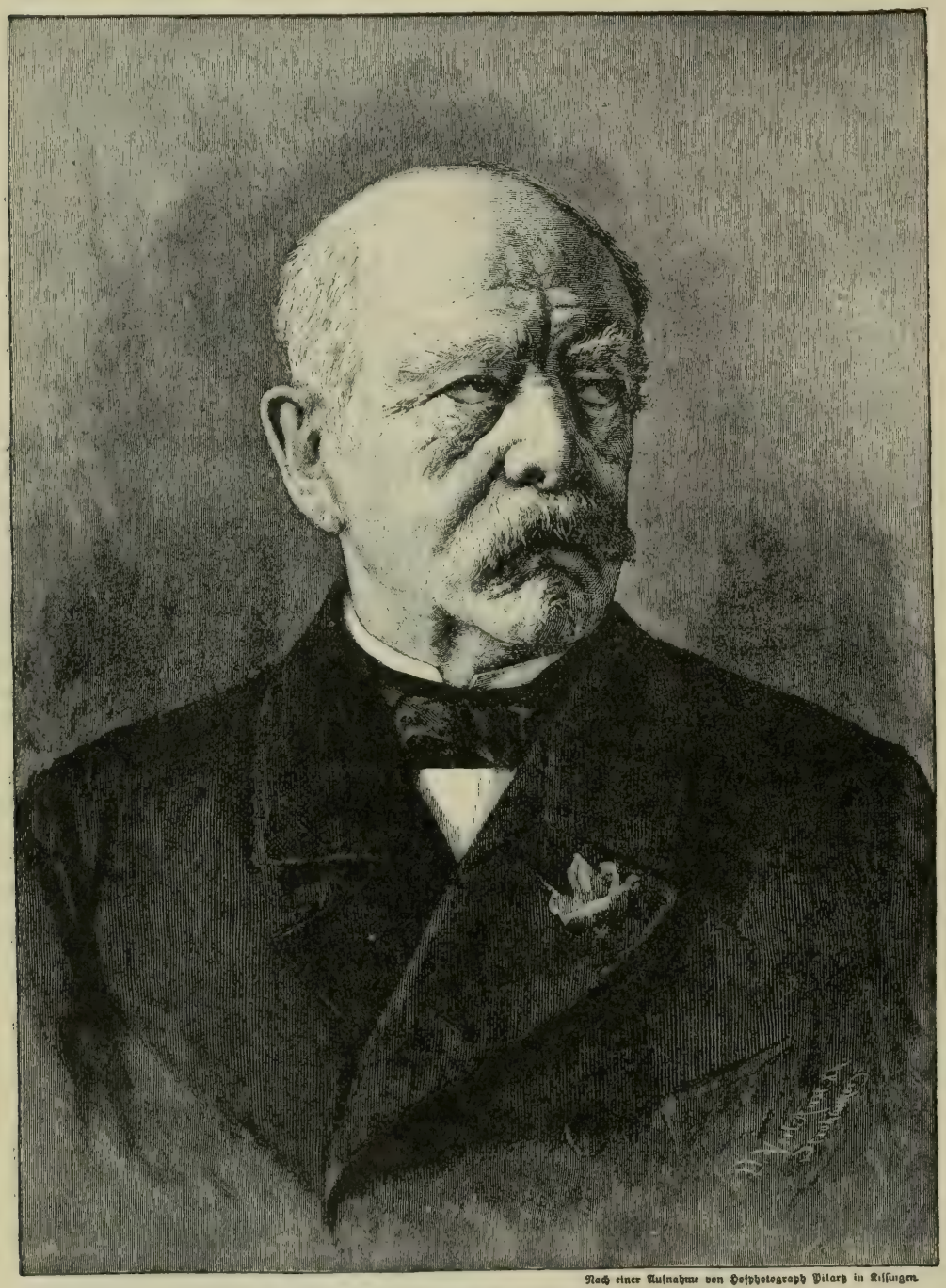
The Manipur Disaster.

Mr. Quinton took his own way. He resisted the expostulations of the Resident, and set about carrying out his plans for the seizure of the Senaputty. He was invited to a conference and troops were told off to arrest him as he left the reception. Unfortunately for the success of a plan which savoured somewhat disagreeably of treachery against a *de facto* ruler whose hospitality was being enjoyed, the Senaputty suspected the trap, and pleaded sickness. Then it was resolved to seize him in his palace. He had 8,000 men, with four pieces of artillery. The English had 450 Ghoorkas without artillery. Anglo-Indians, however, never count their enemies, and the attack was delivered with some blundering, but with much gallantry, and for a time was successful. The palace was seized, but the Senaputty, who had escaped, directed a vigorous counter attack upon the Residency. All day fighting went on. Ammunition running short, it became necessary to evacuate the palace and hold on to the Residency, into which shell, fired at short range, began to crash. After four hours of heavy fire, Mr. Quinton decided to try and make terms, as resistance was evidently hopeless. Only fifteen rounds of ammunition were left; and although he might have fought his way out, as the remnant subsequently did, Mr. Quinton decided to treat. The Chief, the Colonel, the Resident, the Secretary, and the Assistant-Com-



LIEUTENANT JAMES W. GRANT, 2ND BURMAH REGIMENT,
Who, with 80 Goorkhas, defeated 4,000 Manipuris at Thobal.

missioner, and one officer all went out at half-past eight. What passed is not exactly known, beyond the fact that they were asked to surrender and give up their arms. They refused and were cut down. The attack was resumed on the Residency, where the Resident's wife was in charge of the wounded. For two hours the merciless pounding with shot and shell went on, and then the order was given to retreat. The small column, almost without officers, carrying sixteen wounded and protecting Mrs. Grimwood—who was barefoot, with a sprained ankle and a wounded arm—fought its way down for eight days to British territory, bringing with it the sad tale of terrible retribution for an act of high-handed folly. There were only two cartridges left when they reached the British outposts, one being reserved to save Mrs. Grimwood from falling alive into the hands of the enemy. For a moment there was something like a panic; but when Lieut. Grant, with a handful of men, stemmed the Manipuri army at Thobal, people even in London newspaper offices found time to reflect that all the Manipuris in the world would not fill a town as large as Birmingham, and that the incident was only serious as illustrating the perils of a frontier policy where high-handed intervention is inadequately supported by material force. The Indian Government, to avenge Mr. Quinton's death, occupied Manipur. Three columns, entering from different points, converged on the capital. There was a small fight on the Thobal road, then resistance ceased, and the deserted capital was occupied on April 26th, without opposition. It is a bad business from first to last, and bears a curious resemblance in many points to the Egyptian campaign of 1883.

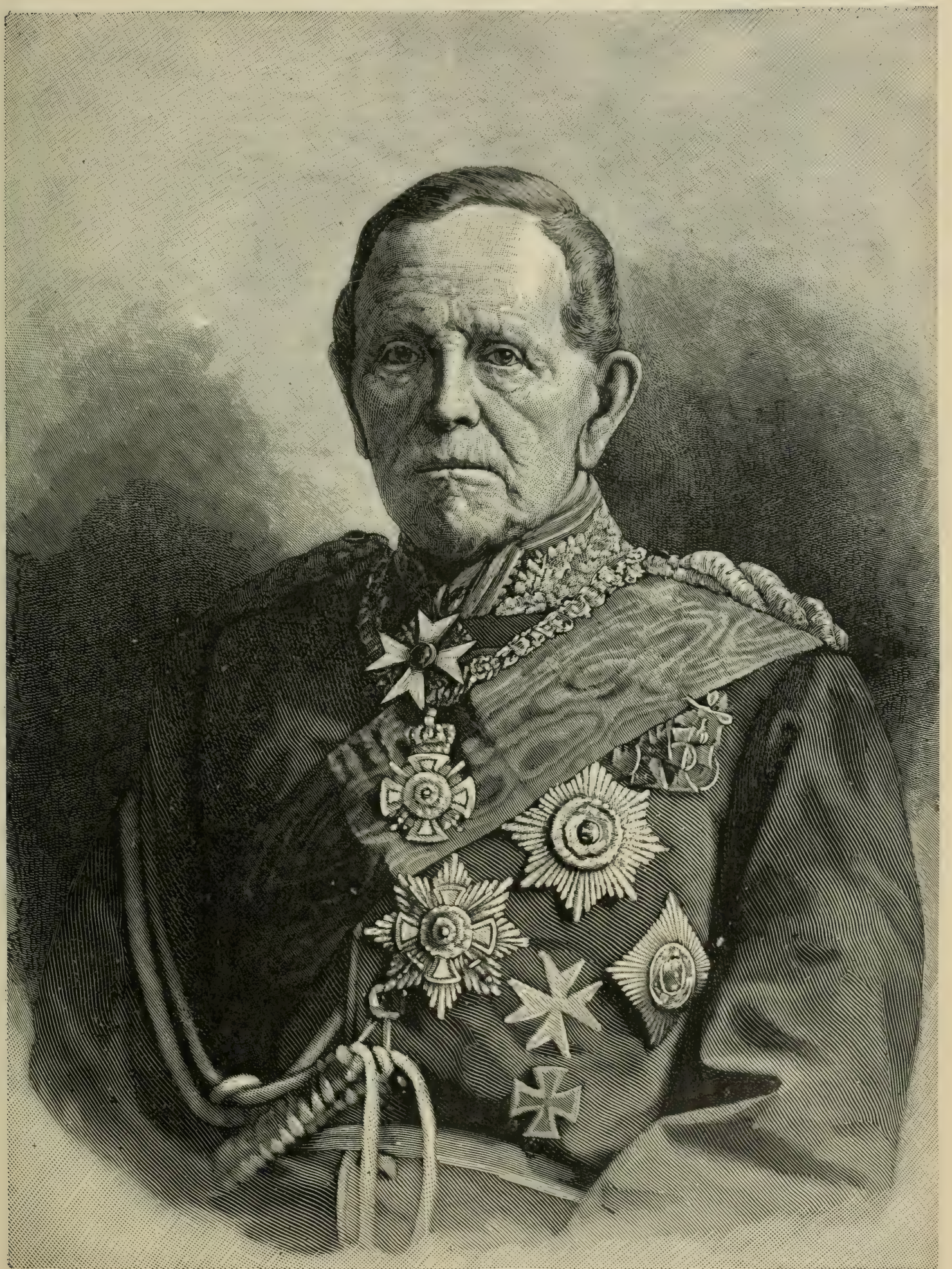


Nach einer Aufnahme von Hofphotograph Pilarz in Kiffingen.

PRINCE BISMARCK. FROM A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH.

General Von Moltke Dead.

The noblest German of them all has passed peacefully away. Moltke, the supreme embodiment of the military science of our time, died almost painlessly on the night of the 24th April, in the ninety-first year of his age. "When I die," he had remarked a few days before, "I should be desired to be called away suddenly," and he had his wish. He played his last game of whist, winning the thirteen tricks of the rubber each and all himself, the same evening. In the afternoon he had attended the sitting of the Upper Chamber of the Prussian Diet, and had walked home alone. His natural force was not abated, nor had his ninety years in the least impaired the clearness of his intellect or the vigor of his health. Active, alert, diligent to the last, he dropped dead in the traces "from sudden stoppage of the heart's action." Thus passed to his rest the greatest scientific soldier of our age. "I have lost an army," was the cry of the Kaiser when he received the telegram, and there were few Germans who did not feel that the shield and the buckler of the Fatherland had momentarily slipped from their grasp. But it was only for a moment. Perhaps the supreme merit of Von Moltke lies in the fact that he had so elaborated the war machine that its efficiency



COUNT VON MOLTKE.



PRIME MINISTER STAMBOULOFF.

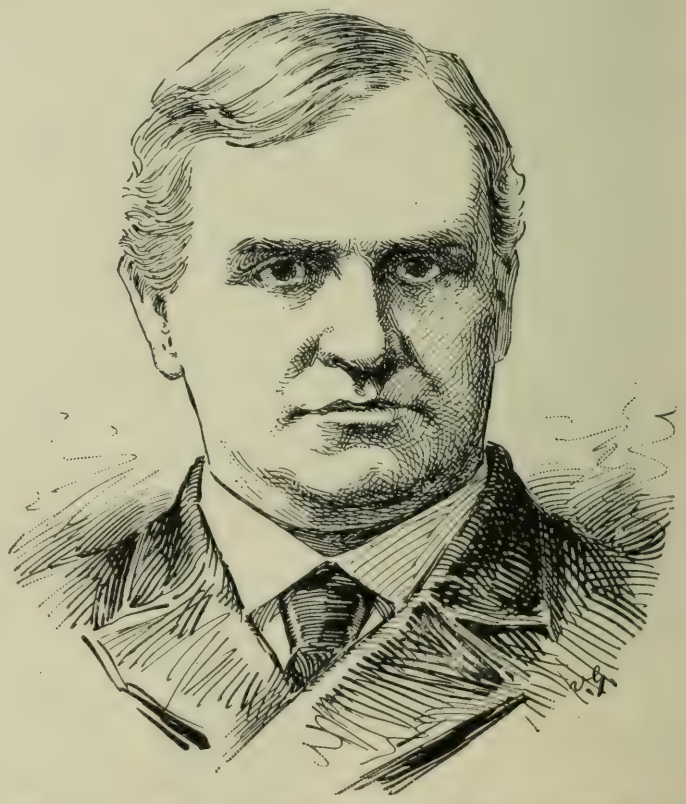
will not even be momentarily impaired by his death. What a contrast between the blustering Mars who was the war god of our ancestors, and this calm, reserved, and studious Alchemist of Victory! Fighting is but sorry business; but since Cain killed Abel there has probably never been such a perfect embodiment of all that men have learnt to regard as the highest in patriotic duty, in military genius, and in statesmanlike foresight. There is no second Moltke, nor is there likely to be. Not even the lusty vigor of the German race is capable of producing so perfect a flower of ideal soldierhood twice in a century.

Bismarck in the Reichstag.

The present conditions of German social and political life are so anomalous and peculiar that the world can but watch and wait with bated breath. The young Emperor's spirit and tone of absolutism grow constantly more mediæval. He holds himself bound to rule for the welfare of his people; but he misses no opportunity to assert himself as personal master and as the source of all power and authority in the state. The greatness of the Emperor and the littleness of the Reichstag, in the German system, are of Bismarck's own constitutional handiwork; and William III. was but Bismarck's too apt pupil. When Bismarck was at once the Emperor's brain and the Emperor's right arm, the system suited his masterly temper; for he could brook no Parliamentary restraint. But he now returns to public life in the capacity of an ordinary member of the Reichstag and in the mood of determined opposition to the Imperial policy. His influence in affairs must of necessity be curbed at every point by limitations, which he himself as Chancellor had devised, upon the sphere of the Parliament. Will he now emerge as a champion of Parliamentary government and fight for more substantial powers to be conferred upon the Reichstag? It seems wellnigh inevitable that Bismarck and the Emperor must in some fashion measure against each other the strength of their wills and the extent of their respective influence. Nothing but perils from without can long prevent a strong uprising in Germany in favor of more modern and democratic constitutional forms. But at present those outward perils are of engrossing character. The French army was never so strong; nor have French hopefulness and unity been so great at any moment since Sedan. The Russians are crowding steadily southward, and the situation that their intrigues have created in Bulgaria is so desperate that their invasion, under pretext of keeping order, may be expected at almost any time. Prime Minister Stambouloff can scarcely be expected to hold his ground much longer. He may well fear that the assassin's bullet, meant for his heart, will not always hit a Balcheff by mistake. For years past it has been Bismarck who has held all the complicated strings of the European situation in his hands. He was never more necessary to Germany than he is to-day, with the new war-clouds rising so black on the horizon.

Bishop Phillips Brooks.

The election of Dr. Phillips Brooks to the (American Protestant Episcopal) House of Bishops is universally held to be a step of marked theological significance. Dr. Brooks represents the broad and modern spirit, at a time when



PHILLIPS BROOKS, BISHOP-ELECT OF THE DIOCESE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

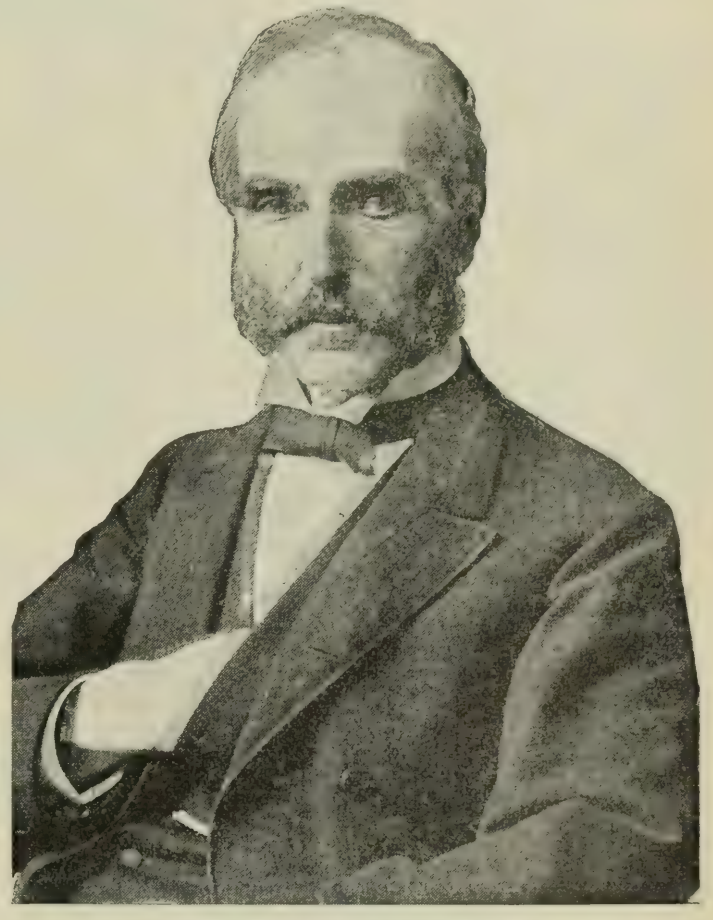
the ferment in American theological circles is interdenominational and general. The pulpit is a more powerful influence in American life to-day than it has been at any time since the Revolutionary war; and Dr. Brooks has done more than any other man, except Henry Ward Beecher, to show the public wherein lay its strength. The reconstruction of theologies is but a proof that there is abundant honesty and vitality in the ranks of the Christian clergy; and the churches have never, at least in modern times, been so aroused to the real meaning of Christianity as to-day.

Mr. Bryce and the Pirates.

The international piracy of books will, a month hence, have reached its limit, since the new American copyright law will take effect in July. It is worth recording, as one of the last incidents of the old order of things, that a pirated edition of Professor James Bryce's "The American Commonwealth" has fallen flat, while the American public is buying with remarkable avidity the authorized edition issued by Messrs. Macmillan. The theft in America of Mr. Bryce's great work was one of the most peculiarly disreputable acts that the book pirates in either country have ever perpetrated. The author had given long and laborious years to the preparation of a work which, while it enhances the respect of the whole world for our people and their institutions, also contains many invaluable lessons for us all. Mr. Bryce has earned the perpetual gratitude of Americans; and no citizen of this country who respects himself could well permit the pirated reprint to stand upon his book shelves. Surely Mr. Bryce is entitled to some benefit from the sale in America of his noble treatise on America. And let it be said to the credit of our people that they have taken exactly this view of the case, and have to a great degree avoided being *participes criminis* with the piratical publishers. Mr. Bryce is one of those men whose personality and work reveal to us the real bonds that bind together the English-speaking peoples. Who can suppose for a moment that if the Behring Sea question were left to a committee of such acceptable members of the race as, for instance, Professor Bryce in England, and Mr. George W. Childs in America, it would not be settled justly and amicably?

The Canadian Question.

Another brilliant political writer and keen observer, who is also an Oxford man, and a typical member of the whole Anglo-Saxon race, is Professor Goldwin Smith, whose new book upon "Canada and the Canadian Question" describes and discusses the Dominion by some such methods as Mr. Bryce used in his much larger work upon the United States. Professor Smith left Oxford many years ago for a chair at Cornell University; and now for several years he has been resident at Toronto, where in literature, journalism, and politics his influence has been strongly felt. Few men there are, perhaps none, who know England, the United States, and Canada at once so thoroughly. It is his unequaled qualifications for writing the book, no less than his fascinating style, that make it noteworthy; and it can but create a deep impression in each of the three countries. Professor Smith holds that Canada's condition of dependence can henceforth benefit neither England nor herself, and that an amicable separation would be advantageous to both. He argues with great ingenuity that political union between Canada and the United States would not only benefit both to a great degree, but would also strengthen Great Britain and cement all friendly ties between the mother country and her North American progeny. The new Parliament is in session at Ottawa, and negotiations will soon be resumed for some form of reciprocity with the United States. Canada henceforth has one surpassing problem on her hands, and that is the question of her relations with her greater neighbor.



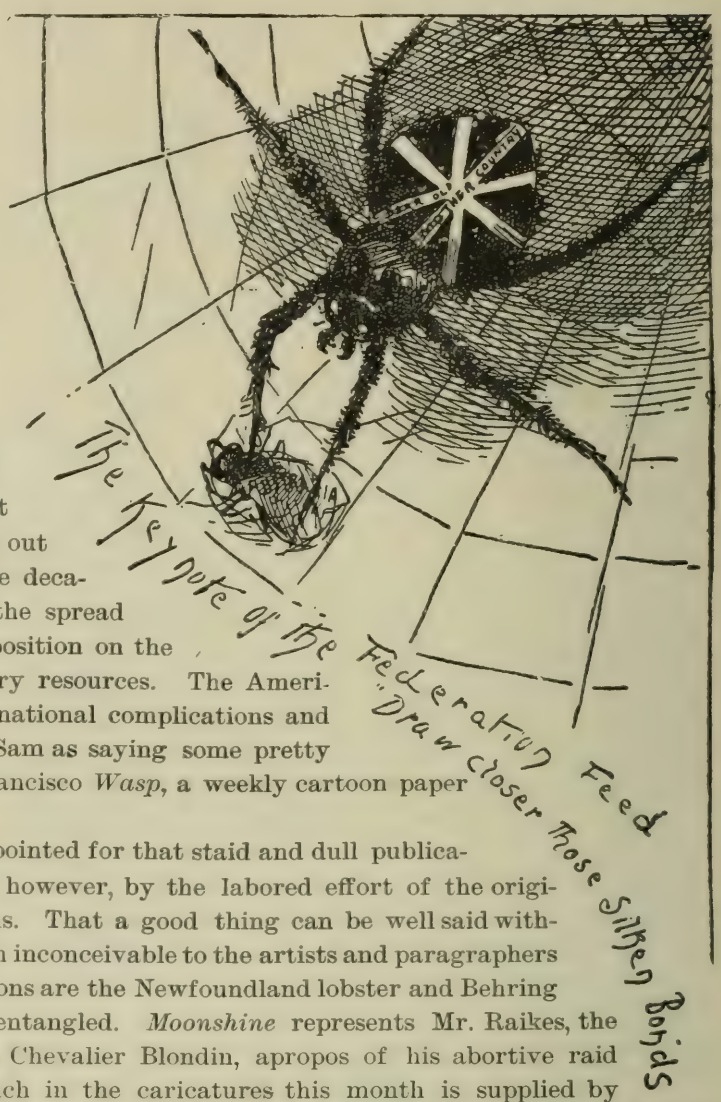
PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH.

Labor's May Day.

The labor demonstrations that marked the incoming of May were less remarkable for what they accomplished immediately than for the significant light they seemed to shed upon the world's social progress in the preceding year. There was but slight manifestation of uneasiness in Germany, obviously because the Emperor's unprecedented policy as champion of labor reforms has for the time taken the wind out of socialistic agitation. In France there were some harsh conflicts between the local and military authorities and the workingmen's assemblages.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

To elucidate a caricature by comments is much like explaining a joke. A caricature that is a caricature, "goes without the saying;" it speaks for itself. It is not, necessarily, the fault of a caricature, however, that it is not intelligible alike to English, French, and Germans. That Americans are unfamiliar with the subject-matter treated of in a foreign caricature is no reason why it should be condemned. Considering the range of territory covered and the variety of the world's events treated in this department, a word by way of comment or interpretation is, indeed, rendered almost necessary to the intelligibility of some of the caricatures herein presented.



The idea that the recent Australian federation was designed to form a closer bond of union between Great Britain and her colonies in Australia is cleverly brought out in the cartoons on this page. The next page treats of the decadence of the old theory of the divine right of kings, with the spread of enlightenment, and illustrates the present general disposition on the part of the powers of Europe to strengthen their military resources. The American cartoons on the following pages deal with our international complications and are self-explanatory. The one which represents Uncle Sam as saying some pretty plain words to King Humbert of Italy is from the San Francisco *Wasp*, a weekly cartoon paper too seldom seen on the Eastern coast.

The selections from *Punch* are unusually bright and pointed for that staid and dull publication. The points of both cartoons are somewhat blunted, however, by the labored effort of the originator of the ideas to show his capacity for making puns. That a good thing can be well said without recourse to a play upon words is, seemingly, well-nigh inconceivable to the artists and paragraphers on *Punch*. The subject-matters dealt with in these cartoons are the Newfoundland lobster and Behring seal fisheries difficulties in which England has become entangled. *Moonshine* represents Mr. Raikes, the English Postmaster General, walking the tight-rope, *a la* Chevalier Blondin, apropos of his abortive raid upon the boy messengers. Perhaps the only pathetic touch in the caricatures this month is supplied by the artist of *United Ireland*, who hits off with effective simplicity the central fact of the Irish situation as revealed by the census returns. Every other nation increases in population, but it is expected that the official enumerator will report that the population of Ireland has diminished by half-a-million in the last ten years. The reproduction from *Judy* is in illustration of the factional brawls and fights which have been lately aroused, to the neglect of the real questions of Home Rule and Irish Nationality in the political campaigns of Ireland. The caricaturist in *Funny Folks* faithfully portrays the general impression of the result of the Sligo election upon Mr. Parnell's prospects.



From *Sydney Bulletin*.

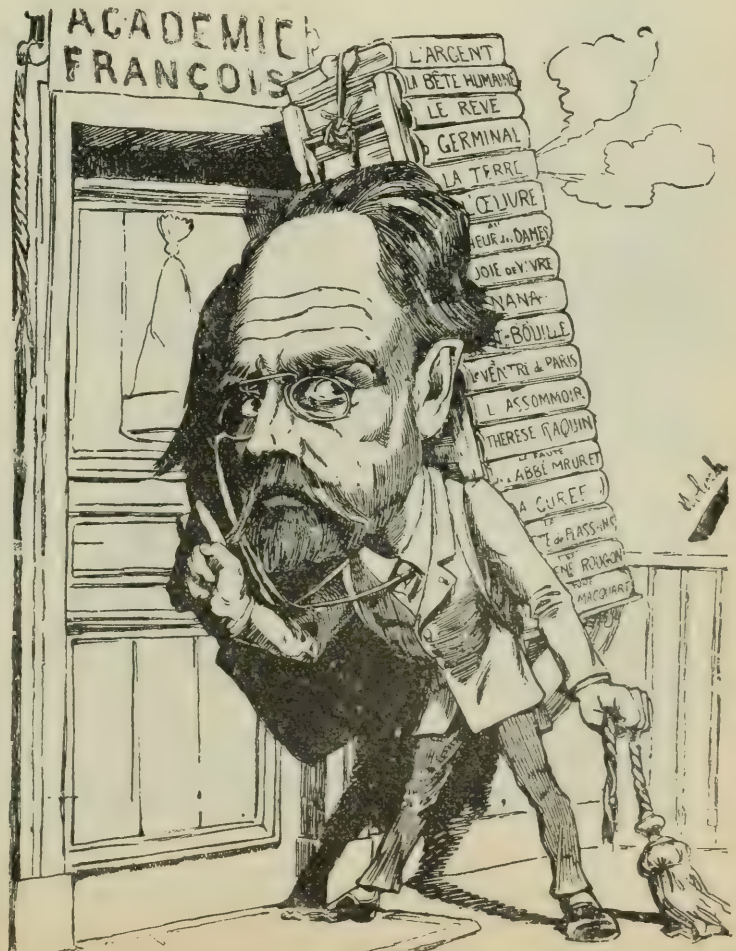
The only French cartoon included in this month's list is a small one representing Zola's candidacy for the French Academy, basing his claim upon a great heap of novels which might better never have been written. The comic papers of Paris are numerous enough, and there is talent enough employed in their illustration; but unfortunately these sheets are almost wholly prostituted to vulgar themes and matters of local interest. The caricature illustrations of American papers are, upon the average, incomparably superior to those of all other countries, the English comic papers coming next, but lacking the mechanical perfection in color-printing that has been attained in this country.



MILITARISM.
From *Il Papagallo*, March 29, 1891.



UNCONSCIOUS OF THEIR DOOM.



ZOLA SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE FRENCH



THE UNITED AMERICAN NATION.
From *St. Stephen's Review.*



UNCLE SAM.—Your boys are at perfect liberty to come over here and catch fish, grind organs, and enjoy themselves generally, but there is no room on my ranch for Mafia organizations, and they should be entirely beyond your solicitude.—From *San Francisco Wasp*, April 25, 1891.



THE TRIUMPH OF RICHELIEU BLAINE.

CARDINAL RICHELIEU.—Beneath the rule of men entirely great the pen is mightier than the sword.—From *Judge*, April 25, 1891



ARBITRATION.

THE SEAL.—Belay you two Johnnies! avast quarreling! Give me a "close-time," and leave the "sea" an open question.

From *Punch*.

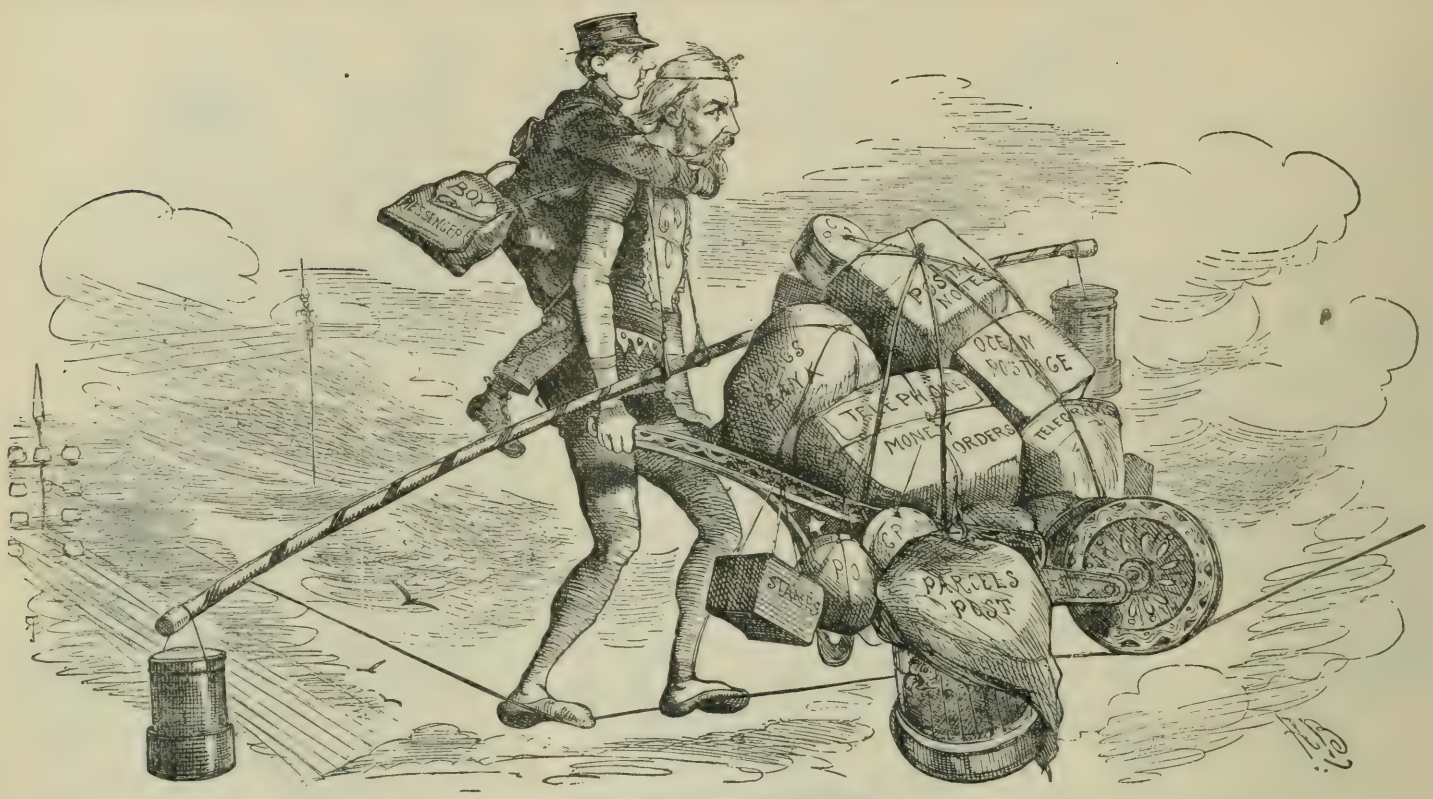


"THAT CON-FOUNDLAND DOG!"

JOHN BULL.—If I could only get him to stand still, I could soon settle the lobster!

From *Punch*.

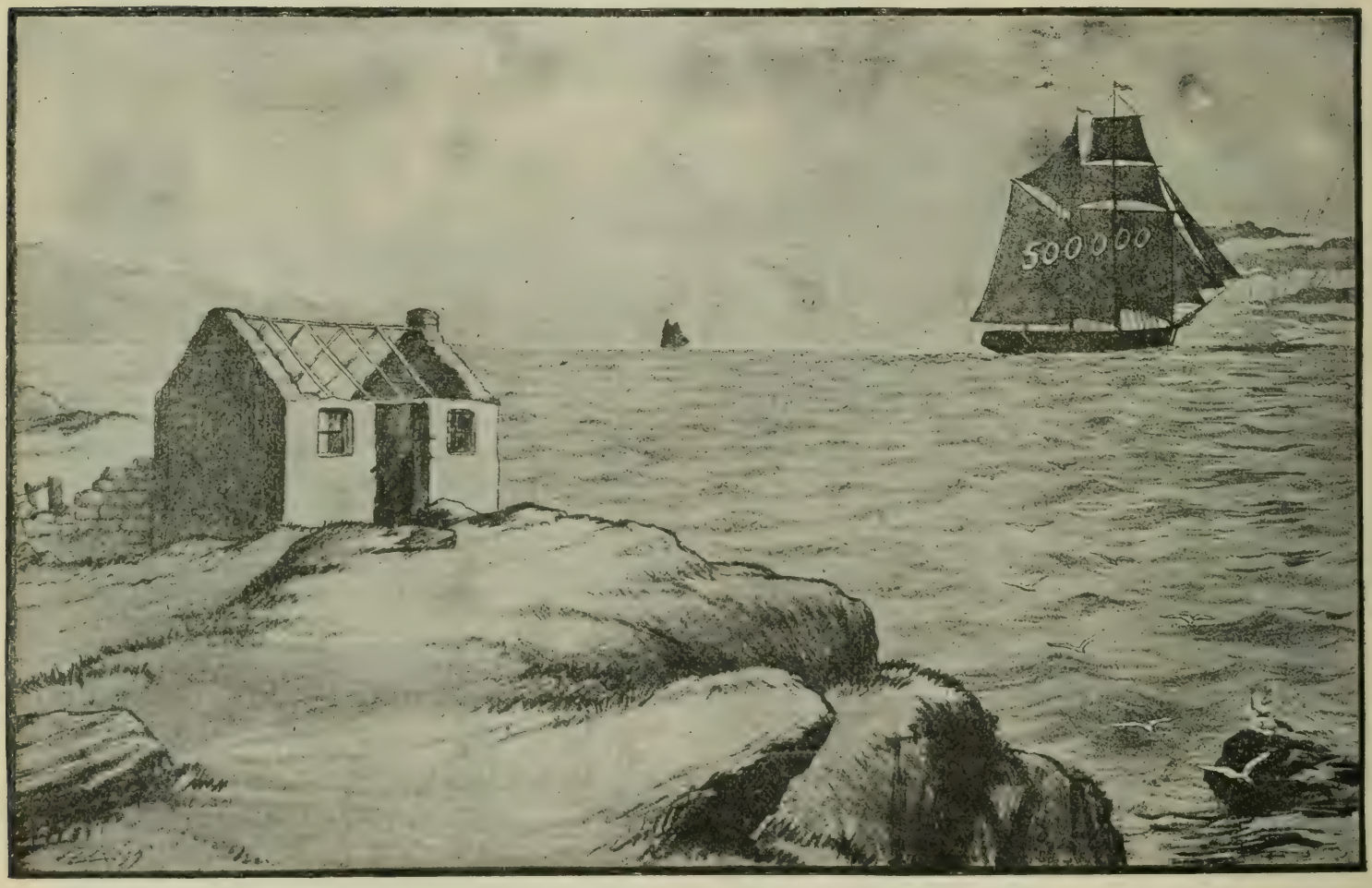
MOONSHINE.—April 11, 1891.



THE POST OFFICE BLONDIN.

THE DEPARTMENT IS READY TO UNDERTAKE EVERYTHING, YOUR WASHING INCLUDED.

From *Moonshine*.



THE NEW IRISH CENSUS. Population in '81—5,174,836. Estimated Population in '91—4,600,000.

"The remnant of our people
Sweeping westward, wild and woful."

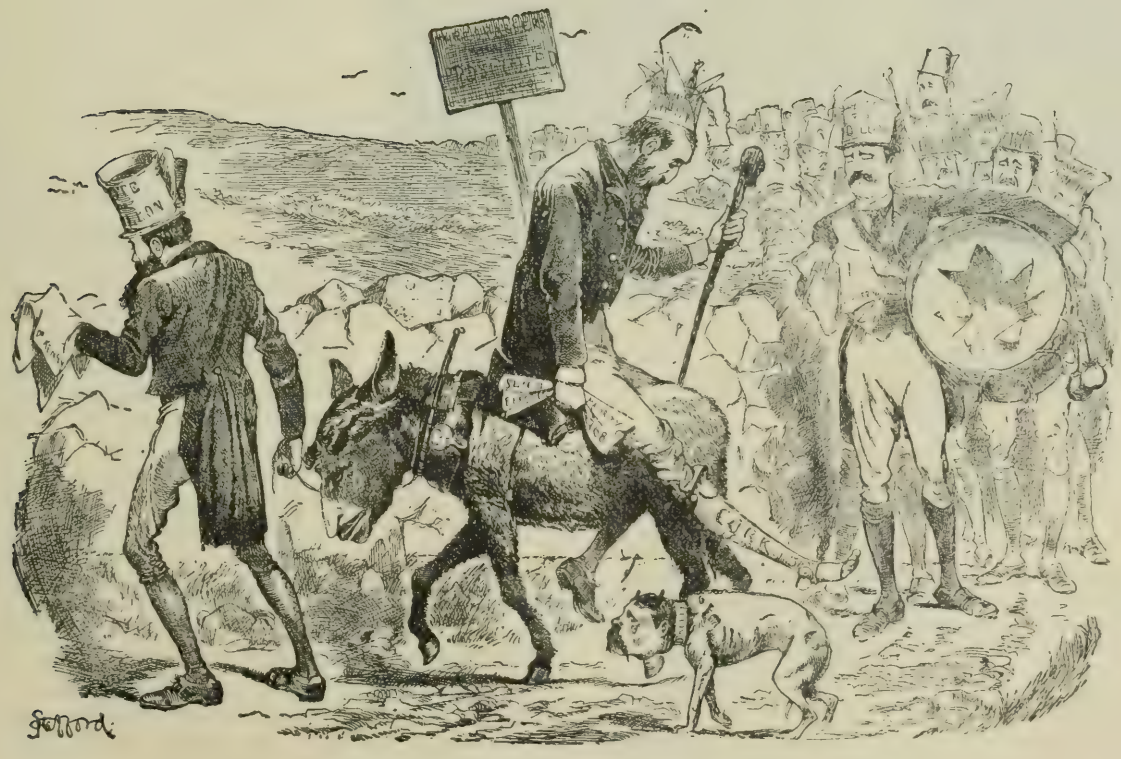
From *United Ireland*.



BAD BUSINESS!

Old Lady.—'COURSE, THEY WON'T LOOK AT OUR THINGS NOW. I KNEW 'OW IT'D BE IF *YOU* COME!

From *Judy*, April 15, 1891.



THE RETURN OF THE VANQUISHED.

After the Sligo Election, when the Parnellite Candidate was defeated.

From *Funny Folks*, April 11, 1891.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.



H. P. Blavatsky, in all the majesty of her wrinkles

April 16.—Funeral services of General Francis B. Spinola, Congressman from New York....Judge George L. Ingraham, of the New York Superior Court, nominated by Governor Hill to fill the place on the New York Supreme Court bench made vacant by the death of Judge Brady....Western Commercial Congress in session at Kansas City, Mo.

April 17.—Official returns show Mr. Hempstead Washburne, Republican, to have been elected Mayor of Chicago, by a plurality of 369 votes....A riot, due to excitement caused by the tearing down of a sacred temple, broke out in Benares, India ....Ninety persons were drowned in the wreck of a British ship off the Caroline Islands.

April 18.—Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, called upon for troops to suppress riots among the miners in Fayette County of that State....Floods in the Province of Quebec, Canada, created great damage to the farms in the Chandiere Valley.

April 19.—Lieutenant Wyse, of the Panama Canal Company, reported that it will take five years and a hundred and twenty million dollars to complete the work of the Panama Canal....An agreement was entered into by Secretary Blaine and the Belgian Minister whereby the United States is given more time in which to consider the ratification of the Congo Treaty for the repression of the African slave trade, and the restriction of the importation of liquors into certain parts of Africa.

April 20.—An outline of the Reciprocity Treaty, arranged by General J. W. Foster and the Spanish Premier, Canovas del Castillo, made public. Under the arrangement, American wheat, flour, petroleum, and manufactured products enter the Spanish Antilles practically free of duty....Riots broke out in the coal-fields of Pennsylvania.

April 21.—One hundred and fifty conductors and drivers of the Detroit Street Railway went on strike because of the discharge of employees by the company for organizing in favor of the ten-hour day....The natives of Portuguese Guinea, having defeated the Portuguese in two battles, revolted and raised the French flag....Baron Hirsch, the Hebrew philanthropist, purchased a track of land near Ridgeway, Pa., for the purpose, it is said, of establishing there a colony for Russian Hebrews.

April 22.—James S. Clarkson, ex-Assistant Postmaster-General, was chosen President of the Republican National League for the coming year....The National Academy of Sciences, at its meeting in Washington, D. C., awarded the Watson Gold Medal to Dr. Arthur Auwers, of Berlin, in recognition of his work in determining the position of the fixed stars.... The Liberal-Unionist candidate defeated the Gladstonian at the bye-election held in Oxfordshire....A decree was issued by the Czar of Russia ordering the expulsion of the Jews from the limits of the Government of Moscow....Baron Fava, Italian Minister to the United States, arrived in Italy ....The ministry of Prince Edward Island resigned.

April 23.—Hon. Geo. J. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted to the House of Commons the British budget for 1891, which proved to be £1,750,000 over the estimated surplus. He announces his intention to apply the most of this surplus to free education.... Chilian insurgents defeat the Government troops at the battle of Iquique....Seven lives were lost by the explosion of a powder magazine near Rome, Italy.

April 24.—The Gladstonian candidate, H. G. Shee, was defeated by Sir James Bain, Liberal Unionist, at an election held in Whitehaven, for a Member of Parliament to succeed the late Rt. Hon. George A. F. Cavendish-Bentinck, Conservative.... Ten thousand miners went on strike at Dortmund, Germany.... Portugal yielded to Great Britain the free passage of the Pungwe River....The insurgent Manipuris were subdued by the British.

April 25.—The Behring Sea case postponed in the Supreme Court until October, 1891.....The redemption of 4½ per cent. bonds suspended by Secretary Foster....Enos H. Nebeker, the new United States Treasurer, took the oath of office....A Chilian war-ship, the Blanco Enclado, in the possession of the insurgents, blown up by a torpedo boat, with a loss of two hundred lives....Rev. Dr. Talmage's new Tabernacle in Brooklyn was formally opened.

April 26.—Announcement of the resignation of Senator John H. Reagan, of Texas....Convention of Theosophists opened in Boston with an address by Mrs. Annie Besant....The International Young Women's Christian Association ended its session in Scranton, Pa.

April 27.—Ground was broken in Riverside Park, New York, for the Grant Monument....Mr. Edward O. Leech, Director of the United States Mint, announced that there was a balance of $258,000,000 in the Treasury....Lorenzo Crounse, of Nebraska, the new Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, took the oath of office....General Grant's birthday celebrated in many cities throughout the country....The French Ambassador at St. Petersburg resigned.

April 28.—The Chinese Minister at Washington informs the Secretary of State that the Emperor of China declines to receive ex-Senator Henry W. Blair as United States representative....The report of Federal officials on the New Orleans lynching received by the Department of Justice at Washington ....The forty-fifth annual meeting of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane held in Washington, D. C....Mayor Washburne, of Chicago, ordered the closing of all the gambling-houses in that city.

April 29.—The Canadian Parliament was opened....The tin plate manufacturers of the United States organized....Rev. C. DeWitt Bridgman, D.D., resigned the pastorate of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York, on account of a difference from some members of his congregation on a point of doctrine ....Annual dinner of the American Protective Tariff League held in New York city, with speeches by McKinley and others ....President Carnot, of France, opened the Salon in the Champs Elysees....Peter White, Member of the Canadian Parliament for North Renfrew, was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons.

April 30.—Congress of American Sons of the Revolution held at Hartford, Conn....Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks was chosen Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts.

May 1.—Official returns of the bye-elections at Geestmunde, show that Prince Bismarck was elected to the Reichstag by a majority of nearly 5,000 votes....Newfoundland Bait Act officially announced, which provides that no exportation, sale, or purchase of bait fishes is to be permitted without a license, and no license shall be granted except to Newfoundland and United States fishing vessels....Local strikes for the eight-hour day were very numerous throughout the northern and eastern parts of the United States....Religious riot at Zante, Greece, between Christians and Jews....The Berlin Art Exhibition opened.....Meeting held in New York city under the auspices of the State Charities Aid Association in celebration of the abolition of the poor-house system of care for the insane....Socialists held a celebration in New York in the interest of the eight-hour day movement, about 15,000 persons participating.... Three persons were killed in an encounter between working men and soldiers in Fourmies, France ; riots were general throughout Southern France, Italy, and other parts of the Continent, in connection with the labor demonstrations and Socialistic outbreaks of May-day.

May 2.—The seventh annual meeting of the American National Conference of State Boards of Health began in Washington, D. C....The annual meeting of the American Academy of Medicine opened in Washington, D. C....Thirty thousand miners in the Charleroi district, in Belgium, went on strike....The Chilian insurgents formed a provisional government....The Naval Exhibition in London opened.

May 3.—Resolutions for an eight-hour day of work were passed at a labor meeting held at Hyde Park, London; 250,000 persons, it is estimated, were present....The election of M. Goblet as Senator for the Department of the Seine announced....A committee formed in Hamburg to organize a festival in celebration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America.

May 4.—American Minister Porter at Rome received proof from Secretary Blaine that the Marquis Rudini's original dispatch demanding indemnity for the alleged Italian subjects killed at New Orleans was not marked confidential, as the Italian Premier had intimated....Austria and Germany entered into a commercial treaty against protectionist countries, and negotiations were begun for a similar treaty between Russia and Germany....The American Medical College Association met in Washington, D. C.

May 5.—The Nebraska Supreme Court decided that Boyd, the acting Democratic governor, was not a naturalized citizen, and was therefore not eligible to the governorship....Rev. Dr. Van Dyke elected to the chair of Systematic Theology in the Union Theological Seminary, New York city....The Carnegie Music Hall, New York, opened, with an address by Bishop Potter and a series of concerts under conductorship of Walter Damrosch.

May 6.—On complaint of the Chilian minister, orders were issued from Washington to the United States marshal at San Diego, Cal., to seize the Chilian insurgents' steamer Itata, which had entered its harbor....The twenty-ninth International Young Men's Christian Association Convention opened in Kansas City.

May 7.—The Chilian steamer Itata escaped from the harbor of San Diego, carrying off an United States deputy marshal.... Secretary Blaine's note to Sir Julian Pauncefote, bearing date April 14, 1891, which states the conditions under which the United States is willing to submit to arbitration the dispute over the Behring Sea seal fisheries, made public.

May 8.—A panic on the Paris Bourse was caused by rumors of expected failures.

May 9.—The United States Government issued orders for the vessels Charleston, San Francisco, and Baltimore to start in pursuit of the Chilian insurgents' vessel Itata, which escaped from the harbor at San Diego....The German Reichstag adjourned, after passing a sugar bill which provided for levying a consumption tax and for the gradual abolition of bounties, and after voting appropriations for the Koch Institute.

May 10.—Pilot Dill, who took the Itata out of San Diego harbor, arrested....The Argentine Congress opened.

May 11.—The Newfoundland Coercion Bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords....Extensive forest fires in Wisconsin....A financial crisis in Portugal was caused by the uncertainty of securities in South America and the fear of a revolution at home.

May 12.—The fluctuations in foreign securities in Paris and in many other cities throughout Europe caused great excitement....The Czarewitch of Russia, while passing through Otsu, near Koto, Japan, was struck on the head by a Japanese and seriously wounded....Secretary Tracy announced that orders had been given the war-ship Charleston to capture the Itata.... Captain Edmund H. Verney was expelled from the House of Commons for conspiracy to procure a governess for immoral purposes....The Presbytery of New York voted that Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, of the Union Theological Seminary, should be tried for heresy—the charges resting upon certain views advanced in his inaugural address before the Seminary.

May 13.—The natives of Woo Hoo, on the Yang-tse-Kiang River, burned the Catholic mission in that place and a number of dwelling-houses belonging to the English....The people of the lower classes in Dutch Guiana revolted against the Government.

May 14.—The committee of citizens appointed by the Mayor of New Orleans last October to investigate the subject of Mafia organizations in that city, reported ninety-four assassinations by Italians and Sicilians, in many of which cases the accused persons escaped punishment for lack of evidence....The Bank of England advanced rate of discount from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent.

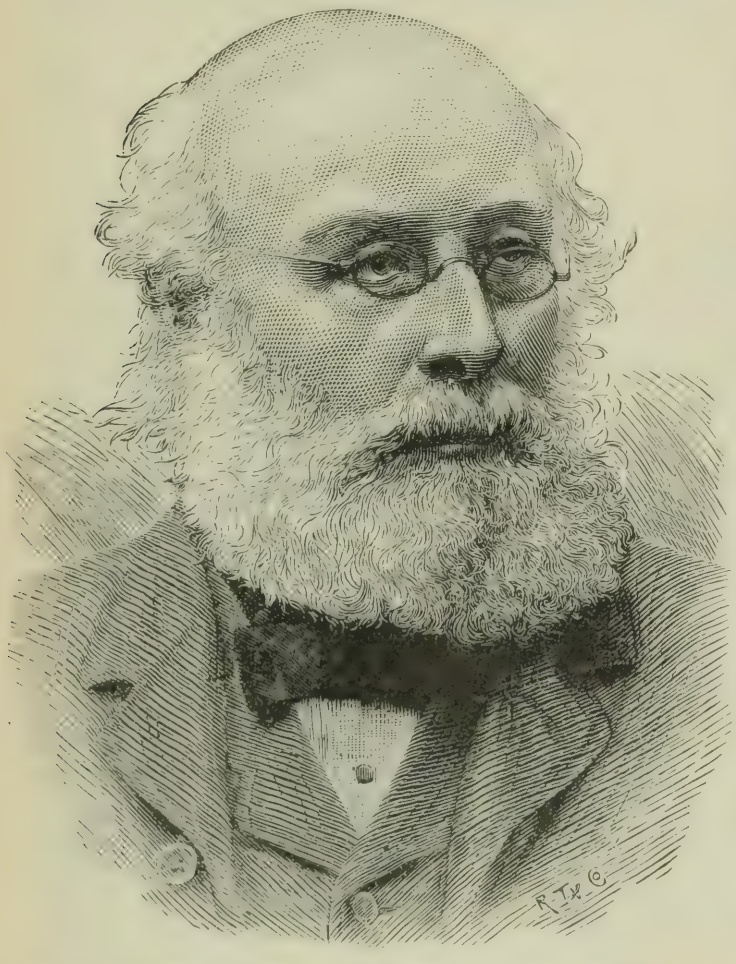
May 15.—President Harrison returned to Washington from his trip to the Pacific coast....The Portuguese Cabinet resigned, financial troubles rendering the formation of a new ministry desirable....The State Legislature of Delaware passed a modified Australian ballot law.

OBITUARY.

April 17.—Kate O'Connell, daughter of Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish statesman.

April 18.—Rev. Dr. Charles Wesley Bennett, Professor of Historical Theology in the Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Ill. He was the author of a work on "National Education in European Countries."....Major-General C. H. Hamilton, a class-mate of General Grant at West Point....General Kilbourne Knox, Governor of the Soldiers' Home, Milwaukee, and a member of General Sherman's staff during the Civil War....A. D. M. Mocatto....Sir Alfred Trevelyan.

April 19.—Rear-Admiral Alfred Taylor, U. S. N., who was on duty in the steamer Mississippi with Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan in 1855, and who served with distinction in the Mexican War....John Thompson, founder of the *Thompson Banknote Reporter*, and to whom the adoption of the present



THE LATE DR. MORELL, PROMINENT BRITISH EDUCATOR.

national banking system is said to be chiefly due....W. H. Haines, Chief Clerk in the House of Lords....Major-General T. W. W. Pierce, C. B.....Rainiharivony, son and heir of the Prime Minister of Madagascar.

April 20.—Rev. Henry Darling, D.D., LL.D., President of Hamilton College, Ohio, since 1881....Congressman W. H. Ford, of Grand Rapids, Mich.....Dr. James K. Thatcher, Professor of Physiology at Yale University....Dr. Edward Gottamner, of the Bethanien Hospital, Berlin.

April 22.—Ex-State Senator Benjamin Buckley, of Paterson, New Jersey....General D. P. Grier, a soldier of the Union during the Civil War, and a member of the Loyal Legion....Dr. Hintfeld, Swedish Minister to Spain....Elizabeth Tremloth, one of Anthony Trollope's characters.

April 23.—John Carlin, of New York city, the deaf mute poet and painter, widely known for his efforts in behalf of deaf mutes.

April 24.—Count von Moltke, the great Field Marshal of Prussia, aged 90....Archbishop Ignacio Leon Velases, of Bogota, Panama, a founder of educational institutions in Mexico and Central America....Homer E. Royce, Chief Justice of the Vermont Supreme Court and an ex-Congressman.

April 25.—Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the Czar of Russia....M. Henri Hech.

April 26.—Colonel Miguel Lopez, of Mexico, who, it is said, betrayed Maximilian to Juarez....Elias S. Terry, a prominent lawyer of Illinois and an associate, in his earlier days, of Abraham Lincoln and Judge David Davis.

April 28.—Ex-King Tamasese of Samoa.

April 29.—General Armistead Lindsay Long, who was General Lee's chief of staff at the time of his surrender at Appomatox. He was the author of "Memoirs of General Robert E. Lee."....Professor John Le Comte, a distinguished American scientist and for five years, 1876-1881, President of the University of California.

April 30.—Mr. Ernest Morris, a prominent scientist of Indianapolis, Ind.

May 2.—Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conant of Brooklyn, N. Y., at one time Professor of Hebrew and Biblical exegesis in the Rochester Theological Seminary. He has written largely on theological subjects and many of his writings have been published in book form....Dr. John Frederick May, the first surgeon to make a successful amputation at the hip joint. After the killing of President Lincoln, he identified the remains of J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin, by a scar left by an operation he had once performed on him....Ferdinand Gregorovius, the German poet and historian.

May 3.—General Manuel Castro, a prominent figure in the struggle between the Mexicans and the early American settlers for the control of California....Jerome C. Burnett, Chief of the National Bank Division of the Treasury Department. He was appointed in 1875....Mary Agatha Russell, the founder of the Convent of the Sisters of the Visitation in St. Paul, Minn.

May 4.—Charles Pratt, Vice-President of the Standard Oil Company and founder of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y., one of the leading art, technical, and industrial schools in the United States....Senor Mianiago, the Mexican Minister at Rome.

May 5.—The Most Rev. William Connor Magee, D.D., D.C.L., Archbishop of York and Primate of England....Rev. Dr. Abraham Coles, of South Plains, N. J., widely known as an author and linguist.

May 6.—General James Fowle Baldwin, Marshal of Weston, Mass., a "Forty-niner," and for four years member of the Hawaiian Parliament....Lawson Valentine, of New York, the well-known varnish-maker, and President of the Christian Union Publishing Company.

May 7.—Augustus C. Canfield, ex-State Senator of New Jersey....Senator Haythorne, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

May 9.—Madame Blavatsky, founder and leading spirit of the Theosophical Society, and editor of *Lucifer*....Julius Erasmus Hilgood, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, and President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science....Sir John Robertson, of Sydney, New South Wales, formerly Premier of Victoria.

May 10.—Ex-State Senator Peter Ward, of Newburg, New York.

May 12.—Dr. William W. Newell, D.D., a prominent Presbyterian pastor of New York, and a writer and author of note.

May 13.—Dr. Joseph D. Wickham, D.D., President of Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vermont....William Boyle Barbour, Liberal Member of Parliament for Paisley, Scotland.

May 14.—The Rev. Francis N. Zabriskie, D.D., of Princeton, N. J., a well-known writer, and the author of a recent biography of Horace Greeley....Professor George Gossman, United States Consul to Athens under President Lincoln's administration.

May 15.—Chevalier Gustave M. Tinotte, of Yankton, South Dakota, formerly a prominent banker of Florence, Italy, and once an Italian consul....Edwin Long, a London artist, famous as a painter of Oriental scenes.

THE POPE, LEO XIII.

TWO CHARACTER SKETCHES OF THE POPE; ONE BY A ROMAN JOURNALIST, THE OTHER BY A LONDON JOURNALIST.

The long-expected Encyclical on the Social Question, which the Pope has been preparing for at least two years, has not yet made its appearance. It cannot, however, be much longer delayed, and it is confidently asserted by some who ought to be able to know the facts that it will be given to the world before these pages are printed. The near approach of the appearance of an authoritative declaration by the head of the largest of the Christian churches upon the burning question which convulses the foremost nations of the world, affords a fitting opportunity of presenting to our readers two views of Leo XIII., which, taken together, will enable them to form a tolerably accurate conception of what manner of man this is who, seated in the chair of Gregory and Hildebrand, grapples, undismayed by advancing years or the eclipse of faith, with the practical problems of the latter-day world.

The first sketch is written for THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS by a journalist of Rome who is privileged to have constant access to the presence of the Holy Father, and his picture of the Pope at home will be read with interest throughout the world. We are glad to be assured that the Holy Father regards the publication of these details with a lively interest. The Pope inquired whether the idea of this publication had been suggested in Rome or had originated with the REVIEW; and he expressed much satisfaction when he heard that the application came from outside. His Holiness was gratified at the thought that the article would be published in America, for, said he, "I am especially interested in America." Leo XIII., whatever may be his spiritual prerogatives, is intensely human, and the most fervent Protestant may well be interested in this lively and vivid picture of the way in which the Pope lives in the Vatican.

The other sketch, by Mr. W. T. Stead, is the outcome of a visit made by him to Rome for the especial purpose of a study of the Church and the Papacy and contains much of the essence of his famous "Letters from the Vatican."

I.—THE POPE FROM AN INSIDE POINT OF VIEW.

BY AN ITALIAN JOURNALIST.

The 3d of March last Leo XIII. entered the fourteenth year of his Pontificate. The length of his reign has already greatly exceeded the average, which is about five or six years only. On looking through the list of two hundred and sixty-three popes it is remarkable to notice that only twenty-nine have lived fifteen years in office. When the Holy Father received the congratulations of the Sacred College on this occasion, he seemed to be oppressed with presentiments. "Who knows," he was heard to murmur, as those around him wished him long life, "who knows if God will spare me to see another anniversary ceremony?" *Di omen avertant.* As a matter of fact everything indicates that these sombre presages will not be realized. Leo XIII. enjoys the robust old age of a Moltke or a Gladstone; but, as his glorious reign is drawing to a close, the moment seems well chosen to try and sketch in its principal traits the physiognomy of a man who stands out in relief amongst his contemporaries, and is certainly the most attractive and sympathetic of reigning sovereigns.

THE POPE'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Leo XIII. has just entered his 81st year. His thin and angular features, his alabaster complexion, the trembling of his hands, his bowed form, the almost diaphanous aspect of his entire figure would mark him as a man on the threshold of extreme old age. But when he speaks and becomes animated this impression immediately vanishes, and one feels that there is still beneath this fragile envelope a powerful life, and that the blade is infinitely superior to the sheath that covers it. His voice, especially when he speaks in public, has retained its ring, slightly nasal, by the way, and his eyes have lost none of their fire. Oh, the eyes of Leo XIII.! When once one has seen them they can never be forgotten. One would think they were two escarbuncles or two black diamonds, so brilliant are they. They give an extraordinary vivacity to his expression, and there is something inexpressibly piercing in their regard.

One of the most striking things, when one meets the Holy Father for the first time, is the almost convulsive trembling of his hands. This is not a result of age, as is pretty generally supposed, but the consequence of typhoid fever, from which he suffered at Perugia some twenty-five years ago. So great is this trembling that Leo XIII. can no longer write. When he is obliged to sign a document he holds the wrist of his right hand with his left hand in order to be able to trace letters that would otherwise be unreadable, and even then each stroke is an infinity of tiny light zigzags.

THE LEANNESS OF LEO XIII.

The suspicious tyrant Cæsar was perhaps right in distrusting lean men, because they have often in them an intensity of life and a stamp of character that is not always to be found beneath the corpulence of a fat man. The leanness of Leo XIII. is phenomenal ; a leanness nourished by twenty years of fasting and privation, and which gives him an almost incorporeal aspect. One would say it was a shadow that passed. On the first of January, 1888, I assisted at that never-to-be-forgotten ceremony when Leo XIII. said before the *élite* of every land a mass to celebrate his sacerdotal jubilee. Almost



THE POPE—FROM HIS MOST RECENT PHOTOGRAPH.

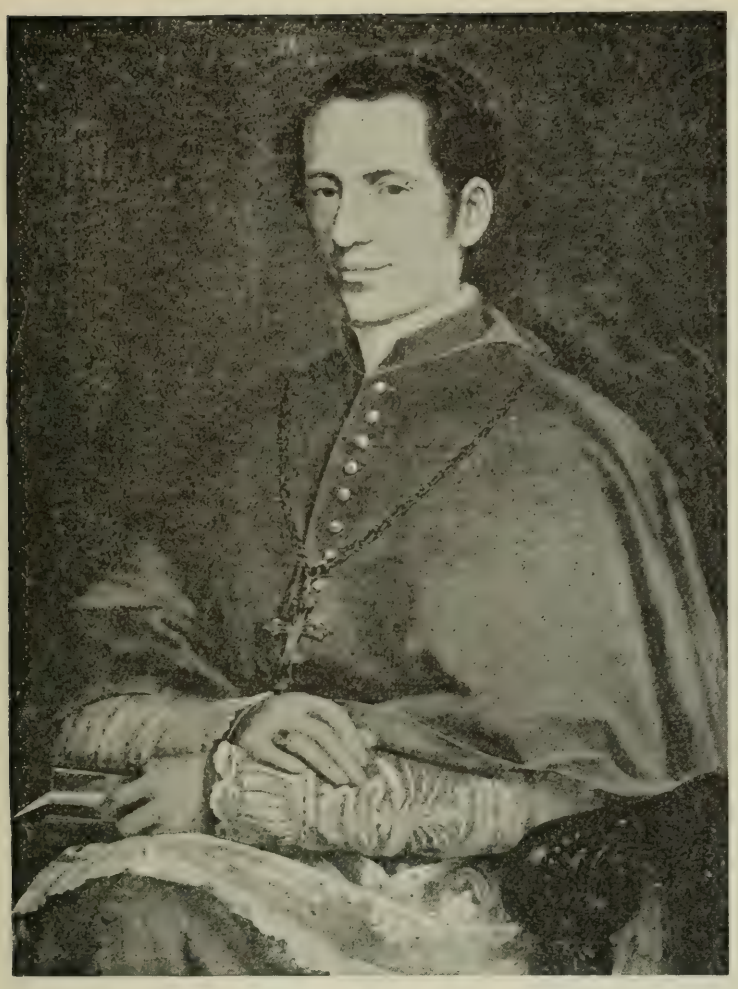
60,000 persons were crowded beneath the roof of St. Peter's. Suddenly the aged Pontiff appeared high above the heads of the crowd, like the Christ in the Transfiguration of Raphael. He looked like a white phantom gliding silently in the air, and ready to melt into nothing in the brilliant throng that surrounded him.

THE ELASTICITY OF THE POPE.

The contrary to Pius IX., who was favored with a robust and sanguine temperament—the temperament of happy men—Leo XIII. belongs to the race of nervous men. However, in spite of what people say, when the constitution is sound the nervous are the strong, because they bend and do not break. In spite of the apparent delicacy and fragility of Leo XIII., he is gifted with an extraordinary resisting force, which the most robust of men do not possess. Just think for a moment. For thirteen years now he has been imprisoned in the narrow limits of the Vatican, with no other exercise than walking in a garden and a park a few hundred yards square, and this situated in a part of Rome that has always been noted for its insalubrity. Add to that the enormous work which the government of the Church gives him daily, and of which he supports the principal weight. Is not a prodigious elasticity of temperament requisite in order to support without breaking down such a life at such an advanced age? Others have already perished under it. The Holy Father has seen four secretaries of state die at his side. One day most of the ecclesiastical dignitaries around him were ill. "It is only we *young men* who are not broken down," exclaimed the Pope gayly. The truth is that since Leo XIII. has lived in the Vatican he has never suffered from anything more serious than a passing cold. Longevity is hereditary in the Pecci family. Cardinal Pecci, his brother, died last year at eighty-four years ; another of his brothers, who remained at the village of Carpineto, reached the ripe old age of ninety-one years. M. Coccarelli, the Pope's doctor, said a short time ago : "The constitution of the Pope is so solid that he could very well live another ten years if he does not catch any malignant disease." It would seem that the Pope's lease of life will not be violently broken, but that he will die out like a lamp which runs short of oil.

HIS EARLY CAREER.

The dominating quality of Leo XIII., alike physically and morally, is a thorough soundness and equilibrium ; and there is a perfect concord in his temperament and his life. If ever the proverbial expression, "The right man in the right place," was applicable, it is to Leo XIII. He was born for the Sovereign Pontificate, and everything in his life has led up to it. His career is not like that of most men, the product of hazard and of circumstances ; it has unfolded itself with the slow gradation and the successive and harmonious developments of a work of art or of nature. In early childhood his ministerial devotion declared itself, and from that moment he has allowed that vocation to run its course. He left Carpineto for Rome, where he soon had a prelature conferred upon him, and commenced the discharge of the duties of some one or two of those offices which are like the novitiate of the Pontificate. At the age of thirty years he was sent as Papal Nuncio to Belgium, a land of liberty, where in the court of Leopold I. he breathed the life-giving air of modernism, and was initiated in all the generous aspirations of his age. When he returned to Italy it was to occupy the Archbishopric of Perugia, and there, in a laborious solitude, he nourished his thoughts by the most lofty meditations, followed as a sympathetic and attentive observer the movement of modern thought, and elaborated slowly in his brain the ideas that he has since exposed in his re-



THE POPE—FROM AN EARLY PHOTOGRAPH.

markable Encyclicals. In a word, as is said of the knights of the Middle Ages, "He made his watch in arms." Let the decisive hour come when it may it would find him ready.

Providentially, Antonelli, his personal enemy, who had kept him away from Rome all these years for motives of fear and jealousy, died in time to allow Pius IX. to recall Archbishop Pecci to Rome before death removed him from the Supreme Pontificate. No sooner had Pecci returned to Rome than his personality imposed itself on everyone; with one voice he was pointed out as the coming Pope, and in according him three-fourths of the votes, the Conclave only ratified the choice of the public and fulfilled general expectations. "He who enters the Conclave Pope leaves it Cardinal," is a well-known dictum in Roman circles. This time it was falsified in the event.

HIS AUSTERE RESERVE.

Leo XIII. in putting on the tiara, brought very different habits into the Vatican. Pius IX., with his jovial nature and perfect *bonhomie*, gave way in his language and manners to the familiarity and *sansgene* which is not unknown in the Roman character. Leo XIII. is very different. Whilst simple Archbishop of Perugia, people who for long years were brought into contact with him assure me that he was never easily approachable. He is one of those men who when you see him holds you at a distance and forbids any sort of familiarity. He has seldom been seen to laugh. This reserve, which is so natural in him, increases the dignity of the tiara. It gives him an intimidating aspect. The young German Emperor knows something about this. When he visited the Vatican in October, 1888, he was so disconcerted on entering the Pope's apartment that he first dropped the valuable *tabatière* that he proposed to present to the Pope, and then he let fall his helmet that he held in his left hand. He could scarcely stammer out several incoherent words. An eye-witness assures me that he trembled like a leaf, and I know ambassadors of long standing who cannot even now conceal their emotion when they step into the private room of the Pope, so majestically does he carry the sovereign dignity with which he is invested.

HOW HE RECEIVES VISITORS.

This is not because he does not greet his visitors with kindness and affability. Leo XIII. is Pope, and he knows that pope means father; but his goodness, which is real though little demonstrative, never goes to the complete abandonment and *laisser-aller* which were amongst the charms of Pius IX. The present Pope likes to question his visitors. Whenever he passes before a person in public audience he asks a number of questions which vary seldom. "Who are you? Are you married? Have you any children? What is your profession?" etc. I was present at one of these interviews the other day. A young couple on their honeymoon—thousands of them pass through Rome every year—knelt before His Holiness. To the inquiry, "What is your profession?" the young man replied, "I am a doctor, Holy Father." In a few well-selected words the Pope proceeded to outline the duties of his profession, reminding him that when he was called to the sick-bed he should think of the souls of those he cared for as well as their bodily welfare—a little code of medicine and morals, in fact, abridged in several phrases full of tact, good sense, and moderation.

HIS CONTRAST TO PIO NONO.

In both public and private audiences Pius IX. was literally assailed with requests of all sorts, some of them exceedingly indiscreet. Pilgrims begged of him something he had touched—a pen, a handkerchief, his skull-cap, or an autograph. An old lady said to him one day, "Holy Father, give me one of your stockings; it will cure my bad leg." Pius IX., who had himself an incurable disease of the leg, replied, with a significant smile, "Really, madame, but I may tell you that it has never cured me."

Pius IX. gave way occasionally to these curious requests; Leo XIII. scarcely ever takes any notice. During his thirteen years' tenure of office only one skull cap has been given away by him, and he is very sparing with his autograph. One of the best-known German bishops had great difficulty in persuading the Pope to sign a photograph, and then only after repeated requests. When Count Camilli Pecci, the pope's nephew, married Mdlle. Buenos, the daughter of a Spanish senator who was formerly

Governor of Cuba, this gentleman wished very much to have an autograph of the Pope. Count Pecci asked his uncle for his signature, but it was only after hesitating a long time that Leo XIII. granted the request.

The Holy Father has a wonderful memory. After many years he can recall to himself the name and appearance of a person that he has seen but once in his life, perhaps in passing. Few old men have retained in the same degree the possession of their intellectual faculties. In spite of his eighty-one years no symptoms of decrepitude are noticeable. His intelligence is as prompt and vigorous as twenty years ago.

PONTIFEX MAXIMUS ET DICTATOR.

Like all great statesmen, Leo XIII. possesses not only the art, but the taste and passion of government and of handling men and things. In the Vatican nothing is decided or done without his consent. He is his own prime minister. He looks to find in his collaborators his instruments rather than his auxiliaries. He is King Richelieu, who would have Louis XIII.s for ministers. There have been popes under whom the secretaries of state were omnipotent, Consalir, for example, under Pius VII. With Leo XIII., however, the Secretary of State, whatever be his capacities, is the depositary, the intermediary of his will. But if he is instinctively authorative, nobody knows better than Leo XIII. how to accept sound advice when he appreciates the wisdom and the desirability of it. I could mention quite a number of cases. I will content myself with this one, which has never before been published:

HOW BISMARCK GOT THE ORDER OF CHRIST.

It was at the time of the Caroline Isles arbitration. Leo XIII. had just given his award, and it was a question of conferring a decoration on M. de Bismarck. It had been decided to send him the Grand Cordon of the Order of Pius IX., which is one of the principal but not the highest of the orders of the Pope. The patent was ready and on the point of being sent off when the German Minister came to find Mgr. Galimberti, Secretary of the Congregation of Extraordinary Affairs, and informed him that M. de Bismarck would accept no lesser order than that of the Order of Christ, the highest Pontifical decoration that exists. Mgr. Galimberti saw at once the force of the arguments presented by M. de Schloezer, but he objected, "What's to be done? The negotiation is a delicate one, the patent is to be dispatched to-morrow morning, and it is now nine o'clock in the evening." Mgr. Galimberti had an inspiration. He set out at once for the Vatican, and against all the rules of ordinary etiquette succeeded in reaching the Pope just as he was going to bed. Almost in trembling he notified the Pope of the mission with which M. de Schloezer had charged him, fearing a severe rebuke on the part of His Holiness. To his great surprise, Leo XIII. agreed at once to the request that he made. The Pope recognized in a moment the desirability of not wounding the susceptibilities of the Chancellor at a moment when the Kultur Kampf negotiations were at a critical stage, and it was in this way that M. de Bismarck received the decoration of the Order of Christ. The Pope had no reason to regret his decision. Several days later M. de Bismarck addressed him a letter of thanks, which commenced with the flattering word "Sire," which created a great sensation at the moment the incident was in the public mind.

THE ROUTINE OF THE POPE'S DAY.

Leo XIII. is undoubtedly the most occupied and the most active of sovereigns. There is not a minute of the day which has not its purpose and its employment rigidly fixed. The Pope's daily life is the following:

As a rule, Leo XIII. gets up at six o'clock, and often at a still earlier hour. At seven o'clock he celebrates mass in his private chapel, and listens to a second one—*d'action de graces*. At eight o'clock he partakes of a light repast consisting of coffee and milk and a few *biscotti*, of which His Holiness is particularly fond. He then sets to work to examine documents, to study questions of policy, to draw up letters or *encycliques*, etc., and at eleven o'clock he gives his attention to general business, and receives successively his Secretary of State, the ambassadors, and the secretaries of the various Congregations, who, like the ambassadors attached to the Holy See, have each their special day of reception. Leo XIII. insists on having a clear statement made to him of all matters that need his personal attention. No detail is too small for him to go into; he endeavors to go to the bottom of everything. A worker himself, the Pope expects the same application on the part of his subordinates. If a report seems to him to be wanting in any respect, his severe expression betrays his dissatisfaction to the unfortunate ecclesiastic who has, in the opinion of the Holy Father, been negligent or inattentive. When he is satisfied it is rarely that he expresses his satisfaction in words, so that when a prelate secures a word of praise from him it is a supreme recompense. As he is not liberal in compliments, those that he does give have a greater value.

THE PUBLIC AUDIENCES.

Twice a week during the winter months, between twelve and one o'clock, the public audiences take place. Fifty or sixty persons are grouped in a room, and kneel when the Holy Father enters. He then passes before each of them, questions them separately, and gives his blessing. English and American Protestants are often in great number at these collective audiences. Leo XIII. makes no distinction between Christians of different confessions. With an exquisite tact he welcomes the Protestants with the same fatherly and affectionate kindness as if they recognized his authority in religion. I have seen them moved to tears by the kindness shown by the Holy Father. A few days ago Col. Grant, United States Minister at Vienna, was received in private audience by Leo XIII. As he spoke neither French

nor Italian, he took an interpreter with him. The Pope welcomed him in a fatherly way, told him he had known personally his illustrious father, and spoke lengthily of the high qualities of the late American statesman. It was with a pleasing word for the United States that the Pope took leave of Mr. Grant, who was profoundly impressed by his interview.



CARDINAL RAMPOLLA, SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE POPE.

HIS REGIMEN.

At eleven o'clock the Pope takes a light broth, which keeps him going to dinner-time. This, according to the old Roman custom, is at two o'clock in the afternoon. This repast is very simple; it consists invariably of boiled meat, a roast dish, seasonable vegetables, and fruit for dessert. Everything like luxury is banished from his table, which cannot cost more than five francs a day. The doctors have ordered him to take Bordeaux wine, and the archbishop of that city never fails to address him barrels of the choicest brand. Traditional etiquette requires that at Rome the Pope shall eat alone, and it is only when he is outside the Eternal City that he can have guests around his table. Up till 1870 Pius IX. went every summer to Castel Gaudolfo, and there he was always surrounded by distinguished guests.

THE POPE IN HIS GARDEN.

If the weather is favorable, Leo XIII. takes a walk in the Vatican gardens and park. In summer he sometimes lunches in the little wooden summer-house that has been built at the bottom of the garden. He likes to talk to the gardeners, and follows their work with the closest attention. He interests himself also in the number of oranges that the garden produces, and the disposal that is made of them. By the way, this production amounts to ten thousand each season.

At the moment of the jubilee, Cardinal Lavigerie presented an African gazelle to His Holiness, who had a place reserved for it in the garden, and often amuses himself in letting it feed from his hand.

One of his favorite pastimes is the *roccolo*, a sort of net-trap for catching small birds. This sport is common in Italy, and Leo XIII. is very fond of it, and when he has been very successful he sends to the cardinals or ecclesiastics of his household a dozen birds captured by him. This favor is greatly appreciated by those who receive it. Some readers will smile, perhaps, on learning that such a man as Leo XIII. finds a pleasure in such a distraction.

After his walk His Holiness re-enters his apartments at about six o'clock, and at once gives his private audiences in his study or in his library. Leo XIII. is very sparing in this favor. He accords it only to persons of mark, bishops, eminent laymen, and politicians. And yet how many of these have to content themselves with a collective audience.

Every day, at about eight or nine o'clock in the evening, according to the season, the Pope recites the Rosary with Mgr. Angeli, his private secretary, and one of the priests of the household.

HIS AUSTERITY.

In all religious exercises Leo XIII. bears a serious, dignified, and imposing attitude. I have rarely seen mass celebrated with such profound and heartfelt piety: the priest is divined in the highest acceptation of the word in Leo XIII. He carries out to a scruple the laws of the Church. It is known that a Catholic priest should celebrate mass fasting, but this is a law of discipline which the Pope, owing to illness, has a right to dispensate from. In fact, only lately, Leo XIII. has accorded this dispensation to two cardinals, and has allowed them to celebrate

mass after having partaken of liquid food. But, if it occurs that in the morning an illness or an indisposition obliges him to take a cup of milk or broth, Leo XIII., notwithstanding the supreme powers of which he is the sovereign dispenser, abstains that day from celebrating mass.

After the Rosary, Leo XIII. partakes of a light supper, composed of eggs, vegetables, and fruit, and then enters his private apartments. It is seldom until eleven o'clock that he retires. His excessive nervousness occasions him frequent sleeplessness; he then rises and walks about his room reading and meditating. At times an idea strikes him and he rouses his secretary and dictates to him.

THE POPE AS SCHOLAR.

His intelligence is constantly in activity. He leaves one task to take up another. His chief intellectual distraction is in the morning, when he turns to Latin verse, in which he excels and which he lovingly turns off. Classical antiquity has no greater connoisseur, nor a finer or more delicate one, than Leo XIII. He is an artist, and has the culture and manner of one. The elegant Latinity, sometimes laborious and stormy, of his Encyclical letters and his speeches, show his attention and respect for style. Leo XIII. is a purist; he is rarely satisfied with what he writes. He erases, adds, and continually erases, until he has found the decisive expression, the word which remains.

Leo XIII. is an assiduous reader of Dante. He knows whole songs by heart. A prelate assures me that he by chance recited some verses. The Pope took up the thread thereof, and unrolled it without interruption. Since Benoit XIV.—to whom Voltaire dedicated his "Mahomet"—the Pontiff now reigning is the most literate and the most learned who has ever been seated on the throne of St. Peter. Under this head he has worthily rejoined the traditions of the great popes with those of the Renaissance.

AN ECONOMIST.

Leo XIII. is not only an adroit politician and a sagacious diplomatist; he is also an excellent administrator, a severe and sharp economist. He administers with scrupulous care the Pontifical fortune. The pence of St. Peter bring in about six or seven millions a year. This is little to meet the innumerable needs and ever-increasing requirements of the administration of the Church, but, thanks to the judicious employment of these revenues, the Pope succeeds in meeting all the requirements of the ecclesiastical services. Of late years he has sensibly cut down useless expenses, and reduced the outward luxury of his Court to the strictly necessary.

Superfluous employments have been abolished, certain stipends moderated. The Pope has mercilessly stripped off all the foolish branches of the Pontifical budget, and he has done well. He has heard cries and protests around him, but reforms are never carried out without raising a certain amount of opposition. On the other hand, the Catholics of other countries, and many amongst the Roman and Italian Catholics, instead of coming to the aid of the Pope, are not far from considering the Vatican as a good milch-cow, which should aliment themselves and their families gratis. The Romans consider it most natural that they should be maintained by the popes as they were formerly by the Cæsars. Leo XIII. has put things into good order and has cut short all prodigalities.

HIS LIBERALITY.

Some have sought to revenge themselves upon him, accusing him of avarice; but bitter feeling alone has been able to express this reproach. No one is more open-handed and generous than the Pope when it is a question of sustaining some useful work or of succoring some great misfortune. Periodically he aids the propaganda with royal munificence; he has given half-a-million to the anti-slavery movement, and only lately he decided that the sums offered to him on the occasion of his jubilee should be dedicated to African missions for the abolition of slavery.

His entry into the Pontificate was marked by the execution of a grand artistic work—and which greatly honors him—the restoration of the abside of St. John de Laterano, which cost five millions of francs.

Others have murmured the word "nepotism." This, it is well known, was long the reproach of the Roman pontificates, but now this accusation can only be taken as a ridiculous anachronism. The dower which Leo XIII. gave to his two nephews and to his niece when they married does not exceed that which a rich grocer usually gives to his children. The fantastic figures which have been published by newspapers do not approach the truth.

PREPARING FOR A HEGIRA.

The rigid economy with which Leo XIII. administers finance inspires, on the other hand, the most praiseworthy respect. The Pope looks into the future, and he sees it full of threatening and danger. He wants his successors to be able to face and meet the formidable eventualities which may rise up at any moment. The Pope may be obliged to quit Rome; this idea of a departure of the Pope from the Eternal City haunts the imagination of Leo XIII. Younger, he would certainly have realized it. It is therefore necessary that the Holy See in prevision of events should dispose of sufficient resources. Wherefore Leo XIII. has the generous ambition of providing a Pontifical treasure by slowly accumulating capital which it will be only possible to alienate under extraordinary circumstances. The considerable sums in cash which he received on the occasion of his jubilee have permitted the formation of a first reserve fund; but Leo XIII. is bent on further increasing this, and it is principally to this end that all the economy and reforms accomplished of late years point. Some day the illustrious Pontiff will be blessed for his disinterestedness and foresight.

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

This study would not be complete were we not to say a few words concerning the personages who surround Leo XIII. in the Vatican, and who enjoy his confidence. There are two figures which especially detach themselves from the group and excite attention—Cardinal Rampolla and Monsignor Boccali.

Cardinal Rampolla is one of the youngest members of the Holy College, as he is only forty-seven years of age. His piety and his doctrine, sound as well as deep, caused the present Pope to quickly distinguish him, and he appointed him, four years ago, Secretary of State. Cardinal Rampolla is a theologian and a diplomatist. All his ambition is to serve with docility the thoughts of his master, of whom he is a precious and devoted instrument.

His approachability and the vivacity of his conversation, temper the rigid system of Cardinal Rampolla's life, and the monkish aspect of his person.

Cardinal Rampolla is a Sicilian. His hair, which is jet black, his dark skin, his marked physiognomy, and the exuberance of his gestures, betray otherwise his Southern origin. Cardinal Rampolla's piety reaches asceticism. It is said that his purple covers sackcloth, and twice a week, as in the Middle Ages, he practices discipline.

Periodically the retirement of Cardinal Rampolla is announced. These are newspaper inventions; Cardinal Rampolla will be the last Secretary of State of Leo XIII. The Pope will find with difficulty so docile a servant, so devoted a collaborator.

THE POPE'S ALTER EGO.

Monsignor Boccali has no official appointment in view, but he is certainly the most influential personage of the Church after the Pope, because he is the intimate confidant, the *alter ego* of Leo XIII. Formerly the popes, upon entering the Pontificate, were accustomed to surround themselves with their relations, whom they covered with dignities, and upon whom they conferred the highest appointments in the Church. The nephew of the Pope received by right the purple, with the dignity of Cardinal Padrone. This nepotism was a deplorable abuse, but it must be recognized that this arose out of the deepest fibre of human nature no less than from an essential trait of the Italian character, which is naturally suspicious and diffident. If the popes surrounded themselves with their relations, it was because they feared to be deceived or betrayed; they sought, before all, auxiliaries sure and faithful. Leo XIII. gave in to the same sentiment when upon the day of his elevation to the Pontificate he brought with him his little court of Perugia, Monsignor Laurenzi, Monsignor Angeli, Monsignor Boccali, Monsignor Satolli, and others, all men of great merit and incontestable value. The Cardinal Laurenzi, the late grand vicar of the Archbishop of Perugia, is to-day condemned to inaction through an incurable malady. Monsignor Satolli, who represented the Pope at the inauguration of the University of Washington, is a deep theologian, a candidate for the purple. Monsignor Boccali is still but a cardinal *in petto*, but his influence is considerable. Modest and reserved by nature, Monsignor Boccali uses that influence moderately; but those who know the Vatican know it well. Monsignor Boccali gives ambassadors audience; the highest personages, diplomatists, prelates, princes, cardinals, press into his ante-room.

Monsignor Boccali is of an intelligence fine, open, intuitive; if the Pope appreciates the voluntary retirement he affects, he has, nevertheless, a high esteem for his rare good sense, and no important matter is decided in the Vatican until Monsignor Boccali has been consulted by Leo XIII. and called upon to express his opinion. Monsignor Boccali is unfortunately in delicate health. His pallor and his soft and modest features give him an air of St. Louis de Gonzaga, but this quiet exterior hides a firm and energetic nature.

By his virtues, by his intelligence in business, by the profound experience acquired in the great school of diplomacy, where the confidence of the Pope holds him, Monsignor Boccali, once robed in purple, is destined to a high future in the Church.

THE POPE'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Monsignor Angeli, the Pope's private secretary, is a profoundly pious priest, of a disinterestedness and discretion open to every proof. Recently the Pope named him Beneficiary of the Chapter of St. Peter, an appointment which may be worth three to four thousand francs. Monsignor Angeli confessed to one of his friends that this was the height of his ambition. Would that all sovereigns had servants and courtiers so easily contented!

The Roman prelates are jealous of the influence of the Perugians, but they are respected because their integrity is above suspicion, and it has never been possible to reproach them with cupidity.

By the side of the private personage which we have endeavored to portray under his various and complex aspects, we might study in Leo XIII. the politician and the doctor; but we should outstep the narrow limits of this study, and a volume would not suffice.

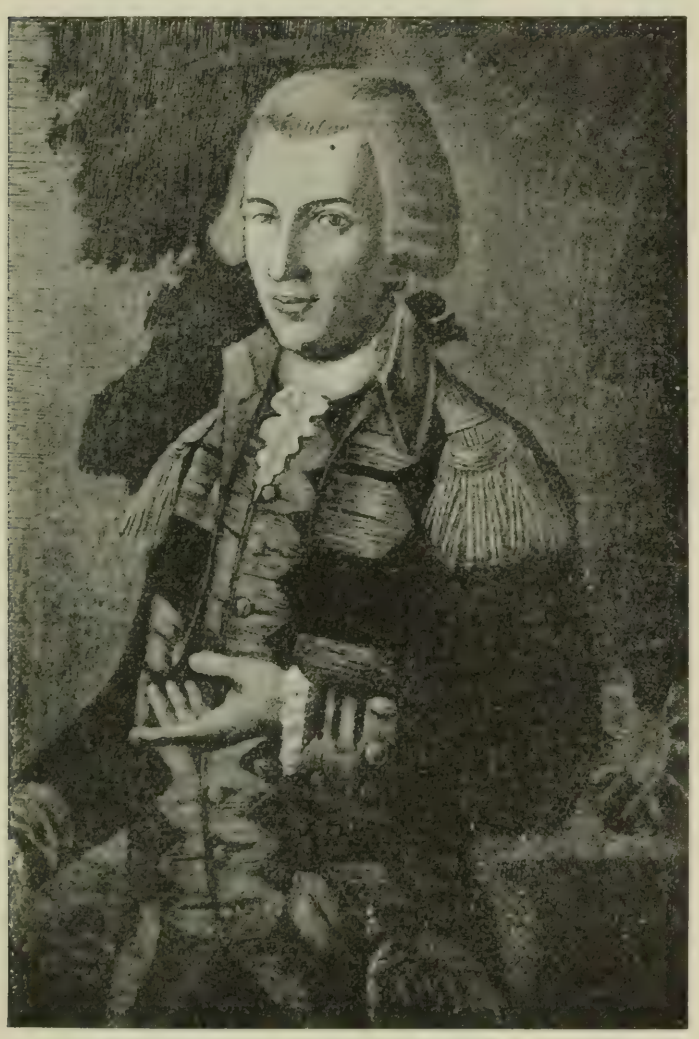
ONE OF THE GREAT POPES OF HISTORY.

Leo XIII. will certainly figure amongst the great popes of history. As he enjoys the admiration and the respect of his century, posterity will not refuse to accord him its esteem, and will place him in the position he merits, by the side of Innocent III., the pope of great and fertile initiative; of Nicholas V., the pope of the Renaissance, the founder of the Vatican library; and of Benoit XIV., the enlightened pope who ranks side by side with the greatest geniuses of his time. In a century when material power celebrates, it may be said, its apotheosis, Leo XIII. has had the glory of raising under the most tangible form the moral force of the Popedom. He has replaced this institution, which some pretended was immobilized and mummified forever, in the highest social position, as the illuminating lighthouse of the future. He has restored it as a universal and social power.

With Leo XIII. the Pope has returned; as Joseph De Maistre beautifully expresses himself: "The natural head, the most powerful promoter, the great Demiurge of universal civilization."

A MODERN POPE.

Leo XIII. is a modern pope, as much as the Pontifical traditions, where the fear of innovation and the respect for usage reach proportions sometimes excessive, will allow. Leo XIII. loves and understands his century. It is for this reason that he has been able to act upon it to a high degree. Nothing in this century



THE POPE'S FATHER.



THE POPE'S MOTHER.

is strange to him. If in his Encyclical letters, he has sounded all its weaknesses, he has also understood all its needs and all its healthy aspirations.

He has seized and discerned in all its consequences and ramifications the capital fact of the nineteenth century—the rising of the democracy. He may fear the excesses or reprove the mistakes of the new power; he does not condemn them in any of their legitimate manifestations. As formerly his predecessor Peter, in the waves of the Lake of Genesareth, Leo XIII. has cast his net into the sea which stretches to the horizon of the future, and he has not feared to venture there with the ship of which he is the pilot.

The Social Question, the redoubtable enigma which is on the threshold of the twentieth century, has become the centre of his preoccupation, and at the present time he is putting the finishing touches upon an Encyclical letter, in which he utters his word upon the divers solutions which this terrible problem calls for.

HIS APPRECIATION OF THE PRESS.

Of the press, this incomparable lever the power of which cannot be exaggerated, he understands the necessity and the strength, although at times he hesitates to make use of it. Leo XIII. is an assiduous reader of newspapers and reviews, which is a daring novelty for a pope. Even to-day three-fourths of the old cardinals are wont to consider newspapers as an invention of Satan. Even their own inspire little confidence in them. Leo XIII. has always had a weakness for journalism, and has particular organs which he subsidizes. At the commencement of his Pontificate it was the *Aurora*, now it is (so it is said) the *Moniteur de Rome*. Leo XIII. is always very generous in subsidies to those journals which appeal to his support. The popes of the Renaissance paid their weight in gold for antique manuscripts to enrich their libraries. Is it not to-day as useful, as meritorious a work in its kind, to sustain an organ which propogates the ideas and defends the interests of Catholicism? It is only unfortunate that so much timidity is

displayed in this field, and that so few prelates and Italian cardinals reach in this connection the generosity and the modernity of ideas which characterize Leo XIII.

A MAN OF HIS CENTURY.

It is often said that the Church is accustomed to be behind the century when she does not miss the train. This is a reproach which under Leo XIII. it would be difficult to address to the Popedom, because the present Pope has always had at heart to follow in everything the movement of his century, and to adapt the action of the Church to the new conditions of society.

Some, amongst the Catholics on the Continent, would like to see the Church as is was in the past—to bind her to the corpses of dead institutions. Leo XIII. is not of this school. If he respects the monarchies wherever they are founded on popular and traditional rights, republics do not frighten him. In France he urges Catholics to adhere to the present *régime* in order to improve it; in Brazil the same. The fall of Dom Pedro, who dissimulated badly a deep hostility towards the Church, is saluted with joy by all Catholics in Brazil, and provoked at the Vatican no sentiment of regret. To the Brazilian Catholics, who implored his advice, Leo XIII. replied: "Accept the Republic; try to imitate the Catholics in the United States, who have placed their rights and their liberties under the palladium of free institutions and the common law."

As regards the United States, it has no sincerer friend or more profound admirer than Leo XIII. When Mr. Cleveland, on the occasion of the Pope's jubilee, sent him as a present a richly-bound copy of the Constitution of the United States, Leo XIII. appreciated this present above others, and on receiving it he might have thought, even if he did not so explicitly express himself, that he held in his hands the charter of the society of the future.

THE CAVOUR OF THE PAPACY.

But half a century ago Italy had the unhoped-for good fortune to find in Cavour a great statesman who by the fertility of his genius and the audacity of his combinations has realized the secular dream which haunted the brain of generations—Italian Unity. If we reflect what Italy was at the time Cavour took the reins of government, and what he accomplished a few years afterward, it can almost be said that he brought her out of chaos.

The Popedom, also, had the providential fortune to find in Leo XIII. a man whose political adroitness recalls that of the successful minister of Victor Emanuel. Crushed and humiliated as was the Holy See at the close of the reign of Pius IX., Leo XIII. has restored to the Popedom, with the respect of governments and people, that prestige and influence which were her attributes during the heroic times of her history. Rarely has the tiara shone with so brilliant and pure a light, or shed its rays so brightly and so far. The Popedom has lost the material possession of Rome, but on the other hand, thanks to Leo XIII., she is preparing to take possession of the world, or at any rate she has splendidly enlarged the sphere of her social action and the dominions of her moral conquests.

Catholicism may be proud to salute in its actual head a man whose greatness of character and whose intellectual superiority command the admiration and the esteem of his contemporaries, and which place him unequaled amongst the sovereigns of the nineteenth century.

ROME, April, 1891.

II.—FROM AN OUTSIDE POINT OF VIEW.

BY A LONDON JOURNALIST.

As some men never have any divine call that leads them to discharge duties outside their own doorstep, so some popes have never recognized the existence of duties incompatible with their primary fealty to the local interests of the Italian town in which they have spent their lives. That which distinguishes Leo the Thirteenth is that before his mind there has passed a vision of a higher and nobler ideal than that of being the mere temporal master of the Eternal City. He has seen, as it were in a dream, a vision of a wider sovereignty than any which the greatest of his predecessors had ever realized, and before his eyes there has been unfolded a magnificent conception of a really universal Church. But no sooner has he gazed with holy ecstasy on the world-wide dominion which lies almost within his grasp, than he turns with a sigh to the older and smaller ideal of the temporal sovereignty of Rome, which has bounded the horizon of so many of his predecessors, and which presses upon him like the atmosphere of the whole of his waking life. These are the two dreams, the two ideals, hopelessly antagonistic one to the other; but Leo helplessly clings to both.

ROME AS THE CAPITAL OF THE WORLD.

To those who do not look at the world and its affairs from an out-of-the-way corner of the world from which the tide of the Empire has long since ebbed, it is difficult to see how any comparison can be made between the two ideals which haunt the imagination of the Holy Father. And yet there is, to those who have been born and bred under Italian skies, a strong and natural fascination about the ideal which centres in the re-establishment of Papal sovereignty in Rome. Rome is a name to conjure with. For more than two thousand years the Seven-hilled City was, for weal or for woe, more important than any other point on the world's surface. It is the only city which ever conquered a continent. Alike as the seat of the Republic, of the Empire, and

of the Popedom of the Middle Ages, Rome was the capital of the world. The broad arrow of Roman Empire is branded deep on the body of our civilization. Our law, our language, our habits, our religion —all have the impress of the Roman mint. The very air of Europe is impregnated with the ozone that streams, as from a perennial fountain, from the history of Rome. There is everything that can fascinate the imagination and stimulate the mind in the traditions that cling round the ruined walls of the Eternal City; nor can the least reverent be unconscious of the awe excited by the sacred shrines which for a thousand years have absorbed the devotion of the world.

> "Mother of Arts, as once of Arms; thy hand
> Was then our Guardian, and is still our Guide,
> Parent of our religion!"

To reign in Rome might well rouse the loftiest ambition, and to lose the sovereignty of the Imperial City might rend the heart of the most callous of mortals. That great city which reigneth over the kings of the earth, and below whose feet St. John saw peoples, and multitudes, and nations, and tongues, was, at any time between the days of the Scipios and the era of the Medici, the natural centre of any organization that sought to exercise world-wide dominion. Civilization grew up round the shores of the Mediterranean, that inland sea which was the cradle of the culture of the world. To a devout Catholic, not even the sacred sites which witnessed the passion of our Lord are more sacred than the city where the first martyrs, swathed in pitchy cerements, blazed as torches in the gardens of Nero, and where their descendants founded an empire more splendid than that of Augustus, more beneficent than that of the Antonines. The city of the Catacombs and of the Coliseum, where generation after generation of the most divinely gifted of our race have lavished the utmost resources of their art, their intellect, and their genius, may well seem marked out from of old to be the natural and eternal seat of the Vicegerent of God.

THE CENTRE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Apart from these considerations, which appeal to all men, the Roman pontiffs have acquired in the course of ages, by mere force of inveterate habit, an instinct which renders it almost impossible for them to conceive of a Catholic Church which has not Rome as its centre. Use and wont are great deities even in the spiritual realm, and use and wont point to Rome, and Rome alone, as the centre of the Catholic world.

Hence to the Pope it seems as part of the ordinance of God that he should dwell in Rome, and, being resident there, that he should reign in the Eternal City as its temporal lord; not because he cares for the sceptre of secular dominion, but because nothing short of sovereignty can, under the circumstances, secure him the freedom necessary for the exercise of his spiritual prerogatives. It is this which dominates the mind of Leo the Thirteenth. Waking or sleeping, the idea of restoring the lost temporal dominion of his predecessors never leaves him. It colors the whole texture of his thoughts, it influences his policy, and makes itself felt throughout the whole orbit of Pontifical action.

THE POPE'S GREAT DREAM.

The re-establishment of his temporal sovereignty is still his first dream, a dream of the dear dead past, hallowed no doubt by innumerable sacred associations, but limited, local, and fatally opposed to the realization of his other dream, which intermittently exercises a very powerful influence over his imagination. This second vision is infinitely more sublime than the restitution of the unimpaired sovereignty of the Papal See over all the ancient patrimony of the Church. Leo has dreamed of being really the pastor of the world, in fact as well as in name. To be Vicegerent of God, and therefore representative of the Father of all men, is to stand *in loco parentis* to all the human race. The Church, the Lamb's Bride, is the mother of humanity. As head of the Church, he must care with a mother's love for all the children of the family. It matters not that many are orphaned from birth, knowing not of their divine parentage. It is for him to teach them of the fatherhood of God, and to prove to them by infinite acts of helpful service the reality of the motherhood of the Church. No difference of creed, no blindness of negation, no obstinacy of unbelief, can shut out any human soul from the loving care of the shepherd to whom God has intrusted the guardianship of His flock. Humanity wanders in the wilderness; he will be its guide. The forces of evil abound, making sad havoc of the forlorn children of men; he will stand in the breach, and cast the shield of divine grace and of human service over the victims of the Evil One. Men are ignorant; he will teach them. They are groping in the dark; he will lead them into light. Up from the void everywhere rises a despairing cry, Who will show us any good? And from the recesses of the Vatican palace he answers: "I will conduct you into the paths of all peace."

THE OBJECT OF HIS REIGN.

This, of course, or something like this, has ever been the aspiration of all the greater popes. But Leo differs from his predecessors in being more under the influence of the modern spirit, which has read a more mundane meaning into the words of Christ. No doubt, like all Christians, he would say that he set not his affections on things below, but on things above—that here he had no continuing city, but had a house eternal in the heavens; but that is no longer the note of Christian thought. Rather does he pray with our Lord: "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven;" and in his vision of things to come he sees the kingdoms of the earth become the Lord's and his Christ's. It is to establish the City of God in the hearts and the lives of men, not in the future or beyond the grave, but here and now, that he has been called to the Papal throne. Not from

any mere lust of power and personal ambition, but with a genuine aspiration to be helpful to mankind, Leo dreams of re-establishing on a wider basis and a surer foundation the spiritual authority of Innocent the Third and of Gregory the Seventh. He feels himself called to make the Holy See once more the active and omnipresent embodiment of the conscience of mankind. He is to be the organ through which God speaks, not merely concerning dogmas as to the divine attributes, or in defining differences between orthodox and heretical subtleties, but as the living guide, the lively oracle from which all the races of mankind may derive the same practical and authoritative counsel that the Hebrews obtained from the Urim and the Thummim of their high priest. Leo would fain be the Moses of the new Exodus of Humanity, their leader through the Wilderness of Sin to the Promised Land, in which all the evils of the existing society will be done away, and all things political and social will have become new.

A DIRECTOR OF THE CONSCIENCE OF THE WORLD.

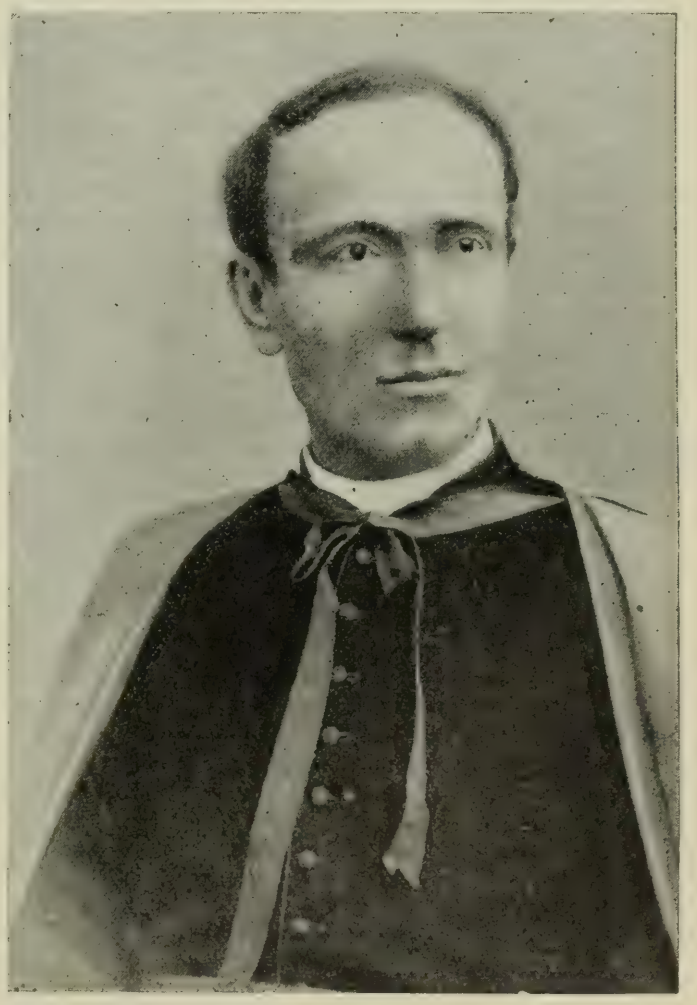
Leo the Thirteenth is, in short, a pope who takes himself seriously, who believes in his divine mission, and who is penetrated by the conviction that the Church must address herself practically to the solution of all the pressing problems of life. *Homo sum, nihil humanum a me alienum puto,* takes with him a wider and nobler range. He is not merely a man among men, but representative of the God who hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth; therefore he must interest himself in every department of human life. All this, which may seem to some but as the wildest lunacy, and to others as insufferable arrogance, has indeed a very solid foundation. Whatever may be said against the Catholic Church, it does unquestionably represent an immense moral force. The most bigoted Protestant may therefore rejoice at the prospect of this moral force being directed to practical ends. Hitherto, unquestionably, the popes have not lived up to their privileges, and very few of them have even attempted to rise to the level of their opportunities. If Leo the Thirteenth is really about to apply the vast moral force of which he is the official embodiment to the solution of the practical questions of the day, even those who are most skeptical about the supernatural grace on which he bases his claim may well rejoice that so vast a moral influence is no longer to be wasted on what they cannot but regard as theological puerilities and ecclesiastical trifles.

THE INCOMPATIBLE IDEALS.

But, alas! the moment the Pope essays to make a step towards the realization of his world-wide ideal, he seems to be checked and thwarted by his earlier dream! When he would act as the conscience of mankind, he is in danger of being biased by his aspiration to be an Italian prince. When he attempts to set up a supreme tribunal for the guidance of humanity, the Italian limitations are apt to baffle him; and, instead of being cosmopolitan, catholic, and impartial, he is tempted to become Roman, local, and partisan. If he is really to rise to the height of his greater ideal, he will have to make up his mind to sacrifice the smaller. If he would spread his wings over the whole world, he must desist from attempting to creep back into his Roman chrysalis. The new Moses will not make much of a success of his exodus if he is perpetually struggling to get back to the flesh-pots of Egypt.

THE POPE IN HIS PALACE PRISON.

A very interesting picture might be drawn of the daily life of the Pope in his palace prison. In some respects it must be admitted that the spectacle is almost ideal. Imagine a pure, good, and able man, of more than three-score years and ten, rising at six o'clock on any given morning, after a sleep as untroubled as a child's, and setting about what is in his own honest conviction the discharge of his duty to God and His Church, by using his influence as the Vicegerent of the Almighty to allay the troubles of the world. His authority, to begin with, is almost absolutely untrammeled. When Alexander the Third writes, he uses M. de Giers as a pen. Cardinal Rampolla is equally the pen of Leo the Thirteenth. Around the Papal throne are cardinals, and archbishops, and dignitaries of great place; but in all the brilliant throng there is no one who exercises any controlling



MONSIGNOR BOCCALI.

influence over the detached and lucid intellect of the Pope. Occasionally, earlier in his reign, they would endeavor to bring pressure to bear to induce him to adopt a policy to which he was disinclined. "What you say," he would reply, "is very good, no doubt, but let it be done in a different way." And done it always was in Leo's way, until at last the cardinals desisted from making fruitless suggestions. He is so supreme that, compared with the elevation which he occupies, cardinals count for no more than deacons or even than acolytes. There are mutterings of discontent in the Congregations from men who once counted for something in the Church, but now count for nothing; but, on the whole, the Sacred College recognizes with loyalty and pride the commanding ability and authoritative confidence of its chief. The Pope, therefore, has a single mind, and he has an immense sense of his responsibility for the decisions at which he arrives. Every morning, before addressing himself to the direction of the affairs of this planet, he offers the sacrifice of the mass, and then for *gratiarum actio* attends a second mass, at which his chaplain is the celebrant.

THE POPE'S WORKING DAY.

With a mind thus attuned to divine things, the Pope then begins his working day. A single glass of coffee, tea, or milk suffices to break his fast. After going through his papers, he begins to receive about nine. From that hour till one in the afternoon the throng of visitors never slackens. Secretaries, ambassadors, cardinals from the Congregation, distinguished strangers, bishops from afar, have audience in turn. There are twelve hundred bishops in the Catholic Church, and with all of them the Pope is in more or less constant personal relations. Nothing can be more gracious, more animated, or more sympathetic than the manner of the Pope. His eye, which, when fixed in thought, is deep and piercing, beams with kindliness, and the severely rigid lines of his intellectual features relax with the pleasantest of smiles as he talks, using, as the case may be, either French, Latin (which he speaks with great purity and facility), or his own musical native tongue. After four or five hours spent in this way, he returns to his papers and his books until three, when he dines. His meal is frugal—a little soup, two courses of meat with vegetables, and dessert of fruit, with one glass of strong wine—suffice for his wants. After dinner he goes out for a drive or a walk in the gardens of the Vatican. In the evening he resumes his papers, and at night, between nine and ten, all the Papal household assemble for the Rosary, after which they retire to rest. But long after that hour the Cardinal State Secretary Rampolla, or the Under-State Secretary Mocenni, is often summoned to the Papal apartments, where, by the light of the midnight lamp, Leo watches and thinks and prays for the welfare of the Church.

Here, if anywhere on the world's surface, it might be thought, was to be found a tribunal removed far from the distractions of this world, and a judge fully aware of the enormous responsibility which presses with undivided force upon the supreme representative of the Christian conscience.

A GRAND OLD MAN.

The Pope, on the two occasions on which I had an opportunity of observing him closely, impressed me very favorably. There is in the actual face nothing of that sly smirk which appears in almost all of his photographs. There is a genial benevolence in his countenance and a twinkling of humor in his bright eye. Although he is apt to be bored by the endless string of solemn triflers who are presented on the days when he gives audience, it is a weariness of the mind rather than a weariness of the body. During the celebration of his jubilee he wearied out all the younger men who were in attendance at his Court. "The Pope is seventy-nine," said one of them in 1889, "but do not deceive yourself by the almanac. He is as vigorous in mind and almost as alert in body as if he were only fifty." This is no doubt an exaggeration, but it represents the honest impression of one who is in a position to contrast the physical endurance of Leo XIII. with that of the younger men who surround him. He did not seem to me decrepit or infirm. His old schoolfellow, Monsignor Kirby, Archbishop of Ephesus, who discharges the responsible duties of Rector of the Irish College without any trace of senile infirmity, is six years the senior of the Pope. Allowance, no doubt, must be made for the superior vitality of the Irish stock; but it would be a mistake to regard Leo XIII. as tottering on the edge of the grave. He has the *mens sana in corpore sano;* and as long as he lives there will not fail, to the guidance of the Church, the intellect of a statesman and the heart of a saint.

FROM THE WINDOWS OF THE VATICAN.

I stood once upon the balcony of the Vatican, and looked down from the palace of the popes over the city of the Cæsars. It was an impressive scene, and one which I witnessed for the first time, but which is constantly visible to the Pope. Above, the black violet of the sky of the Italian night was as yet faintly gemmed with stars; and far below, spreading over its more than seven hills, lay the Imperial City, everywhere gleaming with gas, and here and there radiant with the electric light. All was still in the precints of the great palace, save for the occasional tread of the halberdier, whose picturesque uniform framed itself at times with strange mediæval quaintness in the fire-lit gateway. On the right rose the mighty dome of St. Peter, towering huge into the silent sky. Below ran the yellow Tiber, beyond which stretched the crowded streets, busy with the hum and murmur of a nation's capital, and the great outlines of the domes and towers of the innumerable churches of Rome. It was the Nineteenth Century spread out at the feet of the Fourteenth, while beyond and above them both towered the vast and cloudy shades of other centuries, whose sons made Rome immortal. Standing at the door of the Secretary of State's office, I recalled the conversation I had had

within; and as I looked down from my coign of vantage on the distant lines of lamps that etched in outlines of light the extent of Rome, it seemed to recall the familiar story of the Temptation in the Wilderness. From some such lofty height it was that the tempter showed Jesus of Nazareth all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them, saying, "All these things will I give Thee if Thou wilt fall down and worship me." There was the city—

> Great and glorious Rome, queen of the earth,
> So far renowned and with the spoils enriched
> Of nations;

and there, across the court-yard in his stately palace prison, was the man whose proudest title is that of Vicar of the Nazarene. Constantly before him is the temptation. Constantly at his elbow whispers the tempter: "All this will I give thee—temporal sovereignty, and independence, and rule over all this city—if thou wilt fall down and worship me." It is the Temptation of the Wilderness renewed in our time; a temptation that has not passed, and will not pass.

THE POPE'S TEMPTATION.

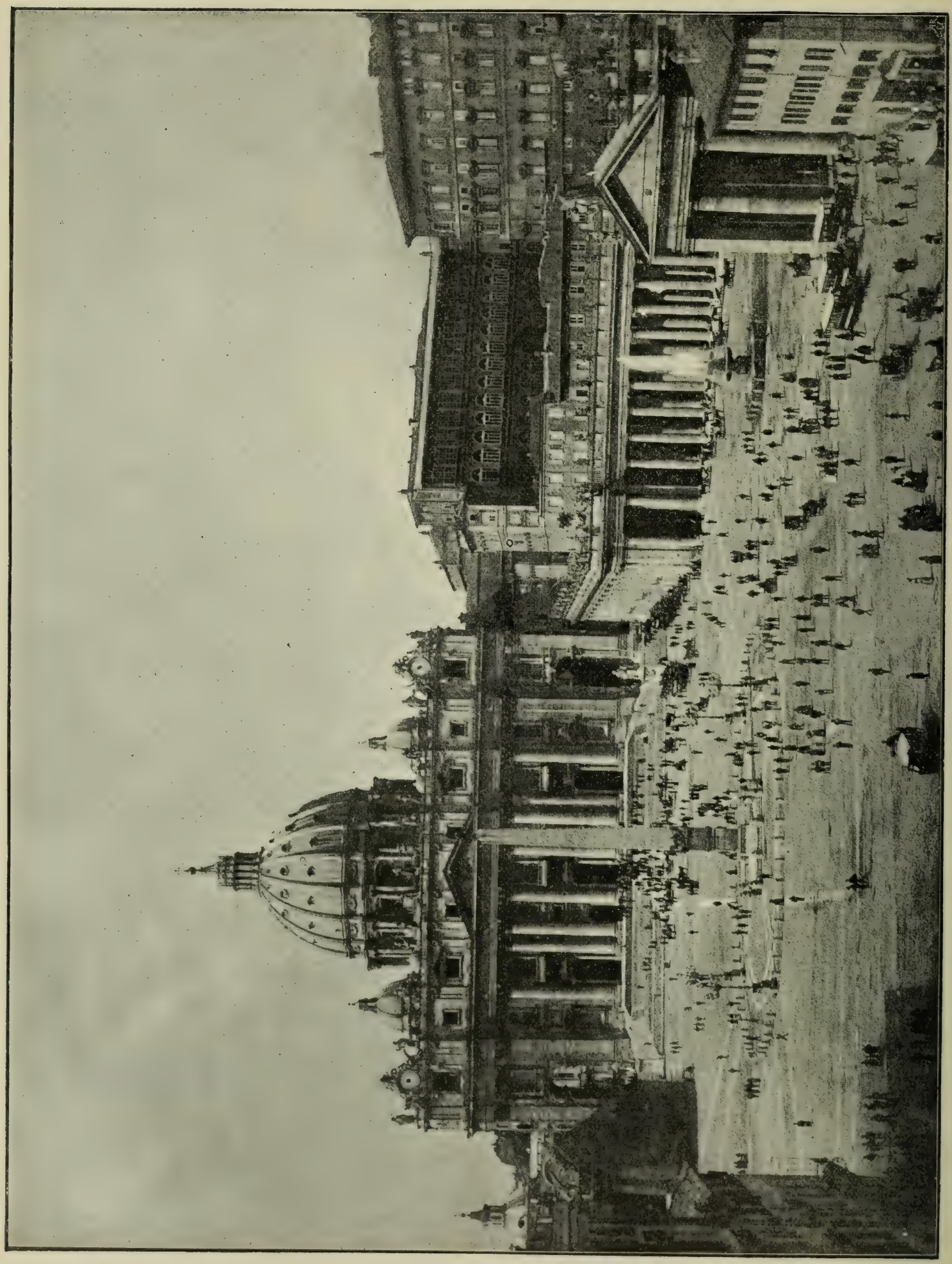
This spectacle is, I confess, far more intensely interesting to me than all the painted canvas and plaster in Roman museums and churches, whereby inspired painters have endeavored to portray the familiar incidents of Sacred Story. For here is no painting of what happened long ago. Here is the actual temptation in all its grim and terrible reality, with all the forces of evil arrayed against the frail and half-overpowered resistance of a good but aged Pope. The temptation so constantly present is that of hoping for a foreign war that might result in the re-establishment of the Temporal Power. Before that temptation many of those around the Pope have long ago succumbed. They are on their faces before the tempter; their secret thoughts are but so many prayers for his speedy advent; and if they could but have their way they would, in Mr. Gladstone's lurid phrase, not hesitate to re-establish the Temporal Power, even if it could be only done by setting up the terrestrial throne of the Popedom on the ashes of the city and amidst the whitening bones of its people. But the Pope is a good man, a sincere Christian, whose heart overflows with sympathy for the human race. The temptation comes to him, as temptations always come to higher natures, so veiled that it seems almost a prompting from the very Spirit of God. The tempter is disguised as an angel of light. No mean, or sordid, or worldly motives weigh with the good Pope as he stands at the windows of the Vatican and looks out over the Imperial City to the darkening slopes of the Sabine Hills, and sighs at the thought that the unification of his country has been purchased at the price of the spoliation of his Church. What he thinks of is not the petty power of presiding over the construction of the drains, or the absorbing duty of organizing the police of the city out of which he is now a voluntary outcast.

THE CASE FOR THE TEMPORAL POWER.

He believes, with the honest sincerity of conviction natural to an aged ecclesiastic born and bred in the Pontifical States, that it is practically impossible for the Catholic Church throughout the world to be administered by one who is not an independent sovereign. The man at the helm of the church must not be the subject of any mortal. The Vicar of Christ must not be called upon to bow to the decrees of a mongrel Cæsar. Hence he has convinced himself that he must get back his temporal sovereignty if the government of the church is not to go to pieces. That is with him, not unnaturally, considering his years and his education, an axiom which he does not discuss. He starts from that, and always reverts to it. But here before his eyes is unfolded day by day the triumphant demonstration by his enemies of the fact that the temporal sovereignty has passed away. The king sits in the palace which the popes occupied on the Quirinal; the departments of the Italian State are installed in buildings once sacred to the offices of the Church; the midday gun which is fired every day is served by Italian gunners from his own castle of San Angelo, where they are constructing balloons for the Abyssinian war; and great barracks, crowded with soldiers, where the bugle-call sounds incessant, stand almost within hail of the Vatican. Day by day, year in, year out, the august prisoner never opens his eyes at daybreak without longing that the new day might bring deliverance; and the shades of night never blot the great panorama of the city from his gaze that he does not cry, in the agony of a heart sick by hope deferred: "How long, O Lord, how long?"

It is very difficult in America or England to realize the feelings of the Pope and of his counsellors as to the immensity of the injury which they conceive has been inflicted upon the Church by the occupation of Rome. The establishment of the capital of United Italy at Rome seemed the natural and most desirable consummation of the national movement in the Peninsula. In many cases religious prejudice united with nationalist enthusiasm to blind us to the extent to which the change was certain to wound the Holy See. But after the lapse of nineteen years the wound still bleeds. Not to perceive this is to fail to understand the tragic force of the temptation to which the Pope is subjected.

If the Pope is to fulfill his greater ideal he will have to shake himself free from the influences of the Vatican. The atmosphere of the place, the traditions and associations which cling to its very walls, and the all-pervading presence of the Italian cardinals and great officials, render it impossible for him to rise to the height of his great conception of his rôle as the mouthpiece of the conscience of universal Christendom, which speaks with the voice of God. Until he has definitely rid himself of the desire to re-establish a temporal authority in a second-rate European city,



ST. PETER'S AND THE VATICAN, ROME.

that minor and earthly ambition will continually obscure his higher and brighter ideal, and lead him into devious courses, which will impair his influence even in the Catholic world. The Temporal Power has got on to the nerves of the Church, and it has come to be to many in the Vatican the only thing worth living for. So far from sharing that view, it seems to me, that the re-establishment of the Temporal Power would be the greatest curse that could be inflicted upon the Church.

A PROPHECY.

And after my visit to Rome, I realize more vividly than before how much justification there was for the prophecy with which some months before I concluded my paper in the *Contemporary Review*. "It may be that the Church of Rome has played her part in the affairs of men, and that in the new English-speaking era, on the threshold of which mankind is standing, there may be no more than a niche in a Roman museum for the successor of Hildebrand. In that case, whether the Pope stays in Rome or goes to Seville or Innsbruck or Minorca does not much matter. But if there be any real substance of truth in the Pope's belief that the Catholic Church is the chosen instrument whereby Infinite Wisdom, inspired by Eternal Love, works out the salvation of the world, then as certainly as it was necessary for the persecution to arise to scatter the first Christians from Jerusalem, so that they might carry the seed of the faith over the Roman world, not less certainly shall we see in a few years, or even it may be a few months, the breaking of a storm which will compel the Pope to fly from the Eternal City—never to return. And in that hour, when those who hate the Church fill the air with insult and exultation, and when those who love her more in her accidents than in her essence are abased to the dust with humiliation and shame, then to the eye of faith the enforced hegira of the Pope from the Latin to the English world will be regarded as the supreme affirmation of the providential mission of the Church—a new divine commission for her to undertake on a wider basis the great task of rebuilding the City of God."

AMERICAN REFORM IN THE CARE OF THE INSANE.

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RECENT NEW YORK LEGISLATION.

BY JOHN H. FINLEY,

SECRETARY OF THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

One of the most beneficent results of the warfare of science is that insanity has been placed in the category of physical and curable diseases. Among our Saxon ancestors demoniacal possession was fully believed to be the frequent cause of insanity, and its treatment was a "curious compound of pharmacy, superstition, and castigation." This belief, with the consequent treatment, which, chiefly through the teachings of the Church Fathers, supplanted the less absurd notions of the Greeks and Romans, had almost universal acceptance down to 1800 A. D. It is estimated that in a single century one hundred thousand lunatics were executed in Germany alone, on account of this perverted theory regarding the character of lunacy. Exactly one hundred years ago, 1791, there was inaugurated in England, by Tuke, and almost simultaneously in France, by Pinel, a movement which has substituted for the old "medico-ecclesiastical" prescriptions for "devil sickness" a new method of treatment based in the scientific knowledge of the causes of insanity; which has abolished the whipping-post, the ducking-stool, and the machines of torture; and has made chains and cages as appliances in the treatment of the malady almost obsolete. The physicians found that what was thought to be demoniacal possession was due to some affection of the brain, and therefore abandoned the old specifics. The lay mind, it is true, has not yet wholly freed itself from the mediæval superstitions in regard to lunacy, but there has come to be a very general recognition of the fact that insanity has a physical cause, and must be treated as a physical ailment. The legal recognition of this fact has naturally come more tardily. Public apathy and the interests of those whose profit lies in the continuance of existing conditions form, with inherited ideas and customs, obstacles in the way of change. Of the truth of this statement, the efforts for legislation to remove the dependent insane from the county poor-houses of the State of New York and to place them under the medical supervision of the State hospitals, give proof.

STATE CARE FOR THE INSANE IN NEW YORK.

The history of this contest, ultimately successful, has been of a struggle with public indifference, due largely to ignorance of actual conditions, with the sordid interests of a few, and with the antiquated idea that the diseased mind is not subject to or dependent upon physical conditions. The consummation of this reform movement, which was celebrated on May 1st, at Chickering Hall, New York city, marks the complete triumph of the new idea over the old idea of lunacy treatment. There are, to be sure, very few States in the Union that have not some insane in their poor-houses, and without special care or medical treatment, though in nearly all, if not in every State, there is State provision for at least a portion of the insane; but when the increase in the insane population calls for larger provision and urges the choosing of the best system of care the result of the contest in New York will undoubtedly guide these States to the adoption of the system just established in New York. Indeed, two States, influenced largely by the example of New York, have already begun similar movements, and at the time of writing word comes that one of these will, in all probability, make provision this year for removing all its pauper insane from its poor-houses. New York has

about one-sixth of the total number of insane in the States, 16,000 out of 97,000, and it may be said that the battle here fought out has been fought for the insane of the whole country.

The success of this reform movement has another and an important result, in showing the value of volunteer service in connection with official service, and in the fact that "every successful effort by individuals voluntarily associated to perform some part of the work which Government has been called upon to undertake, and which is of such vital consequence to society that it must be undertaken and performed by some agency, makes a valuable contribution to the political knowledge of the times."

SKETCH OF THE MOVEMENT.

In 1872 the State Charities Aid Association, a volunteer body, composed of men and women in New York city, and with branches or visiting committees in nearly all the counties of the State, began its work, having for its object to improve the physical, moral, and mental condition of the inmates of the public charitable institutions, especially the poor-houses and alms-houses, and to promote wise methods in the administration of public and private relief. In its visitations it found that the pauper and indigent insane, left in large numbers in the poor-houses, were not cared for properly, from lack of facilities in the first place, from ignorance of those who had the insane in charge, and from positive neglect in others. Taking the position that insanity was a disease and should be treated as a disease, and that therefore all the insane should have the benefit of medical treatment by the State if not able to procure it for themselves; that it would not be possible to maintain a uniform and proper standard of care in the poor-houses and asylums connected with them; that a skilled alienist could not be had in each poor-house; and, moreover, that an insane person should not, in any event, be detained in company with the sane paupers, the Association, after study of the systems of other countries and States, prepared and in 1888 caused to be introduced into the Legislature a measure providing that the State should assume full charge and care of all the pauper and indigent insane in the county poor-houses.

In common law the insane have always been considered the wards of the State, but this principle did not have statutory recognition until 1836, when an act was passed establishing the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, the pauper insane prior to that time having been kept—and miserably kept—in the poor-houses. The accommodations thus provided soon proved inadequate for all the insane of the State, and it became necessary to return to the poor-houses those for whose recovery there was less hope. The neglect to which they were subjected again aroused public attention and protest, and in 1864 the Legislature appointed an investigating committee to make inquiry in the matter. With the report of this committee before it, almost incredible in its description of the conditions of neglect, misery, and utter wretchedness in which the insane were found in these places, the Legislature passed the Willard Asylum Act, establishing the Willard Asylum for the Insane, which should receive the cases returned from the Utica Asylum as "chronic," and reasserting the principle of State care, the counties, however, being obliged, as before, to pay a per capita sum to the State for the support of their insane. But subsequent provision on the part of the State did not keep pace with the increase of insanity, and in 1871, as a means of temporary relief, the Legislature permitted the State Board of Charities to grant exemptions from the Willard Asylum Act to counties wishing to receive and care for their "chronic" insane and promising compliance with prescribed conditions of care and treatment. Under this law twenty counties were exempted, and at the date when the above Association began its active efforts for the removal of the insane there were upwards of two thousand insane persons in the county poor-houses and the "poor-house asylums." The wretched condition in which they were kept, as described in a report of the Association, later in the report of the State Board of Charities, which, it may be noted, had no power to enforce compliance with the condition of exemptions it had granted, except the clumsy power of revoking such exemption; and still later, 1890, in the report of the newly constituted State Commission in Lunacy, again directed the especial attention of the public to the subject of the care of these unfortunates.

After two failures, whose history cannot here be entered upon, the bill, modified in few particulars, became law in 1890, and in 1891, an act was passed appropriating nearly half a million dollars to provide additional accommodation in the form of cottages on the grounds of the existing State hospitals (seven in number), for the insane still in the county poor-houses, and thus to carry it into full effect.

THE ACT OF 1890—ITS EFFECT.

The Act of 1890 divided the State into hospital districts —as many districts as hospitals—and provided for the assumption by the State of the entire expense of maintenance, clothing, transportation, etc., of the dependent insane. It made, in other words, the State the actual as well as nominal guardian of the person and property of its insane.

Under this Act the State promised to all its wards the medical care and treatment, the attention to their physical comfort and mental improvement, which proper guardianship involves.

One most important result of this law is that it has broken down the legal distinction between the so-called "acute" and "chronic" insane. Heretofore, a person under continuous treatment in a State "acute" asylum for a specific term, two years, has been legally pronounced "chronic," and has been sent either back to a poor-house or to what is known as a "chronic" asylum. It is to be observed that "chronic" and "incurable" are not synonymous terms, though popularly considered so, and the result has been that "chronic" yet curable insane have been sent back to poor-houses where there is, as a rule, no medical treatment worthy the name. Under the new law, both classes are received at the same institution of the district in which they live, without regard to probable or improbable curability. Every patient has skilled medical supervision throughout the whole period of his disease, and is not to be returned to a poor-house for mere custodial care when the chances of his recovery have lessened.

Another result is that the whole system of the care of the dependent insane has been practically placed on a non-political basis. The State institutions are managed by boards of trustees who serve without pay; they choose the superintendent, and have with him practical control. The keepers of the poor-houses, on the other hand, are almost without exception political appointees, who have, prior to entering upon the office, no knowledge of the needs or the care of the insane, and who are, with few notable exceptions, changed frequently, in some counties at every election.

To give the reader an appreciation of the great benefit which this legislation reform promises to the insane of the State, I cannot do better than to contrast the intelligent

and humane provision which is being made for this class at the new State Hospital at Ogdensburgh, in Northern New York (the St. Lawrence State Hospital), with the condition in which the insane have been kept in some of the counties, in the year 1889, let it be noted.

A STATE HOSPITAL.

The approved plans of the St. Lawrence State Hospital virtually embody all the principles suggested in the report of a commission which gave the subject much study and availed itself of the advice of expert alienists both in this and other countries. These principles are, chiefly, distinct regard for classification of patients, a central hospital for the reception and observation of patients and for those requiring active treatment, and all the facilities for the treatment of acute insanity from reception to discharge, consisting of a group of large two-story cottages connected by one-story corridors about a central medical and executive department; outlying groups of buildings dissimilar in plan and particularly designed for the several classes having passed the acute stage; a central industrial group, heating plant, etc. It is further designed to create a domestic colony for women, where all the domestic duties can be performed by women patients, and an employee's colony where skilled attendants, who domesticate here, can undertake the family care of patients. The large farm of one thousand acres of the best land in St. Lawrence County permits the elaboration of industrial pursuits for men, in a unique way. One of the original farm buildings has been enlarged and improved, and will be used as the gardener's cottage for thirty-five patients, the gardener to be the supervisor, and the patients to be a suitable class to be benefited by this particular labor. A farm and barn cottage for similar uses is designed for fifty male patients. All the details of construction are planned with the particular use of the buildings in view and with eminent regard for sanitary laws. The infirmary group of buildings is designed to care for the feeble and helpless and epileptic insane, and has the features for the care of this class embodied in the infirmary at the Willard State Hospital—the pioneer building of the kind. One detached group consists of several two-story buildings for three hundred and fifty women patients. Its several buildings are not uniform in design, which adds to its possibilities for classification. It has several large workshops for women attached to its corridors. All the buildings are amply supplied with covered piazzas about the first story, and as the day-rooms are all upon this story it adds much to the pleasant features of the hospital. Sun rooms are scattered here and there throughout the several structures and are warmed in winter. All the rooms are arranged to receive the sun a portion of the day.

POOR-HOUSE ASYLUMS.

I quote from the report of the Commission in Lunacy, 1890: "Within a small room, in an old and dilapidated wooden building, suitable only for an outbuilding, on a bleak and wintry day, was found a demented old woman, apparently about seventy years of age. She was in a state of turbulent dementia, scantily clad, barefooted, exceedingly filthy, and unable to appreciate her condition or surroundings. She went about the narrow confines of her cell-like room, beating a spoon against the wall and uttering unintelligible cries. The furniture in the room consisted of a dilapidated bedstead, on which was a tick half-filled with wet and filthy straw, the quantity being insufficient to make a comfortable bed, even if the material had been wholesome and clean. A young pauper girl, apparently about sixteen years of age, who brought the old woman food, said that the woman was left alone, there being no other occupants of the building except five or six filthy men patients who occupied the other rooms, and these without attendants either day or night, except a pauper who took them to a distant building to their meals.

"In the women's ward of another institution the scene presented was that of a veritable bedlam. In this ward were found, indiscriminately huddled together, paupers, children, vagrants, and insane, all in a state of extreme disorder. One motherly-looking woman was discovered going about the place barefooted, with apparently nothing on but a skirt and a cotton under-waist, the latter of which was so much disordered as to permit the exposure of her person. The keeper explained that at intervals this woman was 'sane,' and was then permitted to leave the institution; that at such times she was a modest, respectable, hard-working woman." The writer of this paper cites this one instance from his own observation: In a two-story insane building, the basement of which was used as a hospital and a vegetable store-room, he found fifteen men on the first floor and eighteen women on the second floor. In each ward small, poorly-lighted cells opened upon a corridor where the patients sat during the day without amusement or employment or even supervision. In the men's ward two pauper men were trying to feed a dying old man. There was no nurse or other attendant. The insane man, who had until within a few weeks previous been in charge, had in his insanity hanged himself in his cell one night. Most of the women were seated together on long benches. In answer to a query as to the whereabouts of the attendant, the keeper pointed to one of the inmates. The regular attendant, an insane woman, it was afterwards learned, was locked up for the day because of her violence.

It is not meant to give the impression that these conditions prevailed throughout the State, but the instances cited show what dangerous possibilities the old system offered, even under supervision. These will be in large measure, if not entirely, averted under the new system.

With this reform legislation, I should speak of two other laws, namely, the act of 1889 establishing a State commission in lunacy, consisting of a physician, a lawyer, and a layman, in place of a single commissioner; and that of 1890, requiring the appointment of a female physician in each State hospital for the insane. To the establishment of the commission and its efficient labors in the past two years, much is due.

THE EPILEPTICS.

On the heels of the State Care Act and in harmony with the policy pursued by the State Charities Aid Association in urging separate care for different classes of the dependent and the defective, a measure was introduced in the Legislature near the close of its session asking for a special provision for the epileptics. These present five hundred epileptics in the poor-houses and alms-houses of the State, where they live to their own neglect and to the harm of other inmates with whom they are brought into contact, and with the result that they almost become permanent dependents. For them there is no special medical treatment, little employment, and absolutely no training or education. In the industrial world they are unable to compete with the able-bodied, either from lack of education by reason of their affliction or because of attacks of this disease, and naturally drift to the poor-houses or to the jails and ultimately in numbers to the insane asylums. Under a proper system of public relief it is believed that many would be saved from such a fate. The

provision urged is the establishment of a colony for their medical treatment, care, employment, and education, similar to those in existence in various parts of Europe, notably at Bielefeld, and at Zurich, where there shall be, in addition to a hospital, land for agricultural and horticultural pursuits, schools for the younger patients, workshops, means of entertainment, a laboratory for the study of the disease, etc. Under the training which such an institution would afford and with the means of employment furnished, those afflicted by the disease would be enabled to support themselves in part or in whole while under treatment in the colony, and, on leaving it, to make their own way. The first public institution of such a character on this side of the Atlantic has just been established in the State of Ohio, and it is believed that the attempt, which failed this year in New York—not because of opposition, however—will prove successful another year.

OTHER REFORMS.

Other legislative measures which the State Charities Aid Association of New York has been active in promoting this winter are the following :

1. Providing for the appointment of police matrons in station-houses, in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants. This measure was duly enacted.

2. For the establishment of municipal lodging-houses in New York city. A permissive act was passed in 1886, but it has never been put into force. The new bill was finally withdrawn, and the question will be taken up in a future legislature, unless local authorities comply with the provisions of the Permissive Act.

3. The adoption of a system of cumulative sentences in commitments for public intoxication, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy. This measure failed to pass.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

The part which the Association named has had in inaugurating and carrying on these reforms invites special attention to the duty and need of volunteer service in the oversight of public affairs. I use the substance of a recent paper on the subject in one of the publications of the Association. Public affairs in this country are emphatically the business of all of us. Our Government was founded and built up on the assumption that our citizens were sufficiently intelligent and disinterested to concern themselves actively with its administration. And it has been demonstrated by experience that where indifference and ignorance as to its working prevail, or wherever a class of men or a set of officeholders has been allowed to conduct public affairs uninspected and uncriticised by the public, to whom they are responsible, corruption and incompetency, with their legitimate results, always, sooner or later, show themselves. The money with which public charitable institutions are supported is raised by taxation, which is held in stewardship, and every citizen is under obligation to inform himself as to how it is spent. The people from whose pockets the money comes must exercise the right of constant scrutiny.

Questions are constantly arising in connection with the administration of poor laws, with the care of the insane, the sick, the children who come into the hands of State or county officers ; questions which, all over the world, in their different aspects, as their solutions affect the political, social, economic, or moral condition of communities, are claiming and receiving the most serious consideration and the most profound thought. To this grave task the volunteer workers contribute their share of thought, time, and knowledge. Furthermore, they represent the public concern and support ; they bring the enthusiasm, the leisurely application, the absence of perfunctory methods of observation, the freedom from routine ways of thinking and feeling, which are essential to real reforms.

SOME NOTES OF SOCIAL PROGRESS ABROAD.

I.—A NEW HOPE FOR THE DESERVING POOR IN ENGLAND.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. STANSFELD.

If Mr. Mundella is marked out by his career as preeminently the leader of the Liberal Party in England on the subject of industrial education, Mr. Stansfeld is not less conspicuous as the representative of the party on all subjects relating to local government and the relief of the poor. Mr. Stansfeld has served a long apprenticeship in the high places of local administration. He was the last President of the Poor Law Board and the first President of the Local Government Board, an office which he held from 1871 to 1874 ; and when, in 1886, Mr. Chamberlain resigned the post, it was regarded as only natural that Mr. Stansfeld should resume his old post at the head of the local administration of the country. Mr. Stansfeld is to the Liberals what Mr. Ritchie is to the Conservatives, only more so. On all questions relating to local administration and poor-law relief Mr. Stansfeld is the spokesman and leader of the Liberal party. It was upon him that there fell the whole of the brunt of the work of leading the Opposition during the discussion of the County Government Bill, and admirably he performed it. Mr. Ritchie was fortunate in having an opponent who was more of a friend and ally than an enemy, and who was capable of sinking all personal and party considerations in order to secure for the country the best County Government Bill that the House could frame. It was Mr. Stansfeld, again, who was intrusted the other day with the resolution which gave expression to the chief plank of the Liberal programme of reform, viz., that which demands the adoption of "One Man One Vote" as the basis of our Parliamentary system.

Mr. Stansfeld is getting up in years, for he is now seventy years old, and can look back on a Parliamentary career which has been unbroken since 1859. Few men in the House are more universally respected, and with better cause, than Mr. Stansfeld. His great difficulty is that he is too sensitive, and shrinks with almost morbid fear from any appearance of pushing himself. The self-advertising politician cannot find a greater contrast to himself than there is in Mr. Stansfeld's modesty and unobtrusiveness in relation to almost every question with which he has to do. Few men have done work which requires more moral courage and self-sacrificing devotion to a lofty ideal of patriotism than that which Mr. Stansfeld has accomplished, and as long as he sits on the front Liberal Bench

there is a security which would otherwise be lacking that the councils of the party will be influenced by other than self-interested motives.

Mr. Stansfeld also possesses one characteristic in common with Mr. Mundella, in that he also has associations with the Continent. His early friendship with Mazzini brought him into close contact with one of the deep undercurrents of European politics, and when last year he revisited Rome and was entertained and fêted by the Italian ministers as an old and faithful friend of Italian nationality, he was but renewing associations which had played a great part in his earlier manhood. It is this sympathy with Mazzini and the Italian revolutionaries which has possibly given Mr. Stansfeld a certain cosmopolitanism and breadth of view unfortunately too rare on either side of the House. No statesman, however, could be less of a visionary revolutionist. He is the practical Englishman all over, who has no objection to fine phrases, and to the purple patches over which Lord Dufferin raised his lament last month, but their importance in his eyes is because they may help to get up the steam to enable him to attain practical ends. Hence there is no one in the House of Commons who could be more safely intrusted with the task of endeavoring to reduce the somewhat vague Socialistic aspirations of the new democracy into practical working shape than Mr. Stansfeld.

Mr. Stansfeld has been interviewed for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS on the subject of the future programme of the Liberal party in relation to the vitally important question of Poor-Law Reform.

OUR PRESENT DUTY.

"No," said Mr. Stansfeld, "the next step in this connection is not a Royal Commission. For that it is either too late or too early. We know what is the next step to be taken, and, until we take it, it is not worth while raising a further inquiry as to what should be done hereafter. Let us do our present duty."

"And what is that, if I may ask, Mr. Stansfeld?"

"Our present duty is quite plain. It is that of democratizing the whole system of poor-law relief. We have readjusted our Parliamentary institutions to the democratic spirit of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. We have done nothing to readjust the machinery which administers the poor law since 1835. What we have to do, therefore, is to bring the whole machinery of local government into vitalizing touch with the masses of the people. When we have done that, then we can discuss what other things we should do. Or perhaps we may not need to discuss, for the representatives of the people will probably settle for themselves this matter each in their own locality."

A LOGICAL COROLLARY OF PAST REFORMS.

"But pray, Mr. Stansfeld, condescend to particulars, and tell exactly what you mean."

"There is no secret about the matter, and I am not in any way launching a new programme or unfurling a new banner with a view to taking a lead in the fight. Mr. Morley, in a recent speech at Newcastle, spoke wisely and rightly upon this subject. That is to say, he expressed what may be regarded as the matured convictions of the Liberal Party on the subject which we are now discussing. And these convictions, I may say, were embodied in principle in our legislation nearly twenty years ago. All that we have to do is to carry out that legislation to its logical issue."

"Well, Mr. Stansfeld, instead of telling me what you propose to do, tell me what are the matured convictions of the Liberal Party on the subject of the administration of the poor law?"

ONE MAN ONE VOTE, ETC.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Stansfeld, "that the first thing that the Liberal Party has quite made up its mind about, is that the relief of the poor will never be put on a sound basis until the same principle is applied to the election of all local authorities that has long been established in the election of the House of Commons. That is to say, the first thing in the Liberal programme is to establish voting by ballot, to abolish voting papers, to do away with plural votes, and to carry out unhesitatingly the principle of "One Man One Vote," so that the people may be brought into close, direct contact with their representatives. That is the first step, and one that is so obvious that it is difficult to believe that any statesman can shrink from giving it effect."

ABOLISH THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

"Do you propose, Mr. Stansfeld, that the guardians of the poor——"

"Stop a minute," said Mr. Stansfeld. "I do not propose to reform the system of electing the guardians of the poor, because the reform which we have in view would reform the present guardians of the poor out of existence altogether."

"Is not that rather a large order, Mr. Stansfeld?"

"Perhaps it is, but, large or small, it has got to come. It is the natural and logical corollary of the action which was taken when the Poor Law Board ceased to exist and was succeeded by the Local Government Board. In like manner the relief of the poor must be undertaken as a branch of local government, and must no longer be regarded as the special work of specially elected bodies of local representatives.

"There is an unanswerable argument why you cannot establish district councils side by side with the Board of Guardians, giving the one the sanitary work and the other the administration of the poor-law relief, and that is, because there are not enough good men to go round. That is to say, competent local representatives who can be relied upon to administer the sanitary and the poor-law acts are not so plentiful that you can afford to run two such local representative bodies side by side. You may count yourself fortunate if you get one good district council containing none but capable members, and when you have got it you will be very well advised if you give it all the work to do which it can undertake."

"But suppose, Mr. Stansfeld, that you get your parochial councils, and you have your districts and grouped districts, and you have one man, one vote, and all voting by ballot, yet this is all machinery. What do you expect to get out of it all?"

TRUST THE PEOPLE!

Mr. Stansfeld replied: "I think when you get a machine which is responsive to the touch of the people, that machine can be trusted to carry out the will of the people, and minister to their wants, and realize their aspirations much better than a machine which is out of touch with those in the midst of whom it administers the law. I believe in democracy. I believe in trusting the people. And I think I am borne out by the wisest and most experienced inspectors of the Local Government Board, that we need have no fear whatever in trusting to the common sense and practical mother-wit of the people themselves. We have no reason to fear that the parochial councils, or any other local representative bodies which can be set up, will show themselves indiffer-

ent to economy, or to the efficient administration of public funds for the relief of individual distress. Those who think that the moment the laboring classes obtain control of the machinery for distributing relief they will launch out on a reckless or extravagant system of relief to the worthy and the unworthy alike, evidently have little experience of the way in which working men administer the funds which they raise. Malingering is certainly not popular with workmen, and so far from believing that the application of pure democracy to the administration of the poor law would be detrimental to the true interests of economy and efficiency, I believe you would find that the working classes would be represented by men who would keep a very strict look-out over all misapplication of funds, and that the system of lavish relief would be nowhere more sternly discountenanced than by those who will, in future, share largely in the control of the distribution of relief."

THE PAUPER ALSO IS A MAN AND A BROTHER.

"Then you would abolish poor-law guardians altogether?"

"In one sense, yes. Let us make a new start. In the old mediæval times the poor were relieved at the doors of the monasteries as a means of saving the souls of the charitable, and ministering to the wants of the poor and needy among the people was regarded as a virtue in itself, altogether regardless of the character of the people who were relieved, or the consequences to society of the relief dispensed. After this we had the Elizabethan poor law, which came to be worked in the course of years on the principle of maintaining a reservoir of cheap labor for the benefit of the landlords and farmers. Every winter the unemployed were maintained out of the rates, so that every summer farmers could obtain laborers at less than living wages, taking it all the year round. Then we pass into the third stage, that of the sociological expert in political economy, who regarded the whole question from the point of view of the rates, and who appeared sometimes to have neither soul nor heart, and who sometimes seemed to forget that, after all, a pauper was a human being—a man and a brother. We have been living under that *régime* for nearly sixty years. We have now enfranchised the laborers in the counties as well as the workmen in the towns, and the time is fully come for enabling the new electorate to make their wishes heard in the administration of the poor-law relief as well as in the direction of affairs of state.

DO NOT PAUPERIZE THE DESERVING DESTITUTE.

"The relief of the deserving poor must be disassociated in every way from the old taint of pauperism. The provision for the unfortunate, for the halt, the maimed, and the blind, the orphan and the widow, and the aged poor, must henceforth be regarded as a department of local government which must be based upon the principle that the self-helping, self-governing community is bound to do what it can to make existence tolerable for the destitute and deserving poor. I repeat, I shrink from anything that seems like launching a programme or proclaiming any great new departure, but I think you will not be far from wrong if you take it as a settled principle that henceforward the provision for all the categories of what may be called the deserving poor, who are from no fault of their own thrown upon the resources of the community, will be disassociated in every possible way from all the old surroundings and prejudices excited by the present methods of poor-law relief."

"I suppose, Mr. Stansfeld, you are not quite prepared to make it a crime to call a man a pauper who has come upon the rates by unavoidable misfortunes?"

DISCRIMINATE! DISCRIMINATE!

"Well, not exactly, but that proposal, no doubt, indicates the spirit in which the Liberal Party will approach the whole question of the relief of the poor; and what I want you to see is that the new system of local government which we propose to establish in the counties will enable us to carry out this principle in a practical fashion. At present we have practically given up any attempt to discriminate between one class of the poor and the other. The only test we employ is the very rough one, that of the work-house. Granting the fact of destitution, of which the guardians, however, are the judges, if a person is willing to go into the work-house he goes in, and we keep him. But if he shrinks from breaking up his home, if from any motive, no matter how excellent and elevating it may be, he persists in starving outside rather than enter "the house," we do nothing for him. Evidently the work-house, best considered as your only test, tells more against the deserving than the undeserving poor. Now, to my thinking, that is antiquated and barbarous.

AS AT ELBERFELD.

"What we ought to do is to establish something as like the Elberfeld system as we can. Twenty years ago I sent one of the best of our inspectors to Elberfeld to report upon the system, and his report, which was published, attracted considerable attention at the time. An attempt was made to acclimatize some features of the Elberfeld system in Macclesfield, but it did not succeed. The chief reason why we cannot adopt it in its entirety in this country, is that we have not a sufficient number of persons who would be willing and competent to undertake the duties thrown upon those who dispense relief. In Elberfeld it is calculated that for every four needy families there should be one person who is responsible, to whom all the members of these families shall be known, and who could report in a moment any imposture or dishonesty. To apply the Elberfeld system to this country would require the voluntary assistance of so many persons who would act as supervisors or overseers, and we have not got enough people of the right sort available for the task. But a great deal could be done in that direction, and that is one reason why I am so urgently in favor of establishing the parochial councils, for it is only when you localize relief and intrust its distribution under rules and subject to supervision to those who are in a position and have the power to thoroughly investigate the cases of all applicants, that you can afford to dispense with the rough and ready work-house test.

CLASSIFY THE POOR-HOUSES.

"This indoor relief I would leave to the district or county councils. They would then be able to deal adequately with the class who at present are herded indiscriminately together in the Union work-house. When once we can deal with the work-houses in a given area we can discriminate. We can set apart one work-house for the reception of those who deserve what may be called quasi-punitive treatment, that is to say, the habitual vagabond, the dishonest loafer, the persistent drunkard, and, generally speaking, all the incorrigible idlers, and the vicious. That should be the only work-house that should continue as a work-house. It would be a punitive institution. As for the other work-houses, I would convert them into alms-houses, for homes of rest for the aged

poor, or use them as hospitals, or convalescent homes, or whatever other institutions may be required. By this means, I think, we could remove from our system for relieving the poor the odium which at present attaches to it, and could convert it into a thoroughly humane, and, at the same time, an economical and efficient system of helping those whom we may call the derelicts of society.

THE OLD SYSTEM AND THE NEW.

"Of course, a great deal could be done with the children. They could be boarded out; or, if they had to remain in a public institution, they could be sent to the public elementary schools; or, if they were thoroughly healthy and strong, they could be sent to the colonies over-sea, where due preparations should of course be made for planting the little colonists as a kind of seed corn of Empire. There are a multitude of other matters which could be dealt with and will be dealt with as soon as the people get hold of the reins of administration. The old system has had a fair trial and a long trial. Many improvements have been made in it from time to time, but it has never become popular. That is to say it has always been more or less hateful to the people whom it was intended to benefit. As the people are now established as the source of all political power, it is only natural that they should endeavor to readjust the administration to their needs, and should use their reformed administration as the means to realize their aspirations, which, after all, are very simple and very modest, amounting to little more than a desire that the wornout veteran of industry should not be compelled to herd with tramps and ne'er-do-wells in his closing years, but should be allowed to have, when possible, a small outside pension in his declining years, or, should that be impossible, that he should be provided with a retreat in one of the alms-houses of the local community, in which he could end his days in peace."

II.—"THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR" IN FRANCE.

WRITTEN FOR THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS BY THE COUNTESS OF MEATH.

"Ou'est fait pour l'amour de Dieu ce qu'une fait pas pour de l'argent,"* said a sweet-faced "Little Sister of the Poor" to me as I sat talking to her about the work done by her community for the aged. I had gone over to Nice one morning, and had found my way to the "Asile des Vieillards," as I was anxious to learn all that I could concerning this wonderful Sisterhood, which has accomplished during the last fifty years that which borders on the miraculous. Just half a century has passed since a poor priest, two seamstresses, and a former servant-maid, set to work to succor the aged poor in a little town of Brittany, St. Servan, close to St. Malo. Two destitute women were housed in the tiny abode which sheltered one of the helpers. This garret-dwelling may be looked upon as the cradle of a religious community which now numbers 4,500 members, which owns 262 institutions—some of them of princely dimensions—and supports 35,000 aged poor. These refuges for the infirm are scattered not only all over France, they are to be found in our own land, in Spain, Italy, and the United States. Besides these, institutions have been established in Asia and Africa; even Australia has its establishment for the aged maintained by the "Little Sisters." Such a multiplicity of buildings would seem to involve a vast system of machinery, and yet, strange to say, such is the wonderful discipline in the Order, that all questions of importance are still referred to the one woman, the elder of the two seamstresses, who still lives to see the wonderful fruits which love, devotion, and self-sacrifice have produced. I have lately had the pleasure of visiting several of the establishments of the "Little Sisters of the Poor," and the more that one sees and hears of these noble-hearted women the more one is led to respect them. The pioneer workers, on whom was laid the burden and heat of the day, in starting that which many would have held to be a foolhardy and impracticable undertaking, were heroines; one of them, indeed, laid down her life in consequence of the hardships she underwent. No such privations are called for in these days from "Little Sisters," and yet, doubtless, occasions for the display of heroism are not lacking, and the words of my gentle informant are verified in the every-day work of these unassuming charitable women. Were not love at the root of their undertakings I do not think that the Sisters could do all that is required of them, or that 4,500 voluntary helpers would be willing to submit to the authority of one of their fellows, or that without love the declining years of 35,000 old folk would be rendered as peaceful as they seem to be in these "asiles."

* That is done for the love of God which would not be done for money.

FRENCH HINTS FOR ENGLISH WORK-HOUSES.

The contrast between the cheerful homes which I have lately been inspecting in the South of France and the dismal British work-house wards is great. We need not seek far for a reason, the words of the Sister give us the clue. Our poor infirm paupers—as also the sick—are shut up within prison-like abodes alongside of the idle and able-bodied. It is right that the guardians should not wish to make the work-house a paradise for the latter, who desire to live upon money earned by others when they ought to be out gaining their own livelihood by honest toil. The case of the sick and the infirm is quite different. They have been, in the past, too much treated as if they were answerable for their misfortunes, whereas disease and suffering are ills from which none can escape, and a provision for old age for the poor who have been unfortunate is sometimes an impossibility. By all means let us do what we can to encourage thrift in the young and middle-aged, but when a man or woman comes to be sixty or sixty-five years of age it is too late for moralizing; we cannot then expect them to provide for themselves. Old age has its many privations, even with the favored few; and the strictest of political economists could scarcely grudge a few comforts to the aged pilgrim fast nearing the "three score years and ten" which the Shepherd-King states to be the allotted age of man.

OFFICIALISM AND THE INFIRM POOR.

The guardians of the poor, in order that paupers of all descriptions should be cared for, depute a certain number of paid officials to do the work for them. These individuals may or may not be fitted to fulfill the duties imposed upon them. If the latter, woe betide the poor old folk lodged in the institutions to which the hard-hearted master or matron is appointed. They have to bear arbitrary rule, harsh treatment, possibly downright cruelty. The guardians, it is true, will occasionally visit the work-house with a view to seeing that the paupers are being

properly looked after ; but the chances are that those in authority will walk round the wards in the company of the very officials who ought not to be at their elbow, and who, if any complaint is made, will be ready to smooth it away, whilst the luckless complainant will probably learn to be wiser another time and hold his peace. Granted, however, that the officials are, in the majority of cases, well-meaning people, and on the whole reliable, yet it is not to be expected that the lot of the infirm poor can be as happy a one with those over them who are doing a duty because their bread depends upon it, as when cared for by charitable workers like the "Little Sisters," who, without the receipt of a farthing for their services, wait upon the infirm as if they were their own belongings. Old age is not always attractive to the young ; it is sometimes querulous ; it has its infirmities, and therefore it requires care bestowed upon it, not springing from a mere sense of duty, but from the inspiration of love. This the "Little Sister" has, who will sooner starve herself than allow her old charges to hunger.

A LEAF FROM THE CATHOLICS' BOOK.

The work-house never can be thoroughly humanized until, from the chairman of the board of guardians down to the humblest official, all really have the welfare of the inmates at heart. The lot of the aged pauper away from home, away from his belongings, is often especially doleful. He may be irritable and given to grumbling. What are we to do with him ? To treat him with severity is distinctly against the spirit of Christianity and of the instincts of common humanity. Tales of ill-treatment of defenseless infirm paupers are a disgrace to our land. How can such things be avoided ? We could scarcely do better than take a leaf out of the book of our Roman Catholic brethren, and endeavor to start a community of voluntary helpers, who, actuated from the highest possible motives, would care for the old folk. In the lives of the "Little Sisters of the Poor" we can see love and devotion shrinking from no hardships, overcoming mountains of difficulty. Are we to imagine that such self-sacrifice is not to be expected from Protestants, and that though a rich harvest has been reaped from the labors of Le Paillen, Marie Jamet, and Jeanne Jugan in the welfare of 35,000 old poor, and of thousands already gone to their rest, English men and women will be unwilling to face a task which was more difficult of accomplishment in France than it need be in Great Britain if the guardians of the poor will come to our aid ? Immense sums of money are expended on the maintenance of our aged poor, but the mistake has been that this money has been handled too often by those who have been very indifferent as to their welfare.

WANTED, A NEW SISTERHOOD.

These funds, as we see, are spent on the very people who are the objects of the "Little Sisters'" commiseration. If these devoted workers had had the handling of all the money spent in work-houses on the infirm, it would, probably, have been very differently applied and with far more satisfactory results. We have many women belonging to this sisterhood in England, but, of course, as Roman Catholics, they are not expected to have the care of Protestants. Would it not be possible to form a religious community of women belonging to the English Church—broad-minded workers with no extreme views—whose special vocation it would be to devote themselves to the aged ? We Britons pride ourselves that we have courage ; let not our "Little French Sisters" prove more courageous. We as Protestants think that religious zeal and the spirit of love is not lacking in our churches. It remains for us to show that we have not less than our Catholic brethren. Our aged poor are neglected, they are oppressed. Come and help them.

III.—A DUTCH EMPLOYER'S EXPERIMENT.

THE "AGNETA PARK" VILLAGE AT DELFT.

Mr. J. C. van Marken is director of the Netherlands Distillery, of the Netherlands Oil Works, and of the "Propriété Collective," all at Delft, the last-named institution being the one that has special interest for us. The distillery was founded in 1869 by a joint-stock company, with a capital of 200,000 florins (about £17,000), and Mr. van Marken as director. From the beginning Mr. van Marken considered the interests of the *personnel* of the factory as an integral part of the success of the undertaking. In fact, he was convinced that the enterprise should benefit the shareholders, the directors, and the workers, and that not one of these elements ought to prosper at the expense of the other two; and the secret of the Company's success, he considers, is due to the efforts and self-sacrifice of the whole *personnel*—a success which has acquired for the factory the reputation of being one of the best conducted establishments in the world.

After paying a dividend of 5 per cent. to the shareholders, the profits are applied to the founding of benefit schemes for the employees, the most important being a system of insurance, whereby each workman secures a pension for old age, the Company, therefore, and not the person insured, paying the premium, and the amount being in a certain proportion to the wages he receives. When his premium has been paid regularly from the age of twenty-one to the age of sixty, the workman, according to Mr. van Marken's plan, will at the age of sixty be entitled to a life pension equal in value to his regular wages during his last year of service—that is to say, the workman may retire at the age of sixty, and he will go on receiving his wages to the end of his days. Another noteworthy idea, which shows excellent results, is the system of premiums or rewards to encourage industry, accuracy, care, and special skill in the work.

More unique than either of these institutions, however, is the Agneta Park, so named after Mrs. van Marken. It is the director's idea that the workman should have a right of ownership, and a certain feeling of security, in the house he occupies. To realize this idea, he purchased a piece of ground adjoining the works, and at his own expense, had it laid out by Messrs. Zocher, the famous landscape gardeners of Haarlem, who transformed it into a park, with grass plots, flower beds, shrubberies, a playground, a pond, and bridges, building sites, etc. The plot reserved for building purposes was next transferred to a joint stock company, called the "Propriété Collective" (Common Property), formed for the express purpose of providing the work people of the factories with healthy dwellings, pleasantly situated, and at reasonable rents ;

convenient shops for clothing and provisions, homes for the unmarried men, baths, laundries, schools, social clubs, etc., the ground and buildings to become ultimately the common property of all the workmen who occupied them. Under the management of Mr. van Marken and a board of directors of seven employees, this Company was formed in 1884, with a capital of 160,000 florins. The first subscription of 32,000 florins was undertaken by 320 preference shareholders, and at the same time Mr. van Marken handed over the building site to the Company for 29,000 florins. To raise money for the cost of building, the grounds and dwellings were mortgaged to the amount of 128,000 florins, at 4½ per cent. The rents, it was calculated, would realize 7½ per cent. on the outlay. Out of this profit had to be paid (1) the cost of administration and repairs; (2) the 4½ per cent. on 128,000 florins to the holders of the mortgages; and (3) 5 per cent. to the preference shareholders; certain portions of the remaining profit to be applied (1) to pay back every year a part of the borrowed capital, (2) to form a reserve fund, and (3) to purchase shares in the Company for the tenants.

After all expenses mentioned have been paid, the surplus profits, if any, are placed to the credit of the tenants in the accounts of the Society, and to each tenant in proportion to the rent he pays; and as soon as the tenant has 100 florins to his credit, he becomes a shareholder or Spar-Actie, and gets 3 per cent. for his share. Thus the tenants have an interest in the success of the enterprise, while the dwellings still remain the common property of all the inhabitants of the Park. In this scheme the shops and the Recreation Hall are also included. In 1885–6, the Company suffered a loss, but in 1887, the profits amounted to 700 florins, and in 1888, rose to 1,129 florins. The rents range from 1.70 florins to 3 florins a week; the smallest houses containing two rooms on the ground-floor and two bedrooms above, the others six rooms. On January 1, 1889, the Park was inhabited by 70 families, or 347 persons. The houses, 78 in number, are built on the cottage system, four to six dwellings being united under one roof, but each with a separate entrance and a little garden of its own. Mr. van Marken has also built a house for himself in the Park.

A broad pond cuts the Park into two parts, connected again by two bridges, the pond being formed so that it surrounds the Park on three sides, while the soil dug up to make it has been utilized to raise the sites of the cottages. It is in two rural winding roadways that the cottages are situated, some detached, others grouped together, and a few commanding a view of the pond. The larger half of the Park is an island, and in it we find the playground, the "Tent" or Recreation Hall, a concert tent, the home for unmarried men, and another extensive plot of ground with winding paths—a site for more cottages. Near the pond also stands the residence of Mr. and Mrs. van Marken. The Park contains, besides, a baker's shop, and a shop for clothing and provisions.

Those employees who live in the Park are enthusiastic about the institution, and employees at the factories are of course preferred as tenants, but as a good many still prefer the bustle of the town, or pretend that the rents in the Park are too high, or indeed fear they will lose their individual liberty if they live under the eye of the director, a few of the dwellings are occupied by families who have no other claim on the factories. As a matter of fact, however, the most cordial relations exist between the tenants and their director, and above all with Mrs. van Marken, to whom the people go for sympathy and counsel in all their troubles and difficulties. On winter evenings she gathers round her the young girls who live in the Park, and instructs them in needlework and in housekeeping, often varying the teaching with music, singing, and reading. On Sunday afternoons the orchestra, composed of thirty employees, under the leadership of a professional musician, gives performances in the open air or in the Recreation Hall, and the inhabitants of the town are then also permitted to enjoy the Park, etc., on payment of one florin a year. In winter the hall is used for meetings, lectures, balls, etc., and Mr. and Mrs. van Marken, as a rule, grace the reunions by their presence.

Among the other institutions connected with the factories are the various courses in technical and manual instruction, foreign languages, etc., savings banks, insurance against sickness, baths, the fire brigade, the children's day nursery and playground, the gymnasium, games, the library, and the newspaper called the *Factory News* or *Messenger of the Factory*, distributed gratis every Saturday. It is edited by Mr. van Marken, and contains, besides an article on some question affecting the social life at the works, official information of the two factories and the "Propriété Collective," announcements and reports of lectures, concerts, and games, descriptions of new machinery, announcements of births, marriages, and deaths, and various other local news. In it the workmen, too, publish their ideas, and any one who has distinguished himself in any way—at work, or in the games—finds the facts duly recorded.

THE WAYS OF LIFE.

BY W. P. DOLE.

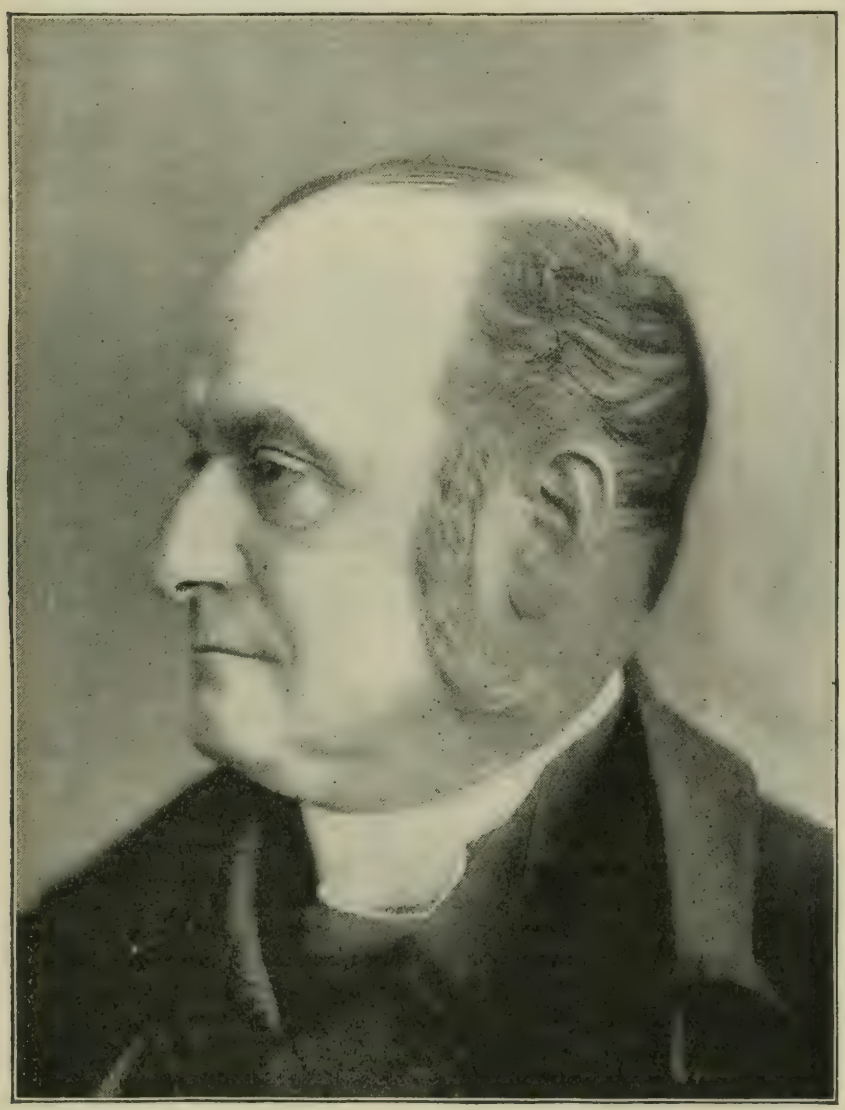
From the same hill two sparkling streamlets go,
  Seeming in haste to join the generous tide
  That, like an artery vast, winds long and wide,
And nurtures life in all the plains below.
Thwarted and fretted in its early flow,
  By sudden obstacle oft forced aside,
  Yet with a purpose not to be denied,
The restless current brave,—now swift, now slow,—
  Onward through rocky gorges fights its way,
  Leaping at last, bright in the glow of day,
To the smooth river's bosom bordered fair
  With fertile fields and happy homes of men:
And on its easy course doth idly bear
  Through sluggish reeds to a mirk, oozy fen.

—*New England Magazine.*

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE GOSPEL FOR THE RICH.

The *North American Review* for May continues its series of striking articles upon the general subject of "Wealth and Its Obligations," the opening place being given to the Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., Bishop of New York. Bishop Potter says of the papers of Mr. Carnegie, which were the starting point for this whole discussion, that these constitute the sole instance, so far as he is aware, of one possessed of exceptional wealth who has undertaken to discuss publicly and at any length the question of its disposition, and yet, in the good Bishop's opinion, no other question ought more profoundly to interest the rich; and thereupon he proceeds to expatiate upon the inevitable influence and power of the possession of wealth—an influence visibly affecting the whole circle of life and society surrounding the individual possessor. The Bishop does not condemn those uses of wealth that promote beauty and art and the appurtenances of a high civilization, but those ways of spending money that are wanton in the prodigality of their profuseness and wasteful in the essentially cheap and perishable character of their results, he condemns as dangerously contagious.



BISHOP HENRY C. POTTER.—(*From a Photograph by Rockwood.*)

His subject, however, is not the "gospel of wealth," but the "gospel for wealth." He concerns himself not so much with the question how the possessor of wealth may spread happiness and beneficence about him, as with that more unusual question how the possessor of wealth may himself avoid the wretchedness and harm in his own life which wealth so often produces. What may wealth become to those who worthily employ it? Can it be made efficient for the greater happiness of those who spend it, and if so, how? In answering these questions the Bishop holds simply that "to keep the heart young; to have the powers that rouse us to keen interest and sustain us in kindly and helpful service, vigorous and alert; to have the world and our fellow-men so rich in points of enkindling contact that, whatever may befall our capacities of achievement, our sympathies never grow old or cold—surely this is to have snatched from the hand of fate the secret of happiness, the glory of being!" This thing is as possible to rich people as to poor people, on precisely the same terms. One's own life must somehow reach over into and be qualified by the struggles and necessities of other lives. For the poor this is made inevitable by their very conditions. As for the rich, unless they would lose the secret of happiness and of real life, they must never allow their wealth to purchase for them an escape from contact with the things that touch deeply the lives of their fellow-men.

Bishop Potter emphasizes the value of individual endeavor in social reform. "The history of social reforms in our day is apt to be summed up in the story of a public meeting, with eloquent speeches, appointment of committees, and the raising of funds." But in the history of the greatest reforms and of movements that have the best "staying" power the beginnings have been of a different kind. Some one mind has been stirred by an emergency, and without waiting for others has set about doing what it can itself. The success of individual effort is illustrated by the good work that has been done among the poor in the east and south of London, a work in which Edward Denison personally was a pioneer. It is to some form of personal endeavor for the welfare of society that Bishop Potter calls upon the rich to devote themselves in order that their wealth may, in its use, react advantageously upon their characters and promote their true happiness. It would be fortunate, indeed, if the whole guild of the millionaires would read this essay, and lay its teachings to heart.

"IRRESPONSIBLE WEALTH."

The Hon. Edward J. Phelps writes in a sturdy and manly vein his contribution to the discussion upon wealth and its obligations. He calls attention to the difficulty of giving away money wisely and usefully, and regards the doling out of relief to the poor as a thing more likely to be fraught with harmful than with good results. Yet he holds with Mr. Carnegie that it is better for a rich man to dispense his charities in his lifetime than to leave them to be administered under his will. He remarks somewhat satirically that "it is only in theory that a man has a right to make his own will if he has

much to leave behind him." He does not approve of Mr. Gladstone's proposal of a sort of compact among rich men to give away annually a certain proportion of their respective incomes. Such an arrangement seems to Mr. Phelps a surrender of the freedom of volition; and he is inclined to think it would involve also a diminution of that direct interest and knowledge which should accompany the dispensing of beneficence.

After all, he thinks one of the very best methods of charity open to the man of liberal means is to spend his income. He would probably never go so far as to hold that lavish expenditure for useless luxuries is really a social benefit merely because it puts money into the hands of working people who produce the luxurious objects; but he does not hesitate to defend a very generous scale of expenditure upon the part of those who can afford it. He seems not to discriminate between expenditure for consumption, that is, luxurious expenditure, and expenditure for production—that which preserves capital and increases the means of employment.

But Mr. Phelps turns quickly from the whole question of the ordinary expenditure of wealth to what he deems its real dangers to modern society, namely, the plunder of less fortunate men, and the public demoralization that comes through new methods which great combinations of capital do not scruple to use. He refers to the monopoly and extortion of trusts and combinations, to the defrauding of *bona fide* investors in securities by railway speculators, and to other forms under which modern so-called business methods prey upon individuals. Still more dangerous he regards the invasion of the political domain by great aggregations of money. He says: "The political power of the country is thus in danger of passing into the hands of a plutocracy composed not of the best class of the rich but of the worst, to be used not for the general welfare, but for the still further aggrandizement of those who have bought it, and for the elevation to high places of men who are not fit to be there. . . . Already clouds much larger than a man's hand have risen above the horizon. How portentous they may prove no man can tell. We are in danger, not of revolution or bloodshed, but of the not less destructive power of frantic and ruinous legislation, controlled by demagogues and involving in its consequences the just as well as the unjust. These are the abuses and mistakes of wealth, not its necessary results. If from them we can be protected we need have little concern about its charities."

STATE RIGHTS AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

In point of timeliness, at least, the leading article in the *Forum* for May, is by the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, who was Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of State, on "State Rights and Foreign Relations." Mr. Bayard cautiously refrains from more than passing reference to the negotiations now pending between the United States and Italy regarding the recent New Orleans affair, confining his remarks to a discussion, upon cold principle, of the Government's liability for injuries inflicted upon "individuals by other individuals within our jurisdiction." Reviewing the treaties entered into by the United States with foreign nations, he says that in none of them are there contained any stipulations which guarantee to foreign subjects a greater degree of care and protection than to our own citizens. In many, however, the right to the enjoyment of equal privileges with those exercised by American citizens is bestowed upon resident foreigners. Under the Constitution, the States are prohibited from entering into any treaty or alliance with a foreign country. The power to make treaties is conferred exclusively upon the Federal Government, and once made they become as much a part of the law of the land as acts of Congress.

TREATY OBLIGATIONS.

When, then, he affirms, the United States agrees to grant resident subjects of foreign countries equal protection with its own citizens, it becomes just as much the duty of the Government to see that the provisions of the treaty are enforced, as it is its duty to see that the various acts of Congress are carried into effect; provided, that is, that the provisions of the treaty do not authorize what the Constitution forbids. In that case, of course, as in event of an unconstitutional measure being passed by the legislative body, the provisions are nullified. The constitutionality of treaty provisions the Supreme Court must decide upon just as it does upon that of measures of statute law; as, for instance, it declared the greater part of the "reconstruction" legislation unwarranted by the Constitution.

But the fact remains, says Mr. Bayard, "that the treaties are made expressly binding by the Constitution upon all State judges, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and when absolute failure of justice can be shown to have arisen from any action or non-action of State tribunals, then, and not until then, will it be proper for the Executive to consider whether Congress should not indemnify the injured parties by reason of the failure of this Government to execute, substantially and in good faith, the compact entered into with a foreign nation. As the measure of justice and protection stipulated for in the treaty is to be the same in the case of foreigners as in the case of citizens and natives of this country, it is difficult to see a cause of complaint when the cases of both are submitted to the same tribunals for decision." The principles of law administered in the Federal courts and the courts of the various States have, Mr. Bayard says, in continuation of the same line of discussion, a common source and are both founded upon rules of justice everywhere recognized throughout civilized countries.

The paper throughout is strongly tinctured with the doctrine of State Rights, in support of which Mr. Bayard has been conspicuous. The following paragraph gives his discussion of the subject, "State Rights and Foreign Relations," in *résumé:* "There is a manifest and dangerous tendency in our institutions toward centralization and consolidation of power. No remedy, therefore, for evils of inconveniences should be accepted that increases this tendency, for it is in the strict enforcement of limitations upon power and its decentralization that the best hopes, and even the possibility, of free institutions of human government can be found. If, therefore, the principles of law and the arrangements for their exercise declared by our courts to be consonant with the provisions of the Constitution and essential to the preservation of individual liberty, cannot be peaceably possessed and enjoyed by our citizens, and be acknowledged and recognized as the basis of our government, because of the presence within our borders of alien subjects and citizens of foreign powers whose personal wrongs may not be remedied to their satisfaction or to that of their government without the impairment and disorder of our system, then the time has arrived when the unquestionable and sovereign right of the United States to determine by positive law who shall be permitted to enter our gates and who shall be excluded must be exercised."

PROFESSOR BRYCE ON THE NEW ORLEANS INCIDENT.

The May number of the *New Review* opens with an article by Professor James Bryce on the legal and constitutional aspect of the lynching of the Italians at New Orleans. There is probably no other man living who is so well qualified to discuss from the outside point of view the diplomatic difficulty which has arisen between the United States and Italy. Professor Bryce enters directly and systematically into a discussion of the fundamental points of policy and diplomacy involved in the whole question at issue. He begins with "the well-admitted principle that every civilized state is bound to secure to the subjects or citizens of another friendly state the same measure of personal liberty, personal security, and protection to property as it affords to its own subjects. If he receives less his government has a right to demand redress, and this redress may take the form of criminal proceedings against those who have done the wrong, or of pecuniary compensation from the public authorities who have permitted the wrong to be done without affording due satisfaction by the methods open to its own citizens."

This right to protection accorded to the subjects of friendly powers rests primarily upon what may be called general international comity, and its existence would be admitted regardless of any express treaties between particular countries. But very often such rights are specifically declared in treaties, and this happened to be the case as between the United States and Italy. Our treaty with that power, concluded in 1871, provided that the citizens of one country should receive in the other country a constant protection and security for their persons and property, enjoying in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or shall be granted to the natives on their submitting to the conditions imposed on the natives.

Professor Bryce proceeds to inquire what the rights of the Italian Government would be if the United States were without the federal form of government, that is to say, if the lynching had occurred in the District of Columbia or in one of the territories where the Federal Government has immediate and full jurisdiction? He finds, to be brief, that the Federal Government could do nothing except to have the lynchers indicted for murder or manslaughter. If the grand jury should refuse to find a bill of indictment, or if the petit jury should acquit the accused, the Government could do no more. In like manner the powers of the British Government would be exhausted. If, as a matter of fact, the grand juries and trial juries were acting in notorious neglect of justice in such cases, a foreign government whose subjects were the sufferers would have no further recourse except the ultimate resort to war.

But Italy might also, under such circumstances, demand compensation for the families of her lynched subjects. If the remedy of an action for damages against the lynchers should not prove efficacious it would still be possible for the Government, by vote of Congress, to provide for compensation. And this would be the whole of the case were it not for the fact that our federal system, which leaves ordinary criminal jurisdiction to the separate States, complicates the situation.

As matters now stand the United States Government can of itself do nothing to give satisfaction by way of punishment to the New Orleans offenders. This belongs to the State of Louisiana. If juries fail to indict the lynchers, the Federal Government has no power to interfere. Yet, as Mr. Bryce points out, Congress unquestionably has the right to pass a law conferring upon the Federal courts a criminal jurisdiction in cases which involve the violation of United States treaties, and it is something of a question, upon which there is ground for difference of opinion, whether or not the Federal courts do not already possess such right of jurisdiction under the terms of the Constitution which make treaties the supreme law of the land. However that may be, Mr. Bryce very sensibly holds that it would be wise for the United States to extend expressly by statute the right to bring cases involving injury to the subjects of a foreign power before Federal grand juries.

To the American argument that our treaties promise Italians only the same personal protection as our own native citizens receive, and that the natives of any other American State lynched in Louisiana would be no better off than subjects of Italy, Mr. Bryce says that Italy might reply as follows: "The internal polity of a nation is matter for itself, but not for the other nations which contract with it; and the powers which its own municipal law gives to a government are in no wise the measure of its international obligations. Nothing can cut down these obligations except express provisions. Moreover, since your Constitution makes treaties part of the supreme law of the land, we Italians are entitled to assume that your Congress would pass all such legislation as would give the fullest possible efficiency to stipulations of the treaty of 1871. If your national government has omitted to do so, it must bear the consequences."

Mr. Bryce is clearly right in holding that the moral would seem to be that the American Government should put forth all such powers as Congress possesses to legislate for the protection of aliens and the carrying out of the treaties within the several States so as to be in a better position to meet any complaint from foreign powers.

This clear and able article concludes with a most significant reminder to Englishmen, of the peculiar difficulty in which Great Britain is liable at any time to find herself placed through her anomalous relationship to her great colonies.

"Theoretically Great Britain has complete authority over its subjects wherever they reside, yet in fact it allows important groups of them to constitute distinct and practically independent communities, with legislatures and executives whose action within their respective territories it does not control, though it takes under its charge all their international relations." In case something like the Italian lynching should occur in Canada and the Canadian Government or Canadian juries should fail to accord justice to the persons wronged, the British Government would, as Mr. Bryce says, have to choose between three disagreeable alternatives: "One would be to repudiate its international obligations with the serious consequences which might follow. The second would be to pay compensation in respect of acts for which it was blameless, and whose recurrence it could not prevent. The third would be to coerce the communities in which the wrongs had been committed with the possible results of provoking a rebellion." Mr. Bryce calls upon the colonies to join the mother country in the prompt consideration of methods whereby the chances of international trouble may be diminished. He also calls attention to the necessity for a careful provision, when a home-rule constitution is enacted for Ireland, to maintain the efficiency of British guarantees for the protection of the subjects of foreign powers.

What is most of all to be wished, says Mr Bryce in conclusion, is that these deplorable events should lead to a reform in the government of Louisiana, and in particular of the city of New Orleans.

FREE SILVER COINAGE—WHY NOT?

Not the least noteworthy of the contributions in the May *Forum* is a paper on the free coinage of silver by Edward Atkinson, well known as a writer on economic subjects. Mr. Atkinson takes the view that free silver coinage in itself would not be dangerous if freedom of choice were given buyers and sellers of naming the metal in which payments were to be made. Let, he says, the Government mints supply all the silver dollars that people are willing to buy with bullion; only first amend the act of legal tender so that any one to whom dollars, silver or gold, are owed, is not forced to take silver dollars whether he wants them or not. Then neither creditor nor debtor suffers unfairly by the fluctuation in the market price of either of the precious metals. The seller receives his price in the metal he agreed to take at any time of payment named. If, for instance, the seller agrees to receive payment a year hence, and in the meantime the purchasing power of silver as compared with that of gold has fallen, he cannot complain, for, having had the option of selecting payment either in gold or silver, he chose the latter. Under this amendment of the legal tender act, Mr. Atkinson maintains, the free coinage of silver would be perfectly safe. It would be safe, because then people as a rule would prefer payment in the "safer metal," gold, which is the present standard of the world's commerce.

GOLD THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD'S COMMERCE.

Speaking of gold as the international standard of value, Mr. Atkinson says: "We cannot cut ourselves away from it if we would, and we would not if we could, because it is the safest and surest standard that we can tie up to. The price of the entire crop of wheat and grain, and of everything else that our farmers produce in excess of our wants, is fixed at the gold standard by what the surplus will sell for in the home market for export. That price of the surplus establishes the price of the whole crop; no matter what kind of money may be legal tender in the United States—whether it be silver dollars worth eighty cents, depreciated notes, or what-not—what the farmer gets is, and always will be, just what his crop is worth in gold." No class of men, Mr. Atkinson adds, would be "so badly sold" as the farmers, were free coinage of silver authorized without a change in the Legal Tender Act.

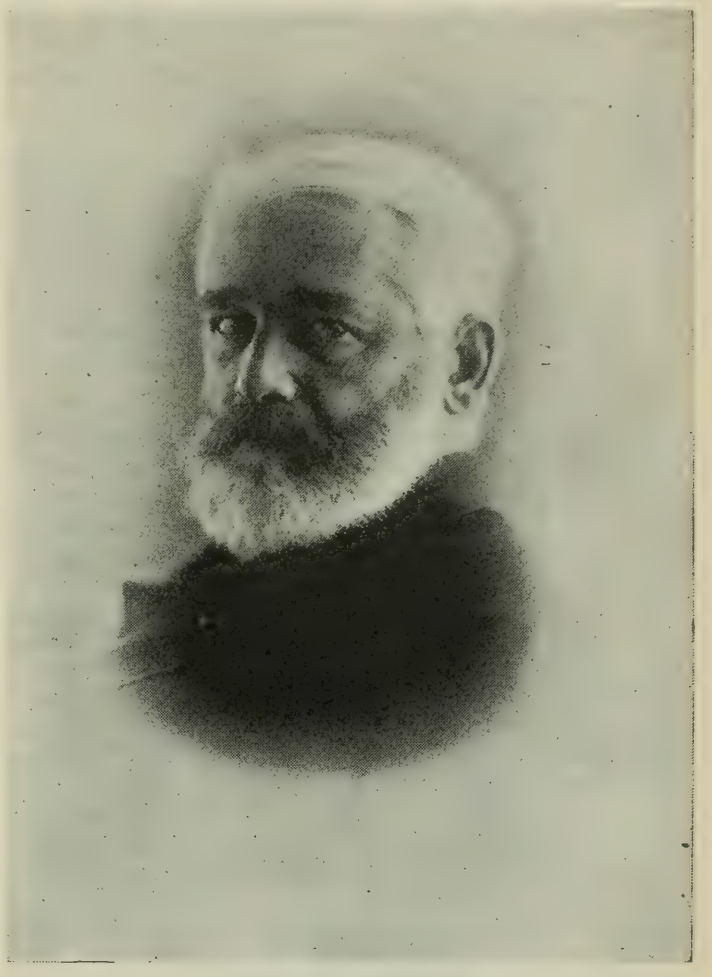
FAVORABLE ASPECTS OF STATE SOCIALISM.

The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., writes in the *North American Review* for May an optimistic defense of the enlargement of public functions, taking his illustrations from the experience of English cities and of Great Britain in general. Mr. Chamberlain, as is well known, began his career as a public man, when a manufacturer at Birmingham, by entering into municipal affairs with great vigor and by taking a leading part in many reforms which wholly changed the aspect and character of his city.

BIRMINGHAM'S PROGRESS.

Comparing the Birmingham of forty years ago with the Birmingham of to-day, Mr. Chamberlain says that its population then was 180,000, which was about 40 per cent. of its present numbers; and that in those days there were no public edifices of any size or importance, no parks, no free libraries, no public baths, no art gallery or museum, no public schools, no school of arts, and no technical schools. What is now the magnificent new central portion was then one of the worst districts of the city. All the streets of Birmingham were badly paved and badly lighted, the few foot-walks being worse than the streets; and the sewerage was very limited in extent and very imperfect of its kind. Water and gas were supplied by private monopolies at very high prices, and the water was of polluted quality. The death rate was as high as thirty in the thousand.

"The only wonder is that it was not much greater, for there were whole streets from which typhus and scarlet fever, diphtheria, and diarrhœa in its worst forms were never absent. There were thousands of close, unventilated courts which were not paved, which were not drained, which were covered with pools of stagnant filth, and in which the ash-pits and middens were in a state of indescribable nastiness. The sewage of the town was so partial that it only extended over about one-third of the area. In fact, to sum up this description, it may be truly said that fifty years ago Birmingham, although it was no worse than any other of the great cities of the United Kingdom, was a town in which scarcely anything had been done either for the instruction, for the health, for the recreation, for the comfort, or for the convenience of the artisan population."



EDWARD ATKINSON.
From the Northwestern Miller.

Mr. Chamberlain proceeds to picture the contrast wrought within the memory of living men. The death rate has fallen to twenty in the thousand, and is sometimes less. The Birmingham of to-day is everything that the old Birmingham was not.

"The sewerage has been completed, a system of sanitary inspection is strictly carried out, the private monopolies have been acquired by the corporation, their supply has been improved and cheapened, and the surplus profits have been carried to the credit of the rates. The

town is well paved with wood in the principal streets, and with stone where there is the heaviest traffic. The footpaths have everywhere been put in order. The courts have been paved and drained. An infectious-hospital has been established, to which all contagious diseases are at once removed. In every district of the city there have been provided baths and wash-houses, parks and recreation-grounds, and free libraries which count their readers by hundreds of thousands. A magnificent art gallery and museum has been erected, the visitors to which number nearly a million in a single year. School-houses, under the management of the school board, with large play-grounds attached, have sprung up everywhere, and now accommodate 40,000 children, the rest being provided for in the voluntary schools. Technical education is offered at the Midland Institute and the Mason College, and art education at the School of Art and its branches. The great local endowed school of King Edward's foundation has been reformed and placed under representative management, and by means of scholarships offers the opportunity of higher education to the poorest of our citizens. In fact, the ordinary artisan finds now within his reach the appliances of health, the means of refinement, and the opportunities of innocent recreation which formerly were at the disposal of only the more wealthy inhabitants."

MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM.

The striking improvement has been brought about by what Mr. Chamberlain calls municipal socialism, which he defines as a wise co-operation by which the community as a whole, working through its representatives for the benefit of all its members, and recognizing the solidarity of interest which makes the welfare of the poorest a matter of importance to the richest, has faced its obligations and done much to lessen the sum of human misery and to make the life of all its citizens somewhat better, somewhat nobler, and somewhat happier. As to the expense of all these reforms, Mr. Chamberlain asserts that the present cost of all local work, including poor relief, education, and all the expenses of the corporation, is rather more than twenty shillings ($5) per head of the population, or "about one-fifth of the charge of local administration in the city of Boston."

BRITISH SOCIAL PROGRESS IN GENERAL.

Turning from the special case of one city to a general survey of the condition of the whole kingdom, Mr. Chamberlain draws a striking picture of the improvement in social conditions which has been effected since the period of the Reform Bill and the repeal of the Corn Laws, about half a century ago. He presents a dark scene of the degradation of the laboring classes through low wages, long hours of toil, wretched conditions in factories, unwholesome and overcrowded houses, and vicious and degrading amusements. Under these conditions pauperism reached frightful dimensions. One-seventh of the entire population of Great Britain in 1833 was in receipt of poor-law relief. Crime, like pauperism, swelled its proportions. In England 480 people were sentenced to death in 1834, as against thirty-five such sentences in 1890, and the population was only half as great in the former year.

Legislation and philanthropy, Mr. Chamberlain alleges, have been chiefly instrumental in accomplishing the wonderful social improvements of recent decades. Upon the authority of Mr. Giffen, the most eminent of British statisticians, Mr. Chamberlain finds that in the past fifty years the rate of wages has advanced from 50 to 100 per cent. Hours of labor have been reduced on an average 20 per cent. In very few trades, he says, do they now ever exceed ten hours, while in the majority they average nine hours, and in many they have been reduced to eight. The cost of living has diminished also, and bread is 20 per cent. cheaper, sugar 60 or 70 per cent. cheaper, tea 75 per cent. cheaper, clothing 50 per cent. cheaper, coal 50 per cent. cheaper, illumination, locomotion, postage, all of course incomparably better and cheaper. Meat, it is true, has risen somewhat in price, but mutton and beef were entirely beyond the means of the working classes a generation ago. If house rent has also risen it is because the character of the housing of the people has so vastly improved in capacity and quality.

GOVERNMENT AND POPULAR WELFARE.

Under these circumstances the working classes not only have more to spend but they get vastly more for the money which they do spend; and so the per capita consumption of sugar is four times as great in England as it was fifty years ago, of tea nearly four times as great, of rice sixteen times as great, of eggs six times as great, of tobacco twice as great. Public health has improved decidedly and the average expectation of life is three or four years greater. Thrift, meanwhile, has likewise developed, and the savings of the people in England now reach stupendous aggregate figures. To the acts for the regulation of mines and inspection of factories and workshops, the Truck Act (preventing the payment of wages in kind), acts regulating merchants' shipping, the Artisans' Dwelling Act, the Allotment Act, the Education Act, the poor law, and various others, Mr. Chamberlain attributes a very large proportion of the credit for social progress. In conclusion, this experienced observer holds that the government, which no longer represents a clique or a privileged class, but which is the organized expression of the wants and wishes of the whole nation, should rise to the true conception of its duties, and should use the resources, the experience, and the talent at its disposal to promote the greater happiness of the masses of the people.

MIRACLES AND MEDICINE.

Ex-President Andrew D. White contributes Chapter XII. of his series on the "Warfare of Science," now appearing in the *Popular Science Monthly*. In this chapter he treats of "Miracles and Medicine." In early times, he says, man ascribed all ills of the flesh either to the wrath of a good being or to the malice of an evil one. Greece was the first nation in which a scientific theory of medicine was evolved. The foundation of the medical science was laid as early as the fifth century B. C. by Hippocrates, who was the first to break away from the old tradition. His thought was passed on to the school of Alexandria, where the science was developed still further by such men as Herophilus and Erusistratus. Study from dissection was first practiced here.

CHRISTIANITY AND MEDICINE.

The advent of Christianity set in motion a spirit of self-sacrifice and brotherly love which did much to modify and develop the science of medicine. Following the example of the Good Samaritan, men and women gave up lives of self-indulgence and devoted themselves to works of mercy. Hospitals and infirmaries sprang up throughout the countries reached by Christianity. This influence arising from the life of Christ helped greatly to encourage the growth of medical science. But, says Mr. White, there came along with the true theology a false theology drawn not from the teachings of Christ and the Bible, but from the letter of the Hebrew and Christian sacred books; a theology drawn from the old belief that disease

was produced by the wrath of God or the malice of Satan, and from the "evolved theories of miraculous methods of cure, based upon modes of staying the divine anger or of thwarting Satanic malice." As the Gospel spread a mass of miraculous legends spread with it. "Theology developed in accordance with this idea," says Mr. White, "wrapped all scientific effort more and more in an atmosphere of supernaturalism." The school of Alexandria, under the influence first of the Jews and later of the Christians, soon enveloped everything in mysticism.

SURVIVAL OF MEDICINE AFTER THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

But medical science survived the opposition of blind faith in the supernatural dispensation of ills, and continued slowly to evolve. Bolen, in the second century, A. D., had made himself a great medical authority in Rome. Medicine came to be practiced in the various monasteries, and later in the cathedral schools established by Charlemagne. The Jews and the Mohammedans, less influenced by miracles than the Christians, early turned their attention to the study and practice of the healing science. Not, however, until as late as the fifteenth century did medicine appear as a science free from the miraculous element.

BROADWAY.

Of our younger American journalists and magazine writers, none has won public favor more rapidly or more completely than Mr. Richard Harding Davis, who has lately come from Philadelphia to New York as one of the editors of *Harper's Weekly*, and who, as a writer of short stories and of descriptive sketches, is always exceedingly felicitous. Mr. Davis adds a truly literary touch to a marked journalistic instinct, and his place is already secure among the acceptable writers of the day. He opens in the May number of *Scribner's Magazine* the prominently announced series of articles upon "Great Streets of the World," Mr. Davis' contribution being a description of New York's great thoroughfare, Broadway.

Beginning with Bowling Green, he treats of Broadway in the order of its three great divisions; the business part, extending as far as Tenth street; the shopping district, reaching beyond Madison square, and the uptown portion, ending with One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street.

THE BUSINESS MAN OF NEW YORK.

One acquainted with New York and its life will find no difficulty in recognizing in the following sketch the personality of the business man of lower Broadway: "They begin when they are quite young; when they are of the age to think that it is something important and desirable to work downtown, and as office boys earning three dollars a week in their father's office, look down upon their elder brother at college, and patronize the family at dinner, and talk of 'our firm,' and what 'we' intend to do if wheat should drop much further. As clerks, their horizon is bounded by a future raise in salary, and their life is filled with hopes that the man just above them will die, and allow them to step into his place; as partners in the firm they speak, after hours, of every other subject but that of business, and declare bitterly that, whatever pursuit their sons may enter into, it shall not be the same as theirs, of that they are quite certain. And at last, when they grow rich enough to retire, they do nothing of the sort, but still haunt their place of business, and delight in telling struggling young men how they once used to sweep out the office of which they are now the owners. That is the atmosphere of lower Broadway. A place where half the men do what they are told to do, like accomplished machines, for so much a week, and ever with the conviction that so much is not enough; and where the other half are for so many hours a day heads with superfluous bodies, with brains working one against the other, and with the same effect in the end as when cog-wheels of a watch work one against the other, they make the watch go."

THE SHOPPING DISTRICT.

In the shopping district, says Mr. Davis, "one is as likely to see a man as at an afternoon tea, and if one should dare to venture in, it is only for one of two reasons: either he is the husband or brother of some wife or sister in the suburbs, who asked him to run uptown at luncheon-



RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

time and match something for her, or he is there because the women are there, and he has come to look at them. In the first place he is entitled to your pity, and in the second place as well, for his occupation, though individually satisfactory, is not profitable. The business district is very grim and very real, the shopping district is all color, and movement, and variety. It is not the individual woman one sees here, but woman in the plural. You may have a glance of a beautiful face, or of a brilliant, or an outrageously inappropriate gown, but it is only a glimpse, and the face is lost in a composite photograph of faces, the expression of which seems to be one of decided anxiety. For it is apparently a very serious business, this shopping. The shoppers do not seem to be altogether happy, for they have heard, perhaps, of a place where you can get that same lace flounce for two cents a yard less than at the other place, where you got the last lot, and they are pressing on before it is all gone. They are as keen over their bargains in trimmings and

gloves as their husbands downtown are over the rise and fall in oil, and they certainly do not look as if they were on pleasure bent. On the contrary, they seem to have much upon their minds. On a sunny, bright morning, when it is possible for them to wear the best bravery without fear of rain, Broadway holds, apparently, every woman of means in the city. Who stays at home to take care of the baby, and who looks after the flat? is the question."

"JULIEN GORDON" ON HER CONTEMPORARIES.

Unquestionably the conspicuous success of the day in American fiction writing is that which "Julien Gordon" has won. As everybody has now been made aware, "Julien Gordon" is a brilliant woman of New York society, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger. *Lippincott's Magazine* for May presents as its chief feature a complete novel by Mrs. Cruger, entitled "Vampires," which seems destined to have the same popularity that has been



"JULIEN GORDON."

achieved by "A Diplomat's Diary" and "A Successful Man." *Lippincott's* also contains, under the heading, "A Successful Woman," a very interesting glimpse of the personality of Mrs. Cruger, contributed by M. E. W. Sherwood. In the *North American Review* for May "Julien Gordon" writes a brief article which she entitles "The Modern Extinction of Genius." It is particularly interesting as revealing the writer's own artistic sympathies, and as indicating to some extent the school in which she has trained herself. She inveighs stoutly against those conventional critics who have assumed that all great writers belong to times that are past and gone, and that we have in our day no worthy successors of the men and women of other generations who have made the world's true literature.

It is of modern fiction that she discourses chiefly, and she says: "It would seem that, during the last hundred years, fiction, from being a mere trick of story-telling, has been raised into a loftier realm. It has, in fact, become a high art. The fine, close analysis of motive, the keen, trenchant observation of the human heart, the psychological study of the passions, so much in vogue at the present day, have placed it and its aims upon a different plane." It is with some contempt that "Julien Gordon" alludes to the ill-conditioned school-girl, with two or three insipid and mildly-adoring young gentlemen, who romps through three books and thirty chapters as the heroine of the typical English novel. She prefers the novelists of our day who take note of the deeper and subtler experiences of ripe character. "Is it not absurd," she exclaims, "that we, who have the honor and happiness of breathing the same air as a Tolstoi, a De Maupassant, a Meredith, a Stevenson, a Bret Harte, a Kipling, should be paralyzed and thwarted by this constant plaint of the insufficiency of present achievement?"

As the foremost of living novelists she places Tolstoi, "the author of 'War and Peace,' of that sombre, soul-stirring story of 'Katia,' whose immeasurable art is almost drowned in the dark waves of its ineffable melancholy, and of the greatest novel of the century, 'Anna Karénina.'" Turning to what she calls the most perfect school of modern literary art, she praises Daudet with his masterpiece of "Les Rois en Exile," De Maupassant, and Paul Bourget, of whom she says: "How cool and clear his hand! how chaste his style, devoid of affectation of the turgid and the exaggerated!" And then with brief but acute characterization she lauds Robert Louis Stevenson, Bret Harte, Mrs. Burnett, Charles Egbert Craddock, Howells, and others of the current novelists. She avers that she might name a galaxy of brilliant writers whom it would be a folly to rank below their precursors. "Depreciation of present art is not only uncritical; it is destructive. Let us dare, then, to be ourselves, to avoid those restraints, those timidities, imposed upon us by a generation which, having done with life, insists that life is done."

OUR SERVILITY IN LITERATURE.

In no direction is the lack of patriotism among Americans more conspicuously displayed, writes Thomas Davidson in the May number of the *Forum*, than in that of literature. While our distinctly American literature is not extensive, it is unjust, he maintains, to say that we have no such thing as a national literature. In support of the assertion that we have a literature of our own, he mentions the works of Lowell, Emerson, Hawthorne, Whittier, and others. The reason, he says, that this fact is not more generally perceived, is that the United States has been inundated with un-American productions which have drawn away the attention of Americans from works distinctively our own.

WHERE THE BLAME LIES.

He places the blame for this condition of things upon two classes of people especially; our own literary men and women who pattern their works after foreign novels, and the derelict literary critics who fear to raise their voices in protest. Captivated by the pictures of English aristocratic life drawn in English novels, thousands of young men in this country "are learning to despise the simple, useful life of the worthy American citizens and to court consideration and vulgar popularity by adopting the habits and leading the useless lives of English lords." The effect of the "English" novel upon American young women is, he adds, even more injurious: "For many of them, the novel-drawn pictures of English social life, wherein every one bows down to birth and title, and lords and high-born ladies are spoken of as if they were divinities whose recognition and favor were the chief prizes of life, are utterly demoralizing, inspiring them with an impatient contempt for the simplicity of American society in which personal

worth and charm can make them queens, and with a longing to enter, even as humble suppliants, the enchanted circle where birth and title rule, and where personal worth hides behind a mask."

NEW CRITICS NEEDED.

What is needed to counteract the poisonous influence of English popular novels is, Mr. Davidson urges, "a new race of literary critics, honest, fearless, independent, inspired with profound loyalty to American ideals, thoroughly acquainted with the literary needs of their country, and resolute in their purpose to discredit and put down all literature that threatens to corrupt the spirit of democracy and humanity."

IBSEN'S "HEDDA GABLER."

Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" is a very real but very disagreeable, selfish woman about whom we read in rival translations. London's "Hedda Gabler" is Miss Elizabeth Robins, a charming young American actress, with a brain teeming with aspirations and ideals, inherited from a Puritan ancestry, which even her profession has not yet had time to destroy. Miss Robins, together with another American actress (Miss Marion Lea), conceived the audacity of bringing out "Hedda Gabler" at the Vaudeville. All those who professed to be authorities on matters theatrical shook their heads. The enterprise was foredoomed to failure. What could these two young people know of the responsibilities of the business management of theatrical matters and of the financial risks of such a speculation? Miss Robins had not, however, studied her Ibsen for nothing. Realizing that one is never so strong as when most alone, and discerning the immense dramatic possibilities of as dull a reading play as Ibsen ever published, she persevered and achieved an almost Arabian Nights' success. For a fortnight "Hedda Gabler" crowded the little Vaudeville every afternoon, and the genius and inspiration with which Miss Robins interpreted the part have made it her own. For London there is henceforth only one "Hedda," and the play soon took its place on the evening bills. Mr. Oswald Crawford in the *Fortnightly*, in a careful but by no means appreciative criticism of Ibsen's dramatic work, echoes the universal verdict of praise which Miss Robins and Miss Lea have extorted even from the most hostile critics. He says:

"'Hedda Gabler' is, as I write, before the public; it is being played with rare thoughtfulness and finish by two young American actresses, Miss Robins and Miss Marion Lea, and I venture to think that this public presentment of an Ibsen play will bear out all I have said of the supreme stage-craft of the author; of his consummate power of compelling an audience to be interested in his drama. Hedda Gabler, as we read her talk, is an impossible, inhuman woman—a savage, a skeleton; but when she comes before us interpreted by such a consummate actress as Miss Robins has shown herself—she lives. She lives, but still she is atrocious and intolerable. Hedda Gabler, the heroine of the piece, taken all round, is, indeed, perhaps at once the most stupid as well as the wickedest woman in the whole range of the European drama."

Herein Mr. Crawford is too hard on Hedda. Even when the play is read no one who has had his finger on the pulse of the nervous, selfish-bred woman of to-day can fail to see how true Ibsen is to nature. But Mr. Crawford does not like Ibsen. He asks:

"Has he set up one single ideal figure, and so clothed it with mortality that men may believe in it, and use it as a standard to live by, hating and despising, or loving and admiring, and striving to live up to this standard? Has he made folly seem more foolish by his humor, villainy and hypocrisy more contemptible by his wit, or raised the standard of right-doing?"

Ibsen may be all that Mr. Crawford says; but Miss Robins has compelled the most indifferent to feel that Ibsen is at least capable of using the drama so as to make serious people think, instead of degrading it into a mere method of making frivolous people laugh, or of giving the bored public a passing thrill.

IBSEN AS AN HISTORICAL DRAMATIST.

M. Tissot's acquaintance with Scandinavian literature gives him a special right to speak with authority on a subject upon which most of us are already beginning to lay down the law, and his article in the *Nouvelle Revue* deserves a fuller notice than it is possible to give it here. Ibsen lovers will read it with interest. Like the "Studies of Björnson," which M. Tissot lately published in the same place, it is biographical as well as analytical, and presents a picture of Ibsen's native surroundings which will be as



MISS ELIZABETH ROBINS.



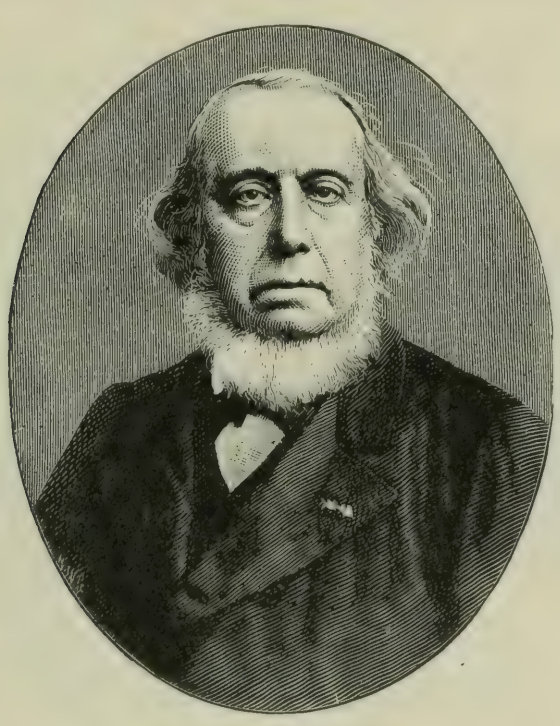
MISS MARION LEA.

attractive as it is new to many readers. His father was a Danish shipbuilder, "active and joyous;" his mother, Maria Cornelia Altenburg, the well-dowered daughter of a German merchant, was a "dry, thin, cold person." Those two notes give the genesis of his courage, originality, animal spirits, on the one hand, and of his spirituality, together with his love of moralizing and philosophizing, on the other. His mother moralized far more than she loved him. The joy of life was abroad, the discipline of it was at home. Both went to the making of the boy. Then came sorrow with its contribution to the youth, and then enthusiasm, separating his life from that of others, lifting it for himself. The idea of a United Scandinavia stirred him as much as it disturbed his provincial neighbors. He desired what they detested. He was at war with every one. "What his life was can be guessed at. The publication of his first book rendered it absolutely intolerable." For the criticism of the "Historical Dramas," which succeeded it, the reader must turn to M. Tissot himself. He closes it with this passage: "Now we know Isben as he was when he left his native land, poor and unknown, at thirty-six years of age. A Norwegian patriot by education and by training, he forgot a country which rendered even exile sweet to him. Not apt as an observer, he interested himself less and less in forms, and more and more in souls. Intellectual, worshiping ideas in the platonic sense of the word, he based his theories, which experience

rendered pessimistic, upon an ideal view of men and of society. In his first works there were doubts and hesitations, but at this period, as he says in one of his poems, 'the life of the valley lay dead,' and he set out for the heights for God and for the dawn."

RELIGIOUS LIFE AND THOUGHT IN FRANCE.

In the *Sunday At Home* for May there is begun a series of papers which attempt to give some idea of the Protestant religious life and thought of the Continent, commencing with France. The article, which is illustrated with the portraits of the two Monods, M. de Pressensé, and Eugène Bersier, is confined to a brief sketch of modern French Protestantism. The Protestants number one in 38 of the population, and this small fraction is divided into the Reformed Church, which is split in two; the Lutheran, which is also split into two; and the Free Churches, Lutheran and Baptist. The writer says that



M. DE PRESSENSÉ.

Rationalism has become less and less a power in the Church. The evangelical section of the Reformed Church is bestirring itself and girding up its loins to a more vigorous effort, in view of the day when state help will be withdrawn. Many tokens indicate that the period of torpor is past and that a new era has dawned upon the Church in France. Of the French preachers the most famous have been the Monods, M. Bersier, who died last year, and M. de Pressensé, who is voiceless, having had to submit to tracheotomy. The French Protestant pulpit is, as a rule, lacking in directness of appeal, but social questions are being more and more brought into the pulpit. French preachers never read their sermons. The order of service is described. There is more decorum now than in the old time, when the congregation used to discuss questions as to the sale of pigs, etc., etc., at the close of the second and third heads of the preacher's sermon. There is still plenty of room for improvement, the singing in particular being anything but inspiriting.

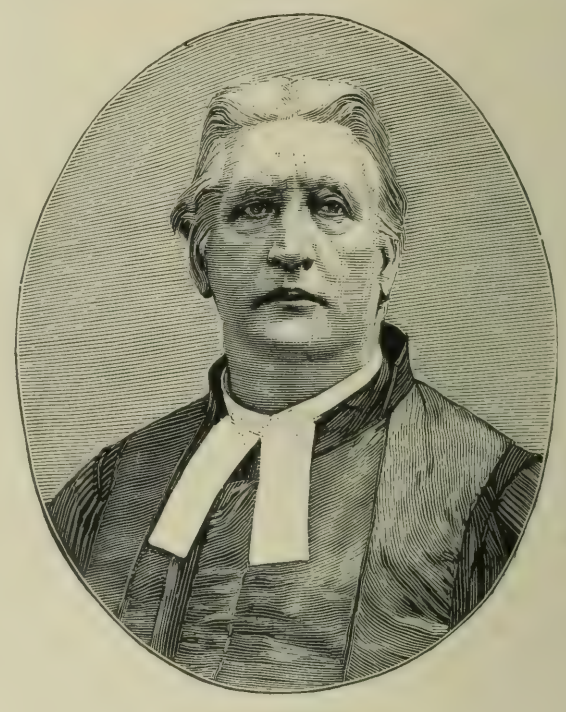
The leading Protestant pastors are men of fine cultivation, who stand high in the estimation of the public. Protestant influence in the government is out of all proportion to the membership of the churches.

SOME FRENCH STATESMEN.

In the *Leisure Hour* for May the second part of the series devoted to French statesmen begins with M. Clémenceau and ends with M. Simon. Of M. Clémenceau the writer says:

"In his appearance, M. Clémenceau has something of the character of a Puritan of Cromwell's court. He is a middle-sized man, thin, with a big, bony head, straight, thick eyebrows, and deep-set, twinkling eyes. To those who look closer at the face it bears traces of continual effort and premature fatigue, traces of something which might be politely qualified as skepticism. When he speaks his voice is sharp and his words short, his gestures are decisive, and, even when his face is in movement, his delivery remains calm.

"In the tribune he is a powerful antagonist. Just as in his exterior appearance there is an affectation of calm and austerity, so in his speeches there is an appearance of



M. BERSIER.

the most rigid precision—an appearance with which he deceives himself and others."

Of M. Constans, who is at present the strongest man in France, the writer speaks with much admiration:

"On returning to France from his post of Governor-General, a friend asked him, in June, 1888, what he thought of Boulangism, which at the time was at its height. 'I will tell you,' replied Constans, 'when I have seen the man.' A fortnight later he had seen the man, and said to his friend: 'Boulanger is hollow; Boulangism is a big practical joke.' Nevertheless, at that moment the practical joke was taking alarming proportions, and everybody in France, and many persons in Europe, were convinced that it would prove successful. Even the Government, influenced by the surrounding atmosphere, was wavering and breaking up; resistance seemed useless, defeat certain. And yet Boulanger was conquered, and it is to Constans in largest measure that this is due. He saved the Republic, and saved France from a danger that would have been an ignominy. At the moment that Boulangism was at its apotheosis, Constans alone shrugged his shoulders, and said: 'You will see the new Chamber will count 362 or 365 Republicans.' It counted 366."

He adds that M. Constans has a most marvelous memory, and can repeat books that he has read from cover to cover. After passing in review some minor statesmen who have been ministers, there are sketches of Paul de Cassagnac and M. Rochefort; and the article concludes



M. CLÉMENCEAU.

with an account of M. Jules Simon, whom many account the most attractive man that modern France has to show, and the man who has at heart the most profoundly the public weal.

TWO VIEWS OF BULGARIA.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, in the *Contemporary Review*, describes his recent visit to the capital of Bulgaria. He visited the place thirty years ago, and his paper gives a pleasant account of the improvement that liberty has brought to the Bulgarians. Everywhere there are signs of progress. He does not think that the Mussulmans have any reason to complain of their treatment, and those who remain make good soldiers. There can be no doubt whatever, as to the general content, happiness, and prosperity of the whole of the nation. Sofia itself has become one of the best cities in Eastern Europe. The following passage will be read with interest:

"On the other hand it is difficult to believe that the people, having tasted the benefits of self-government, will readily submit to the arbitrary and centralized bureaucracy of Russia. All the best and most active and ambitious men are in favor of maintaining the independence of the State, and the people, of whom a large proportion are intensely ignorant of political questions, will in the main be guided on such questions by the men of enlightenment amongst them. There is unquestionably a strong feeling of gratitude to Russia throughout the whole population. When questioned on this point by a recent visitor, the frequent answer was: 'We find Russian graves all over our country, but we find no British or Austrian graves.' Gratitude for their freedom from slavery, which was unquestionably achieved by Russian arms, and which never would have been attained by any other means, is a very powerful sentiment for the Russians to appeal to. It is not inconsistent, however, with an equally strong desire to hold their own, to govern themselves, and with a dislike of the Russian system of government and Russian agents."

The one danger-point is Macedonia; unless a great and speedy change takes place, there will be local disturbances and outbreaks, which will probably result in a European war. Mr. Lefevre therefore exhorts the great powers to put the screw upon the Sultan, in order to induce him to carry out his treaty obligations in Macedonia.

Mr. D. J. Bourchier describes his travels in the Rhodope Mountains with Prince Ferdinand. Mr. Bourchier thinks that the understanding between Turkey and Bulgaria may form the first step towards the settlement of the Macedonian question. If the Sultan is pressed by his enemies, and threatened on the Greek and Servian frontiers, he may intrust Bulgaria with the occupation and defense of Macedonia. The most interesting part of Mr. Bourchier's paper is his description of the monastery of Riloth, central point and focus of Bulgarian religion and Bulgarian sentiment. Not very long ago the monks slept with loaded rifles at their bedsides, on account of the brigands, but the Bulgarian Government has hunted the brigands down, and the monastery is now in peace.

SOFIA AND THE BULGARIANS.

"A Bulgarian Opera Bouffe" is the lively title of a lively article by F. Hopkinson Smith in the May *Century*. In the light of the recent assassination of M. Baltcheff, the Bulgarian Minister of Finance, under circumstances that pointed to the Premier, M. Stambouloff, as the intended victim, there is an especial interest in Mr. Smith's report and criticism of the political condition of this nation, laboring as it is to bring forth a state.

The writer bases his paper on a visit to Sofia in the late summer of 1890. At that time, Prince Ferdinand, after several weeks' sojourning at Carlsbad, ostensibly for his health, had retired to the Monastery of Ryllo, and was keeping diplomatic Europe on the *qui vive* for his next move. Mr. Smith makes the Prince a well-meaning young man with some millions of francs, which are enabling his ministers to beautify Sofia and build state railroads. M. Stambouloff, notable young theological student, renegade, patriot, and, since 1884, the strongest Bulgarian living—the power behind the throne and compassing it—was supposed to be at Philippopolis. Certainly an autocrat, according to his enemies a venal despot, he has opposed Turkey with his whole soul, until Bulgaria had no more to fear from Mahommedan tyranny, and now he stands the principal obstacle to Russian aggrandizement in the Balkan States. His bureaucratic methods, his censorship of the press, and, above all, the over-hasty execution of Major Panitza, had set so strong a tide against him that many thought he could not carry the next election. As for Panitza, the article before us says: "He had joined hands with a Russian spy, Kalobkoff, in fomenting discord in the army—" a correct statement, but hard to reconcile with this sentence in the next column: "So perished a gallant young soldier (Panitza) whose only crime, viewed in the light of the unrecognized government then assuming to rule Bulgaria, seems to have been his disagreement with the present political views of M. Stambouloff."

"At present, in Bulgaria," says Mr. Smith, "there are, first, the Russophiles, who, as Petko Karaveloff says, 'pray for the time when Bulgaria shall march into Salonica, while Russia marches into Constantinople,' and who believe the Czar to be their natural friend and ally, with the only hope of settled peace in his protectorate. Secondly, the loyal oppositionists, headed by M. Radoslavoff, who would support the Prince with certain cor

cessions, but who detest his advisers, and thirdly, the sympathizers of Major Panitza, the murdered patriot, who was 'shot'—so ran a proclamation a week ago, patches of which were still pointed out to me, decorating the walls of the King's palace—'by the order of the blood-thirsty Ferdinand, the scoundrel Stambouloff, and the 'Vaurien' Moutkourov'" (Minister of War). We can easily divine the tendency of the Czar's platonic friendship for Bulgaria. When he claims the reward of Plevna and San Stephano, it is with his eyes on the Golden Horn. As long as Bulgaria preserves the neutrality of a free autonomous state, Constantinople need not fear the Russian Bear. As we know, M. Stambouloff and the Russophobes won the next election in a close contest.

Mr. Smith's attitude is well evinced here: "The whole drama, as it was then being developed in Bulgaria, * * * is not heroic; it cannot even be called romantic, this spectacle in which three millions of souls are seen hunting about Europe for a sovereign—a sort of still-hunt, resulting in the capture of two kings in four years, with hopes of having a protector or a president before the fifth is out." On the whole, we are inclined to think that the Bulgarian drama "presents more woful pageants" than the farcical scenes at which Mr. Smith's very excellent article smiles so contagiously. There is to be seen on this stage the plucky fight of a nationality for four hundred years subject to the Turk, to establish its autonomy and a free government of an advanced type in the face of its big and hungry neighbor. The annexation of Roumelia in defiance of the infamous Treaty of Berlin, the successful Servian war, and much more, the wonderful improvement—we might almost say creation—in recent years, of education, of industries, and of social order in this young state, all strongly engage our sympathies. Apropos of which we find the Rt. Hon. G. Shaw Lefevre saying in a recent contemporary: "Nothing more remarkable has occurred in modern Europe than the resuscitation of the Bulgarians, the capacity they have shown for self-government, and the results they have already achieved."

Mr. Smith, squeezed between "two greasy Roumanians," is driven to Sofia from the railroad amid clouds of dust and parching heat; finds no official more exalted than a prefect of police, skeptical of passports; is "shadowed" during his entire stay by a Government spy of the most approved order; sees the quaint, picturesque, and dirty Mohammedan streets disappearing before the snug government boulevards—utterly unfit subjects for his graceful sketches; indeed, might have thoroughly missed the enjoyment of the trip but for striking up an acquaintance with a typical "special," who hurries his "matter" over the Servian border to the wire, out of reach of censors.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR ON THE SALVATION ARMY.

In the May *Harper's* Archdeacon Farrar begins his paper on "The Salvation Army," with a warning that he does not write it "with a view either of denouncing, or defending," and yet he warms into such sympathy with his subject that the sketch which follows constitutes, perhaps, the most admirable and thorough defense of General Booth's organization that has yet appeared from any authoritative outside source.

It redounds to the credit of both the writer and his subject, that this comes in the face of the fact that Archdeacon Farrar felt called upon to publicly preach against the Salvation Army in its earlier growth.

A short history of General Booth's life is given, in which particular emphasis is laid on the nobility of his self-sacrifice, in resigning from the regular Methodist ministry to follow that vocation which from his earliest reasoning days he felt had been ordained for him: "How many of those who have no language for him too contemptuous would have been ready to face the world as he did, with a wife and four delicate little children, to abandon all certain means of support, and to alienate almost every friend in order to win more souls to God?"

We are shown how, in spite of brutal prosecutions, obstacles of poverty, of discouragement, of governmental interference, William Booth—"to whom it is a churlish pedantry to refuse the title of 'General'"—built up the forces that were to attack vice in its darkest and most loathsome retreats, in sinks and dives which "comfortable pietism" dares not enter, dares not even acknowledge the existence of; how one weak and delicate man, "without name, without fame, without rank, without influence," but imbued with faith, discarding formulas and grappling realities, has accomplished that wonderful organization extending from "New Zealand right round to San Francisco, and from Cape Town to Nordköping." "I think," says Archdeacon Farrar, "that even the bitterest, the most unjust, the most cynical, and the most finical of the laymen and clerics who have written to traduce and execrate it (the Salvation Army) might wish to God that in the life-work of any one of them they had done one-thousandth fraction of good, comparable in any one visible direction to that which has been wrought by General Booth." Who will be the next divine to join Professor Huxley in sneering at and reviling "corybantic Christianity?" He will be a bold one.

The Archdeacon finds analogies for this astonishing and powerful religious movement in the preaching of the Crusades, in the Mendicant Friars of Francis and Dominic, in the Protestant Reformation, in Fox, in Wesley, and, above all, in the early Christian Church. He sees the reason for General Booth's wonderful success in that, first "he recognized a tremendous need, and next, instead of acquiescing in impotence, as most men do, he determined to grapple with that need by most unconventional methods. . . . Four remarkable elements of its structure have added greatly to the rapidity of the success which the Salvation Army has attained.

"1. One of these is the use which has been made of the energy and devotion of women.

"2. The immediate use to which the Salvation Army puts its converts. . . . Many of the wavering might have been lost for ever if they had not been from the first taught and encouraged to come out of their evil surroundings and boldly take their side with God and with the work of God.

"3. The teaching men *to give*. At every meeting of the Salvation Army there is a collection. . . . That is how a sect of yesterday, started by a discredited Methodist, has succeeded in raising a revenue of some £800,000 a year.

"4. But, after all, the chief secret of the growth of the army has lain in the self-sacrifice—a self-sacrifice not short of heroism—which it has evoked in hundreds of its votaries."

We have Archdeacon Farrar acknowledging, and emphasizing, in moving sentences, the existence of a "submerged tenth" in squalor, ignorance and vice; the inability of the Church to cope with these lowest powers of darkness; and the undoubted fact that the Salvation Army does cope with them manfully and effectually. He repels in good, hard words the objections urged on account of "grotesque methods," "vulgar music," and the like. He presents a list of eminent men who have been brought to sympathize with and encourage the movement, from Cardinal Manning to John Bright. Altogether, it seems to us that this article amounts to an "official" recognition of the Salvation Army.

WHEAT SUPPLY OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Leading place in the May *Arena* is given to a paper by Mr. C. Wood Davis on "The Wheat Supply of Europe and America." Mr. Davis furnishes statistics to show that the world's supply of breadstuffs is, relative to the growth of the population, fast decreasing. He goes so far as to say that even now with an average crop throughout the world the supply of wheat and rye is insufficient. A demand for 70,000,000 bushels, he says, goes unsatisfied in Europe alone every year. Wheat production in Europe, Mr. Davis further says, is not likely to keep pace with the increase in population. The future European supply must to a larger and larger extent come from other countries or population cease to increase. But from what countries?

RELATIVE DECREASE IN WHEAT ACREAGE.

The principal foreign sources from which Europe now draws her bread-grains cannot be depended upon to increase their exports in these staple articles. The Indian wheat fields have actually decreased in area 3-2 per cent. in the last eleven years. The home demands of the growing population of Australasia, Canada and the United States for foodstuffs is telling noticeably upon the grain exports of these countries. For instance, he says, the wheat exports of the United States have fallen off nearly one-half in the last ten years, in the greatest measure due, of course, to the increase in population which has taken place during the decade. Assuming that the present state of increase in the population of the United States goes forward and that the home demand for foodstuffs increases proportionally, Mr. Davis estimates that the exportation of wheat from this country cannot continue after 1895. Assuming in a similar manner rates of increase in the home consumption in the other principal grain-producing countries mentioned, he concludes, "that in 1895 it is probable the world would have to face a deficit of some 230,000,000 bushels of the principal bread-grains and that thereafter such deficit will augument by more than 25,000,000 bushels per annum." Granting the accuracy of Mr. Davis' statistics the United States will, in 1895, pass from the ranks of the bread exporters to those of the importers.

ABSOLUTE SHRINKAGE IN AMERICAN WHEAT ACREAGE.

The wheat acreage of this country, it is further shown by Mr. Davis, is not only relatively diminishing but absolutely. During the five years ending with 1889, the wheat fields of the United States exhibited a decrease in area of 3.4 per cent. This absolute shrinkage is attributed to the exhaustion of available lands and the conversion of the wheat fields of the older districts to other uses. Such changes in the area employed in growing different crops are doubtless made, Mr. Davis explains, with the view of securing "better returns for the labor and capital employed, and to provide the provender required by the rapidly increasing number of animals kept in the growing towns, and the animals necessary to furnish the dairy products needed by urban populations."

A BRIGHTER DAY IN STORE FOR THE FARMER.

It will be a glorious day for the American farmer, Mr. Davis thinks, when, through the growth of home population and the shrinkage of the wheat acreage, this country ceases to become an exporter of breadstuffs. Then, he exclaims, "the era of cheap bread and world-wide agricultural depression will end, and the price of wheat and all other farm products reach a higher level than that known during and immediately after the American civil war: and with the advent of such prices the many millions of people employed or supported on the farms of the United States, now buying so little of the products of shop, mill, and factory, will have the means of increasing their purchases many fold, giving business of all kinds an impetus not known since the close of such period of high prices, and cause an activity in the exchange of products the younger half of the business community has little conception of; and home markets will then absorb an immense volume of wares, giving artisan, professional man, transporter, trader, miner, and manufacturer ample and remunerative employment, infusing new life into commercial, financial, social, literary, and artistic circles. Such will be some of the results flowing from a great increase in the purchasing power of an immense agricultural population."

THE EIGHT HOURS DAY AT WORK.

The Experience of Victoria.

In the first number of the *Economic Journal* Mr. John Rae has a very interesting and lucid account of the operation of the eight hours day in the colony of Victoria. The feeling with which we rise from reading it is that, as in many other changes, the establishment of the eight hours working day would not achieve the benefits most confidently claimed for it by its promoters, and that it would equally fail in bringing about the mischief imputed to it by its opponents. The eight hours day in Victoria, which was established by the action of the Trade Unions, and not by legislation, neither raises wages nor reduces them, and certainly did not diminish the number of unemployed. The women in Victoria are the chief opponents of the eight hours day. They are always ready to work a little longer, in order to earn a little more money. The net effect of the change, however, has been to improve the metal of the masters and the men. Experience seems to show that as much work is done in eight hours as was formerly done in ten. It is an almost universal opinion in the colonies that the men work harder now, when they are at their work, and turn out work of a better quality than they did under the long hour system. They do not dawdle. The first effects of the shortening of the hours was the development of a love of outdoor recreation and a stimulus given to education. Public-house interest in Victoria has always been opposed to the eight hours movement. Mr. Rae says:

"Altogether, the more we examine the subject the more irresistibly is the impression borne in from all sides that there is growing up in Australia, and very largely in consequence of the eight hours day, a working class which for general morale, intelligence, and industrial efficiency is probably already superior to that of any other branch of our Anglo-Saxon race, and for happiness, cheerfulness, and all-round comfort of life has never seen its equal in the world before. For all this advantage, moreover, nobody seems to be a shilling the worse. It is truly remarkable how immaterial, apparently, has been the cost of the eight hours day in Victoria. Look for the effects of it where you will, they still ever elude your observation. Wages have not fallen, wages have not risen, production has not fallen except in certain trifling cases; prices have not risen except again in certain trifling instances; trade has not suffered, profits have not dwindled (or we should have heard croaking); the unemployed have not vanished, not so much as shrunk in any perceptible degree; the working classes—the great body of the nation—have an hour more to call their own, that is all."

This is a very reassuring conclusion for Mr. Rae to

arrive at, but it must not be forgotten that there is all the difference in the world between a small community planted on the rim of a vast continent at the Antipodes and the crowded populations of Western Europe, who are pitted against each other in cut-throat competition.

SOME AMERICAN LABOR LAWS.

An excellent feature of the *Economic Review* (English) is the report upon social legislation in the United States for 1889-90, by Mr. Merriam.

AGAINST BOYCOTTING AND BLACKLISTING.

"The legislature of Colorado, 1889, after graciously declaring that it is not unlawful for one laborer to influence another by peaceful means, sternly forbids intimidation and injury, either bodily or financial. The boycotting of employers as well as of fellow-laborers is likewise prohibited. Maine menaces with two years' imprisonment and $500 fine 'whoever by threats, intimidation, or force, alone or in conjunction with others, prevents any person from entering into or continuing in the employment of any person, firm, or corporation. Over against conspiracy stands 'black-listing'—a practice which prevails to some extent, chiefly among railways. Indiana visits the practice with heavy penalties, declaring it a violation of the law to prevent or attempt to prevent a discharged employee or one who has left voluntarily, from securing employment elsewhere."

OVERTIME ON RAILWAYS.

On the subject of overtime on railways, which is now exercising the attention of a committee of the House of Commons, the following account of legislation in Ohio will not be without interest:

"Ohio promulgates a law which is very important to railway employees. The law forbids any railway company, operating a road thirty miles or more in length, to permit or require a conductor, brakeman, fireman, or engineer who has already been working for twenty-four consecutive hours, to continue longer at work, except in case of accident, without first being allowed at least eight hours for rest. Ten hours are made a legal day's work, and any excess is to be paid for as overtime. In order to prevent railways from contracting out of liabilities for injuries received from employees, and to prevent employees from waiving their claims for damages, any contract effecting this release and waiver is declared void, and the railway exposes itself to a forfeiture not exceeding $500, to be recovered in a civil action."

The importance of the question of employers' liability to American railway companies may be gathered from the fact that in the year ending June 30th, 1889, 1,972 railway employees were killed and 20,028 were injured.

BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

Another subject on which there is much discussion at present in England is the possibility of establishing boards of arbitration with legal powers. Michigan has proceeded in the following fashion:

"Michigan becomes one of the States that adopts provisions, usually faulty and ineffective, for the arbitration of difficulties between employer and employed. The Governor is authorized, when he shall consider it necessary, to appoint a Board of Mediation and Arbitration composed of three members. The Board is invested with the same authority to issue subpœnas, administer oaths, and compel the production of books and papers as any court of record. It cannot force a settlement on the contending parties; but once a case is submitted to its judgment, its decision is binding. Each side must present its case in writing, pledging itself to continue at work until the decision is rendered, and then to abide by the decision; provided it is rendered within ten days after the completion of the investigation. Whenever a strike or lock-out occurs, it is the duty of the Board, whether appealed to or not, to proceed to the scene of the trouble, to endeavor to effect a reconciliation, and, if thought best, to make a careful investigation of the matter."

In Ohio there are free public employment offices in each of the five largest cities in the State. The experiment has been very successful; 40 per cent. of the applications for employment are successfully answered.

THE LEGAL DAY OF EIGHT, NINE, OR ELEVEN HOURS.

On the subject of the legal limitation of the hours of labor, Mr. Merriam writes as follows:

"The Federal eight-hour law of 1868 for Government employees was disregarded for many years before it was finally observed. But the State laws, fixing a maximum working-day for adult males, have not enjoyed even a tardy observance. Several States declare eight hours a legal working-day, but render the law nugatory by adding some such saving clause as 'no agreement to the contrary.' Indiana enacted such a law in 1889, making it binding both upon private employers and upon the State and municipalities. The latter will probably observe the law; the former will not. In 1890 the Massachusetts legislature constituted nine hours a legal day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the State, or any town or city therein. Georgia is the first State in the Union to legislate in real earnest on this subject. She imposes upon private employers a maximum working day for adult males. There are no provisos, no saving clauses. The Act prohibits working in woolen or cotton manufactories for more than eleven hours a day, or sixty-six hours a week, unless it is to make up lost time not exceeding ten days caused by unavoidable circumstances. Contracts for longer time are void, and the establishment making such a contract is liable to a fine to be paid into the public-school treasury of the county. The person with whom the contract is made or any one having knowledge of it is competent to bring suit."

A PURITAN'S POLITICAL IDEAL.

Sir John Harrington's "Oceana."

Mr. John D. Dow, in the *English Historical*, writes a most interesting article, which, however, does scant justice to Cromwell, discussing the political ideal of the English Commonwealth. It is chiefly interesting for the account which it gives of Sir John Harrington's "Oceana," a book whose distinctive feature is not its Utopian speculations, but its solid practical worth. Harrington set out a model commonwealth complete in all its details, constructed by a statesman thoroughly understanding both law and politics.

EDUCATION.

The work is no mere fanciful Arcadia; it is the expression of the established hopes of the England of his day, and is still of vital interest, inasmuch as it anticipates the solution of many of the problems of our own age. On education Sir John

"Propounded an entirely practicable theory of national schools under government inspection, with State support, rates, and compulsory clause, all as clearly defined, if without so many words, as in the Acts and Codes now in force. Indeed, he is herein ahead of us, for he provides a

thoroughly organized system of secondary education, which we are as yet only slowly approaching."

LAND REFORM.

Harrington's great object was to create a model commonwealth, equal and free, and as a foundation he began with an adjustment of property. He maintained that the maintenance of cultivating owners should be the object of State policy; he would keep the plough in the hands of the owner and not in those of mere hirelings. To prevent the accumulation of great estates he provided that no one should own land of a greater annual value than £2,000. Estates exceeding this were to be divided at the first generation and the surplus forfeited. It was not well, he said, for any government for a few landlords to overbalance a populous country. England was to him a commonwealth of husbandmen, but he made it plain that in Holland and in Genoa he would deal with overgrown fortunes in the same way as he meant to deal with overgrown estates here. Individual accumulation of capital, beyond a certain point, would destroy the balance of the commonwealth and injure the health of the social body.

A SILENT HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Having thus provided for the foundation of his commonwealth, he provides for rotation of office and vote by ballot. He strongly advocates the maintenance of an aristocracy, and relegates to the nobility and gentry, who had leisure to study, the chief business of the kingdom in the Upper House, which was an elective body consisting of three hundred members, of whom one-third retired annually. Curiously enough he forbade all debate in the Lower House, whose function was merely to vote on bills sent down to it. A commonwealth, where a people in its political capacity were talkative, was doomed to a short existence. His belief in the silent wisdom of the people was as great as his hatred of glib-tongued demagogues. Mr. Dow says:

A PRACTICAL PROGRAMME.

"Senate proposing, people resolving, magistracy executing: these together form the superstructure. In addition to these he provides his scheme of education, already alluded to, national endowed schools in every parish, and attendance thereat compulsory from five to fifteen years when a youth must take up a trade or study further. Technical education also forms part of his scheme, and military drill is compulsory. There is the council of religion, to prevent sectarianism or bigotry from springing up into a social evil, and to rule the Church. 'My lords, if you know not how to rule your clergy, you will most certainly, like a man that cannot rule his wife, have neither peace at home nor honor abroad.' There is the board of trade, a sort of board of practical political economists, whose duty it shall be to have a right understanding of those trades that feed the veins of the commonwealth and of those that exhaust the same, and to acquaint the senate that encouragement or remedy may be applied. There are provincial assemblies for the local government of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. There is a dictatorship in reserve for cases of emergency—a dangerous provision, but one without which no commonwealth can be safe. He has also a national land scheme for the devotion of surplus revenue to the purchase of lands for the state, which in time yield a return for the abolition of taxes.

AN IDEAL OF THE EMPIRE.

"He has further, a scheme of colonization, which indicates that he saw in the England of the future the possible mistress of the world. He is for no such relation of colonies to mother country as that which George III. tried to force upon America; nor yet is he for a mere agglomeration of the different parts of the empire, which, in that case, 'is hung together like bobbins without a hand to weave them.' It is a scheme of imperial federation similar to that which is proposed at present; and it is in an extension of imperial federation of this kind that he conceives England's noblest mission to consist. In words that recall Milton's, he asks, 'What can you think but if the world should see the Roman eagle again she would renew her age and her flight?' And he continues, 'If you add to the propagation of civil liberty the propagation of the liberty of conscience, this empire, this patronage of the world, is the kingdom of Christ.

THE MINISTER OF GOD UPON EARTH.

"'But if, on the other hand, you, having attained your own liberty, shall bear the sword of your common magistracy in vain, sit still and fold your arms, or, which is worse, let out the blood of your people to tyrants, you not only turn the grace of God into wantonness, but his justice into wormwood. . . . A commonwealth of this make is a minister of God upon earth. For which cause the orders last rehearsed are buds of empire such as, with the blessing of God, may spread the arms of your commonwealth like a holy asylum to the distressed world, and give the earth her Sabbath of years or rest from her labors under the shadow of your wings. . . . If our religion be anything else but a vain boast, scratching and defacing human reason, which, being the image of God, makes it a kind of murder, here is that empire whence justice shall flow down like a river and judgment like a mighty stream.'"

THE UNITY OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD.

In the *Fortnightly Review* for May, Lord Meath writes a paper on "Anglo-Saxon Unity," which is full of the right spirit. He has three times visited the United States, and each time he has gone back with a feeling of increased affection for his kinsfolk in America. He points out that Science, with the cheap and rapid communication which it brings, is constantly tending to undo the great blunder of George the Third's reign; all the influences are telling in favor of the union of the Anglo-Saxon race. His imagination revels in the thought of the irresistible power which will be held by the federation of all the English-speaking people of the world. In a very few years they will number 200,000,000, occupying the richest, the most temperate, and the most habitable portions of the globe. The advance of democratic institutions is distinctly in favor of union. Literature, especially novels, continually creates fresh sympathy between the members of the same large family. Churches form another potent bond of union.

"Religious and philanthropic societies are no sooner found to be successful in one portion of the family demesne than they are introduced into another. The Young Men's Christian Association, started in England, has found its fullest development in America and Canada. The Girls Friendly Society, and the Young Men's Friendly Society, the Ministering Children's League, Hospital Sunday, Hospital Saturday, and a hundred other similar useful institutions are being successfully worked on both sides of the ocean. None of these have taken root in any Continental country. Even sport and athleticism are not without their influence in this matter."

The arrogant boaster of national habits, customs, and institutions, either in America or in England, is a pesti-

lent snob who should promptly be suppressed. Lord Meath's conclusion is very buoyant:

"We need not fear for the future. British or American, Canadian or Australian, let us labor, shoulder to shoulder, to be in the van of the world's progress. The political union of the English-speaking races may be an impossibility, Imperial Federation may be a dream, but the future supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon race will *not* be a dream, if only the members of this wide-spread family be true to high ideals of life, to themselves, and to each other."

All this is very much in the abstract, and it may be regretted that Lord Meath does not insist upon the improvement of the facilities of intercourse by the introduction of penny postage, cheap telegrams, and the establishment of a permanent court for the adjudication of those difficulties which are at present left to diplomacy.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHORTER PARLIAMENTS.

There is an interesting article in the current number of the *Scottish Review* by Mr. J. Douglas Holms, who discusses the question whether or not there is an alternative for shorter Parliaments. He thinks there is, and he sets forth his suggestion very lucidly in a paper which may be recommended to the respectful consideration of every Parliamentary man. Briefly speaking, his scheme is to divide all the members of Parliament into two categories, and to allow those of the first category to sit for seven years, while those of the second must seek re-election in two. He would make the distinction between seven years' members and two years' members on the broad general principle that whenever a constituency had not displayed an unmistakable preference for the sitting member, either by returning him without a contest or a clear majority of one-half the registered electors, or by an immense majority on a comparatively small poll, its members should sit for two years, while all others should sit for seven. It is better, however, to let Mr. Holms state his plans in his own words. Here is what he says:

"After each General Election constituencies throughout the United Kingdom might be divided into two classes, which I shall style 'First' and 'Second,' and between which I shall discern in the following manner:

"In the *First Class* I should include all constituencies in which at the General Election one, or more, of the following conditions had been fulfilled:

(1) That no contest had taken place.

Or (2) That an actual majority—*i. e.* over one-half—of the registered electors had voted for the successful candidate.

Or (3) That 90 per cent. of the registered electors had polled, and that the successful candidate had secured a majority of not less than 200.

Or (4) That 85 per cent. of the registered electors had polled, and that the successful candidate had secured a majority of not less than 400.

Or (5) That 80 per cent. of the registered electors had polled, and that the succesful candidate had secured a majority of not less than 500.

Or (6) That 75 per cent. of the registered electors had polled, and that the successful candidate had secured a majority of not less than 900.

Or (7) That 70 per cent. of the registered electors had polled, and that the successful candidate had secured a majority of not less than 1,000.

Or (8) That where the percentage of electors polled fell *below* 70 *per cent.*, a majority of not less than 2,000 should have been given to the successful candidate.

"In the *Second Class* I should include all constituencies in which at the General Election *none* of the foregoing conditions had been fulfilled.

"Under such an arrangement we would have a Parliament elected, as at the present time, for a nominal period of seven years; the representatives elected to serve in it would at once be divided into two classes, viz.:

"1st. Those who by reason of representing first-class constituencies would be entitled to retain their seats throughout the total duration of the Parliament.

"2nd. Those who, on account of representing constituencies of the second-class *would be obliged to vacate their seats at the expiry of two years* from the time of the General Election and seek re-election."

In order to save the candidates who belonged to the second class from ruinous expense, he proposes that the first and second candidates in the elections of the second class should have their election expenses paid out of the public rates. This he thinks would be an inducement to bring up a larger number of electors to the poll, in order that they might be saved the expense of a frequently-recurring election. It is a method of obtaining the object desired by advocates of compulsory voting, and no doubt it has many advantages. He would penalize abstention by enforcing the vacating of a seat after two years in the case of constituencies where a sufficient proportion of electors did not go to the polls. This is the way in which his plan would have worked if it had been applied to the present Parliament:

"Had constituencies immediately after the General Election of 1886 been divided into classes such as those to which I have referred, and had the members representing second-class constituencies been obliged to vacate their seats two years later, we should have had, in 1888, elections in no fewer than 270 constituencies—only six of them Irish—whereof 174 had returned Unionist representatives, and 96 Home Rule representatives! What the result of such an appeal would have been no man can, with anything like certainty, affirm, but that it might have contributed to diminish, perhaps altogether to annihilate, the Unionist majority in the House of Commons, is a supposition which cannot be looked upon as very improbable when, in conjunction with the results of the bye-elections, the fact is remembered that in 1885 these very constituencies returned 174 Liberals and 96 Conservatives, or, curiously enough, exactly the reverse of what they did, on very much lighter polls, in 1886."

SPAIN A DEMOCRATIC NATION.

In the May number of the *Forum*, Señor Castelar, the Spanish statesman, tells in his eloquent manner, of the wonderful political transformation that has taken place in Spain during the century, especially in the last twenty years. The Spanish nation, so oppressed by tyrannical rule even down to the beginning of the present generation, is now one of the most democratic in the world. True, there still exist in Spain a hereditary monarchy and the State Church, but these institutions have left little of their former power. The Spanish people have a written constitution by which the liberties of thought, belief, speech, and universal suffrage thus far gained, can always be preserved against these defunct hereditary institutions, which practically exist only in name. The Spanish nation, bent on Christianizing the world, became separated, says Señor Castelar, from the intellectual and political movements which shook the absolute monarchies of Central Europe during the three or four centuries

preceding the French Revolution, and, for this reason, was slow to throw off the yoke of Cæsarism.

THE RISE OF DEMOCRACY IN SPAIN.

The struggle in Spain between the kings and the Pope which led finally to the expulsion of the Jesuits by Charles III., sowed the first seed of revolution among the people. It demonstrated "the dependence of the old absolute *régime* on the old religious *régime*." The people, divided in their allegiance to Church and State, first complained, then grew bold.

During the present century the causes which made for democracy in Spain, as given by Señor Castelar, were the attack of Napoleon the Great upon Spanish nationality, and the revolution of 1868. In resisting the encroachments of Bonaparte, the Spanish people were united. They not only gained their independence, but also liberty.

SPAIN TO-DAY.

Señor Castelar's description of the stirring scenes of the revolution of 1868 which overthrew the dynasty, and of the efforts made after its restoration in 1874 in the direction of a purer democratic government, in all of which he played a memorable part, form not the least valuable part of his paper. In comparing Spain as it was when he entered Parliament as a representative of Barcelona more than fifteen years ago with Spain to-day, he says: "Trials were then held secretly as in inquisitorial times; justice now seeks the light, giving greater security to the citizen. We then depended upon tribunals which themselves were dependent upon the government; popular jury trials to-day give back to the people the foremost of all sovereign attributes—the administration of justice. Meetings then could be held only through the tolerance of the government; now we assemble because our right to do so is acknowledged by law." The press in Spain, he further remarks, is to-day held in check only by the ordinary penal legislation, and slavery, with the extirpation of "patronship," has been rooted out of the land.

RUSSIA OF TO-DAY.

Many articles on Russia have recently appeared in the magazines; few, however, treat of this vast and mysterious country, its government, life, and customs so intelligently as does Prof. Emil Blum's paper on "Russia of To-day" in the *Arena*. The population of Russia, 120,000,000, all told, is made up of as many as thirteen distinct races, which differ greatly in their languages and their state of culture. In regard to religion, 65,000,000 of the population of Russia belong to the Orthodox Russian Church; of the remainder, 12,000,000 are Union Greeks; 11,000,000 Protestants; 9,000,000 Roman Catholics; 6,000,000 Mohammedans; 5,000,000 Jews; 1,000,000 Persians; and 11,000,000 dissenters.

THE RUSSIAN FARMER.

The great body of the inhabitants of European Russia are agriculturists, who are very industrious but are strongly opposed to the introduction of farm machinery or foreign seeds and cattle. The Russian peasants are, says Prof. Blum, clever and quick to learn languages, faithful, brave, frugal, but bigoted, superstitious, inquisitive, and intemperate. Politically, they are loyal to the Monarch; agitations and plots against the Government do not concern them.

MANUFACTURE AND TRADE.

During the last twenty years, the mechanical arts have been developed wonderfully throughout Russia. Machinery was practically unknown in that country thirty years ago, but so great has been the growth of manufacturing industries in the last decade, says Mr. Blum, "it is not unreasonable to believe that at an early day the empire may eclipse even the United States in this respect, especially after the railroad system connecting Russia with China, India, and the far distant parts of Siberia is completed." Commerce, once monopolized by foreigners and the Jews, is now carried on largely by Russians. Only the retail trade has been left in the hands of the Jews."

There are four times as many officials in Russia as are needed to administer the laws. This surplus of officials, their miserable salaries, and their "system of sinecure and protection" is, says Prof. Blum, the principal evil of Russia to-day.

THE ARMY.

The army is one of the principal factors of Russian life. It numbers in peace, 1,000,000 soldiers, and in war can be raised easily to 6,000,000. Under the present military system, every man at the age of twenty, who is physically and mentally able, is obliged to serve for a specified length of time in the army. It is, in fact, an army of the people. The importance of the army, says Prof. Blum, does not lie wholly in this fact; it is as well a factor for the propagation of culture. "It is not only an excellent school for the physical and mental training of the soldier, but at the same time it makes itself exceedingly valuable by bringing together the different nations and tribes of the empire, making them familiar with each other, and amalgamating them. What the public schools in the United States do toward amalgamating the various classes of emigrants, the army does for the Russian people."

THE CLERGY AND THE NOBLES.

The Russian clergy exert a powerful influence over the masses. The people being strongly orthodox are easily led by the priests, who ofttimes do not scruple to pull political wires in their own interests. The clergy of the cities belong usually to the higher classes and are well educated and hold liberal views. The clergy of the country are, as a rule, poorly educated and rank little above the common peasantry.

The genuine nobleman of Russia compares favorably in regard to education, thorough knowledge, and refinement with the best of the European nobility. In political opinion they may be divided into three classes, Liberals, Moscovites, and Pan Slavists.

NIHILISM.

Professor Blum devotes several pages to the legislative and administrative systems of the Russian Government, and concludes with a paragraph on Nihilism, holding that this movement against tyranny and unnatural government was in itself right, but that it was carried to excess and abused by ambitious men.

ALAS! THE POOR ENGLISH.

Their Inferiority to the Orientals.

General Tcheng-ki-Tong, in the *Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review*, begins his series of articles on Chinese culture as compared with European standards in a paper on "China: Literary and Commercial." These papers are translated from the French.

1. TO THE CHINESE.

China, he maintains, has the enormous advantage over European nations in that it continually renews its youth by renewing its governing class perpetually by the ab-

sorption of the best and most capable citizens, who are recruited without distinction from all the social strata of the country. Chinese elementary instruction, although not compulsory, is much more extensive than in Europe. The whole system is based, he maintains, on the doctrine that the supreme object of the government is the happiness of the people. In the commercial world also the Chinese set an example to Europe. Nowhere is commercial probity more absolute than in China. Legal contracts are unknown in that country ; all traders do their business on word of honor. Every trader has learned two principles : first, that happiness lies in moderation ; secondly, that the soul of business is honesty. The Chinese are essentially a sober race, and the simplicity of their life is one of the chief elements of their prosperity. Another point in which General Tcheng-ki-Tong thinks Chinese civilization is immeasurably superior to ours is that it marries its youth at the age of sixteen or seventeen. It is family life that makes the youth a man ; the sooner a young man marries, the sooner does he develop steady habits and a ripe mind. Wherever the Chinese merchant goes, the European goes down before him. Their scrupulous honesty, their industry, their activity enable them to wipe out all competitors. The Chinese workmen, according to the American government inquiry, are shown to be trustworthy, intelligent, active, honest, sober, and so clean that they take a bath every night. General Tcheng-ki-Tong quotes several American and English witnesses to confirm his assertion that the Chinese are immensely superior in sobriety, industry, and business integrity to their white competitors. If General Tcheng-ki-Tong keeps on at this rate, when he has finished his articles we shall come to the conclusion that China is peopled by the spirits of just men made perfect, and there is no need to go further than the Middle Kingdom in order to find the abode of the beatified souls.

2. TO THE HINDOO.

In the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* a Brahmin official tells us that Hindoo family life is immeasurably superior to that of the English family. Its members are more obedient, self-sacrificing, forgiving, faithful, and honest, and less proud and self-seeking than the members of European families. The Hindoo rigidly observes the laws of hospitality, and in the house the whole internal management of the family depends upon the women. The Hindoo considers the kitchen as a sacred place, and in it no one is allowed to wear shoes. Even in the richest families the women consider it a pride to perform the kitchen duties, and no Hindoo would take food unless it was prepared by a female who has come from a good family and who is chaste and high-minded. A Hindoo wife is faithful to her husband both during his life and after his death. The sublime tenderness of the Hindoo marriage tie is quite incomprehensible to ordinary European understanding. No religious service is perfect unless the wife takes her share in it. Divorce is not known in Hindoo law, nor is there any such thing among Hindoos. The whole self-adjusting machinery of the family life works with perfect harmony, and so forth. So much for the Hindoos.

3. TO THE MOSLEM.

Moulvi Rafi-ud-in-Ahmad then takes up his parable, and maintains that the status of the English woman is immeasurably inferior to that of her Mahommedan sister. He declares:

"So far from degrading women, Islam has elevated them to the highest position that they can reasonably claim. Islam gives greater privileges to women than Christianity; and in many Christian countries (England included) the position of women, only a quarter of a century ago, was far inferior to that of Mahommedan women in every country, including even 'the Dark Continent.'

"Let us, then, compare the laws regarding women made by the founder of Islam in the seventh century with the laws of Christian England in the nineteenth."

He then passes in review the Mahommedan law of property, marriage, and divorce, with the object of proving that under each head the Mussulman woman is immensely better off than her Christian English sister. Among other odd things he says that a Christian wife of a Mussulman husband can compel him, if he has means, to provide her a conveyance to take her to her place of worship. The writer maintains that, especially in the case of divorce, Mussulman law is much more just to the woman than our Divorce Act. On the question of the custody of the children, the Mahommedan law is entirely in favor of the woman:

"The mother, according to Mahommedan law, is entitled to the custody of her daughters until they arrive at puberty, and in many cases until they are married. In the case of male children the rule is that the mother is entitled to the custody of the boy until he is independent of her care. So completely is the Mahommedan law in favor of women in this matter, that the right of custody on the death of the mother is given, not to the father, but to the female relations of the mother."

The worst of such a paper as this is that it is avowedly nothing more than an *ex parte* statement of the best that can be said on one side of the case. What we want now is a judicial summing up of the advantages and disadvantages of both systems. What this writer, however, may have claimed to have done is to have put together a very powerful little tract which might be circulated with advantage by the "women righters" in England and America.

A CHINESE TRIBUTE TO GENERAL GORDON.

A LETTER FROM THE VICEROY, LI HUNG CHANG.

The *Leisure Hour* for May, publishes an interesting letter from Li Hung Chang to Miss Gordon. Li Hung Chang, Premier of the Chinese Empire, in the December of 1890, opened a new hall called the Gordon Memorial, at Tientsin. In opening the hall, Li Hung Chang referred to Gordon in terms which led Miss Gordon to write to him, expressing her gratitude for the terms in which he had referred to her brother. She has received the following reply, which is interesting as the tribute of the foremost Chinaman of his day to the hero of Khartoum :

"VICEREGAL YAMEN, TIENTSIN,
"January 2, 1891.

"MY DEAR MISS GORDON :—It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your unexpected letter, conveying your thanks for the poor efforts I made in endeavoring to express my great esteem and admiration of the noble qualities of your late deeply-lamented brother, on the occasion of the opening of the 'Gordon Memorial Hall' at Tientsin. Believe me, dear Miss Gordon, that this esteem and love for the late Major-General Gordon is not held by me alone in China, inasmuch, as all who knew or had heard of him, revered him for his filial conduct as a son ; for his earnest and sincere love towards his fellow-creatures ; and, finally, for that noble conception of duty towards his country which the world saw realized by his martyrdom, and which shall ring as a

clarion for ages to come. Your brother stood pre-eminent in such noble qualities before all men—a fact testified by all who had the good fortune to have known him personally, or by report. I, who was closely associated with him as a comrade in arms and by ties of friendship, admired and loved to see one alien to my country, and yet, because of his love for his fellow men, consent to accept from our Gracious Sovereign the *batôn* of command over the 'Ever Victorious Army' against the Taiping rebels, in order that by his eminent military talents he might assist in pacifying a country already deluged with the blood of millions.

"As a general, he showed himself earnest and careful in the duties of his station. As a superior officer, he exercised justice, characterized by gentle firmness, which won for him the love and devotion of his followers; and lastly, as an officer of the Crown, his loyalty stinted at no sacrifices so long as by them he could prove himself worthy of the high trust reposed in him. For such qualities of disinterestedness who was there that did not sincerely revere him? For having known, therefore, and associated with such a man I have ever considered myself fortunate indeed.

"But, alas! the day and sad hour came carrying the lamentable news of the heroic end of your gallant brother. And what death did he die? Just such a death as I have ever pictured to my mind would be the end of this chivalric hero of our unheroic age; fighting and dying for his country. When the sad news came, I felt then, indeed, as if I had lost a brother dear to me—even as it were the loss of my right hand.

"The unworthy effort I made in eulogizing your brother, Major-General Gordon, at the opening of the 'Gordon Memorial Hall' at Tientsin, was but a well-deserved though slight tribute of the love and reverence I bore him, and scarcely worthy the thanks which you have taken the trouble to express. But I thank you sincerely for your kind sympathy for China, and close this letter with every feeling of respect and high esteem."

THE RED RIVER DAM.

General James Grant Wilson has an article in the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*, which can scarcely fail to interest civilians as well as military men. His subject is the building of the Red River dam, and the story of this piece of engineering work illustrates the occasional triumph of courageous initiative combined with homely common sense over the best scientific training. In March, 1864, Gen. Banks, commanding 25,000 men, was marching against Shreveport, supported by a squadron of ironclads, under the command of Admiral Porter. The result of the battle of April 9th was such a defeat of the advancing force that it was determined to retreat at once to Alexandria. But the river had fallen so low that it was found impossible to get the fleet over the rapids, and it was thought that all the ships would have to be destroyed, which meant a loss of more than two millions of dollars.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph Bailey, of Wisconsin, who had been a farmer, and knew something of rivers and their moods, laid before the commanding officer a plan for building a great dam which should bank up the water sufficiently to enable the fleet to be floated over the rocks. He received permission to put his plan into execution, though there was much doubt as to its practicability. With a force of three thousand soldiers, two hundred army-wagons, and a thousand horses, mules, and oxen, the Colonel went to work; first building tree-dams from either side of the river, and then connecting them by means of flat-boats loaded with rock and iron, which were floated to their proper position and there sunk. The work was completed, and by the 8th of May the water had risen sufficiently to allow three of the vessels to cross the falls, and it was hoped that by the following day the remaining vessels could be brought down to the dam.

Unfortunately, however, the pressure was so tremendous that the middle part of the structure gave way and the water broke through with the force of Niagara. Orders were given that the ships should be run through this break, and while the soldiers on the bank held their breath in suspense, the pilot brought the ships through the raging water. Instead of building another dam below, to float the squadron over the lower rapids, Col. Bailey immediately set his men to work and constructed "wing-dams" of trees which, extending from the main structure down the river, formed a sluice seventy feet wide, thus making a narrow channel, through which, on the morning of the 12th, the ships sailed into the quiet waters below. For his intelligent solution of this knotty problem, Col. Bailey was rewarded liberally by the Government.

General Wilson records a similar incident in connection with Stonewall Jackson's operations on the Chickahominy. Jackson, on one occasion, wishing to build a bridge, summoned his engineers and told them his plan. They retired to their tent to work out the plan on paper. Jackson also told a rough, uneducated soldier what he wished, and in a very short time the fellow presented himself at his general's headquarters, and said: "General, that bridge is done, but them pictures ain't come yet."

HOSPITAL NURSING.

Mrs. Hunter, in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, has an interesting paper upon Hospital Nursing, which is illustrated by Mr. Harry Furness. The account which she gives of the nurse's work ought finally to dispose of the idea that women are the weaker sex. Mrs. Hunter says:

"Perhaps nothing can give in few words a better idea of the work which may fall to a nurse during a night than the following table of patients in a women's medical ward actually in the care of a young probationer of six months' experience, who acted as night staff nurse in this ward for two months, in one of our large London hospitals. A few notes were made by the nurse to remind her of what had to be done for the several patients:

1. Rheumatism. Arm fomentation, blister, four-hour medicine.
2. Convalescent typhoid. Bedsore to dress. Feed at twelve and three.
3. Chorea. Vomits constantly, nutrient enemata at twelve, four, and eight. Medicine and coffee at six.
4. Ascites. Was tapped.* Four-hour-medicine and brandy.
5. Gastric ulcer (convalescent). Medicine at five.
6. Jaundice. Fomentation and brandy if in pain. Medicine at four. Four-hour poultices, powder and draught.
8. Pneumonia. (Convalescent).
9. Asthma. Inhalation and fomentation. Medicine before food.
10. Heart and kidney disease. Attacks of dyspnœa, whiskey, fomentation, inhalations of amyl, medicine after food.
11. Rheumatism.
12. Neuralgia. Arm in splint.

* Nurse had to assist at the operation.

13. Slight hemiplegia. Medicine before food.
14. Diphtheria. Two hours' poultice and feeding.†
15. Gastric ulcer. Nutrient enemata at ten, two, and six.
16. Hemiplegia. Rubbed.
17. Heart disease. Medicine after food.
18. Heart and bronchitis. Wine and beef tea. Four-hour medicine.
19. Pneumonia. Gets up.
20. Consumption. Milk only.
21. Heart. Three-hour pills.
22. Rheumatism. Quite helpless. Medicine at five.
23. Heart. Fomentation. Four-hour medicine.
24. Cot diphtheria (convalescent). Medicine before and after food.
25. Heart. Four-hour medicine and morning powder.
26. Jaundice.
27. Heart and ascites. Fomentation, brandy, four-hour medicine, washed and rubbed.

The nurse's only help was that of a young probationer of only three weeks' experience, who assisted in the work of the ward, and cleaned lamps and inkstands, cooked food for herself, nurse, and patients, assisted in washing the patients and their breakfast crockery, and had the same duties to perform for a neighboring ward of a like character."

It is no wonder that the nurses are killed off so soon. The following is Mrs. Hunter's outline of such reforms which are needed to bring the work of nurses within the limits of a decent human existence.

"To begin with, then, the hours are too long. A day of three shifts would doubtless be objectionable; but without resorting to this extreme measure there should be sufficient nurses to allow of abundance of hours 'off,' and to give some equivalent to the Sunday rest of most other workers.

"In the next place, the nurses should have abundant and good food, well cooked and daintily served.

"Again, the nurse should have a little room she can call her own—some place where she can be really private, some place where she can introduce some of the refreshing prettinesses of home; and she should not be called upon to add to her long work by acting as housemaid to herself.

"Further she should have ample holidays. A real day and night away from the hospital at least once a month, and a holiday of at least three weeks in the year, given, if possible, in one spell, are advantages which all nurses, whether learners or fully qualified, should enjoy.

"For the young nurse, the learner, it is equally important that she should not be put in positions of undue responsibility too soon.

"And finally, those who are in training should have some security against arbitrary dismissal."

† Nurse had to disinfect hands each time.

RELIGION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Miss Mary H. Leonard, writing in the *Andover Review* for May on "Religion in Public Schools," maintains that this question will find its solution not in attempts at entire secularization, but in the "teaching of those elements of religion that belong to religious unity." It is upon teachers, and not upon forms of religious exercises, that, in the greatest measure, moral teaching in the public school depends. Formal religious exercises may even be a hindrance in the hands of an unwise teacher. "Every one who understands the personal relations that exist between teacher and pupils in a well-conducted school knows that a teacher of an earnest religious nature is teaching religion whether Bible reading and prayers are included in the school programme or not. On the other hand, if the teacher be destitute of this spirit, religion will not be taught, no matter what formal provisions may be made." In other words, morals can be taught without the aid of forms of worship.

While holding that religious exercises are not essential to the teaching of morals, Miss Leonard would dispense with such exercises only when the practical difficulties in the way of their continuation are very great. There is nothing in the present situation, she says, which calls for the universal denunciation of religious exercises in schools. In a great many schools throughout the country the question of sectarianism has never arisen, and is not likely to arise.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Regarding the reading of the Bible in the public schools, Miss Leonard writes: "The real difficulty lies in the attempt to enforce its Scriptural authority as an inspired and unquestioned revelation. This is a doctrinal question which must, of necessity, be omitted from the public school. Not all parts of the Bible are suited to the needs of school worship. Morals are to be taught, and it is conceded by Jew and Gentile, and Agnostic as well, that the purest morals that the world has ever known are inculcated in this book. There is no conflict between the moral teachings of the Old and New Testaments, nor between the Catholic and Protestant versions." In those parts of either version which are adapted to school needs there are no such differences, she holds, as ought to cause dissension. Miss Leonard would make fitness to give effective ethical instruction a necessary qualification for appointment to positions in all our public schools.

MURDER AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Mr. Charles Scott, advocate, in the *Juridical Review* for April, reviews Garofalo's book on "Criminologie," from which I abstract the following remarkable statistics concerning murder in Europe and the United States, and the effect of the abolition of capital punishment on the popularity of murder:

"From 1881 to 1887 the average annual number of murders in the principal states of Europe (Russia excepted) was 9,208, thus distributed: Austria, 689; Hungary, 1,231; Spain, 1,584; Italy, 3,606; Germany, 577; France, 847; Belgium, 132; Holland, 35; England, 318; Scotland, 60; Ireland, 129. If we add Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Servia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Russia, Greece, we shall certainly reach the cipher of about 15,000. As for America, of which I have no statistics, I read in an American journal that the United States alone give more than 3,000 murders a year. The Latin races seem to have had an unfortunate experience in this matter. From 1860, when education began to be largely spread, crime also increased in a very threatening manner. The comparative freedom of Great Britain from atrocious crimes, when contrasted with the middle and southern parts of Europe, is, with some probability, ascribed to the wholesale execution of vagabonds in the days of Henry VIII. and his successors—74,000 having been hanged in the reign of that monarch alone—and, thereafter, to the transportation of English criminals to Australia and America, thus removing them to conditions of life more adapted to their natures. Since the period when punishments were mitigated in Europe, crime has increased largely in the countries where such

mitigation had taken place. Thus, in France, from 1828 to 1884, murders have increased from 197 to 234; infanticides, from 102 to 194; blows and assaults from 8,000 to 19,000; robberies from 9,000 to 33,000; and so on with other crimes and offenses. And yet, from 1826 to 1884, the population had only increased by seven millions. In 1885 the volume of crime was still augmenting. In Naples, in 1832, homicides of all kinds (unintentional included) amounted to 669; and in 1880 (unintentional not included) to 1,061."

"Everywhere," he says, "where the death penalty has been altogether or almost abolished, murder has increased in an extraordinary degree. In Belgium murders increased in a frightful manner, whenever the knowledge of the abolition of the scaffold spread among the masses. From 1865 to 1880, murders increased from 31 to 120. In Prussia, where for many years there had been no executions, murders increased from 242 in 1854 to 518 in 1880. In Switzerland, where capital punishment was abolished in 1874, murders increased in five years in the proportion of 75 per cent. The same effect was produced in France and Italy."

WHAT DO YOU MEAN TO DO, MR. GLADSTONE?

Sir Gavan Duffy is a bold man, and being aged and experienced withal, and one who, moreover, is outside the enchanted region of caucuses and whips, he therefore, as the Nestor of Irish politics, ventures to address a humble remonstrance to Mr. Gladstone, and asks him how much longer he means to keep his own counsel as to the contents of the next Home Rule Bill. He writes in the *Contemporary Review*. So great is the audacity engendered by the occupation of a watchtower in Southern France, from which a bird's-eye view of politics can be obtained, Sir Gavan Duffy even ventures to hint that the general election after all may not be won by persisting in the policy of calling upon the free and enlightened citizens of three countries to open their mouths and shut their eyes and see what Mr. Gladstone may send them. No "pig in a poke" for Sir Gavan Duffy; he wants to know many things which for convenience of reference, and for precision, he is good enough to divide into eight different heads.

The following are his inquiries: Will Mr. Gladstone be good enough to say, first, will there be two houses or only one in the new Home Rule Parliament? Sir Gavan Duffy wants two. Secondly, how will Mr. Gladstone provide adequate securities for the Protestant minority? Sir Gavan Duffy thinks that provincial councils, elected on the principle of proportional representation, might solve the difficulty. Thirdly, how many members are there to be in the Irish Parliament? Sir Gavan Duffy thinks that one hundred for the Commons and fifty for the Lords would be ample. Fourthly, what is to be the Irish tribute to the Imperial Exchequer? Sir Gavan Duffy thinks that instead of paying seven millions, she ought only to pay three millions and a half. Fifthly, should all the Irish members now at Westminster have seats in the new Home Rule Parliament on College Green? Sir Gavan Duffy thinks that this is monstrous and not to be tolerated. Sixthly, is the land question to be permanently settled before the Irish Parliament comes into existence? Sir Gavan Duffy hopes that it will, but he might as well hope that the skies would fall in order that he might catch larks. Seventhly, is the Imperial Parliament to establish a Catholic University before Home Rule? Sir Gavan Duffy thinks that it should. Eighthly, if Mr. Gladstone will not tell the nation what he is about to propose, would not the House of Lords be justified in throwing out his Bill in order that the electorate should be consulted on a measure which they would have before them for the first time? Sir Gavan Duffy thinks that it would.

MR. GLADSTONE ON JOHN MURRAY.

In *Murray's Magazine* for May, Mr. Gladstone pays his tribute of respect to John Murray. Mr. Gladstone's article is meagre and somewhat disappointing. He says:

"Murray raised the tone of his profession; and every man who does that is among the benefactors of his race. I have therefore sought to mark the work as a literary life which is entitled to the rare and solid distinction of a permanent place in the history of letters. My own title so to mark it is to be found simply in the fact that, though two distinguished ladies still survive, one of whom preceded me, I am the only man now living who has had Mr. Murray, second of his race, for his publisher."

The ladies are Lady Eastlake and Miss Butler. Mr. Gladstone, speaking of Mr. Murray, says:

"It is even probable that by his individual action he either permanently raised, or at least accelerated the rise of the standard of literary remuneration.

"The process by which the great profession of letters has advanced to its present position has been a slow one. It can, in my belief, only become wholly satisfactory when the law of copyright shall have been placed upon such a footing as to allow the public, its true patron, earlier and more effective access to the perusal of new and high-class works, than for the most part it at present enjoys. But the progress actually effected has been immense. His dealings were marked throughout by a treatment of authors so full of enterprise, of liberality, and of considerateness, as to entitle him, not only to the acknowledgments of individuals, but to the grateful recollections of the class."

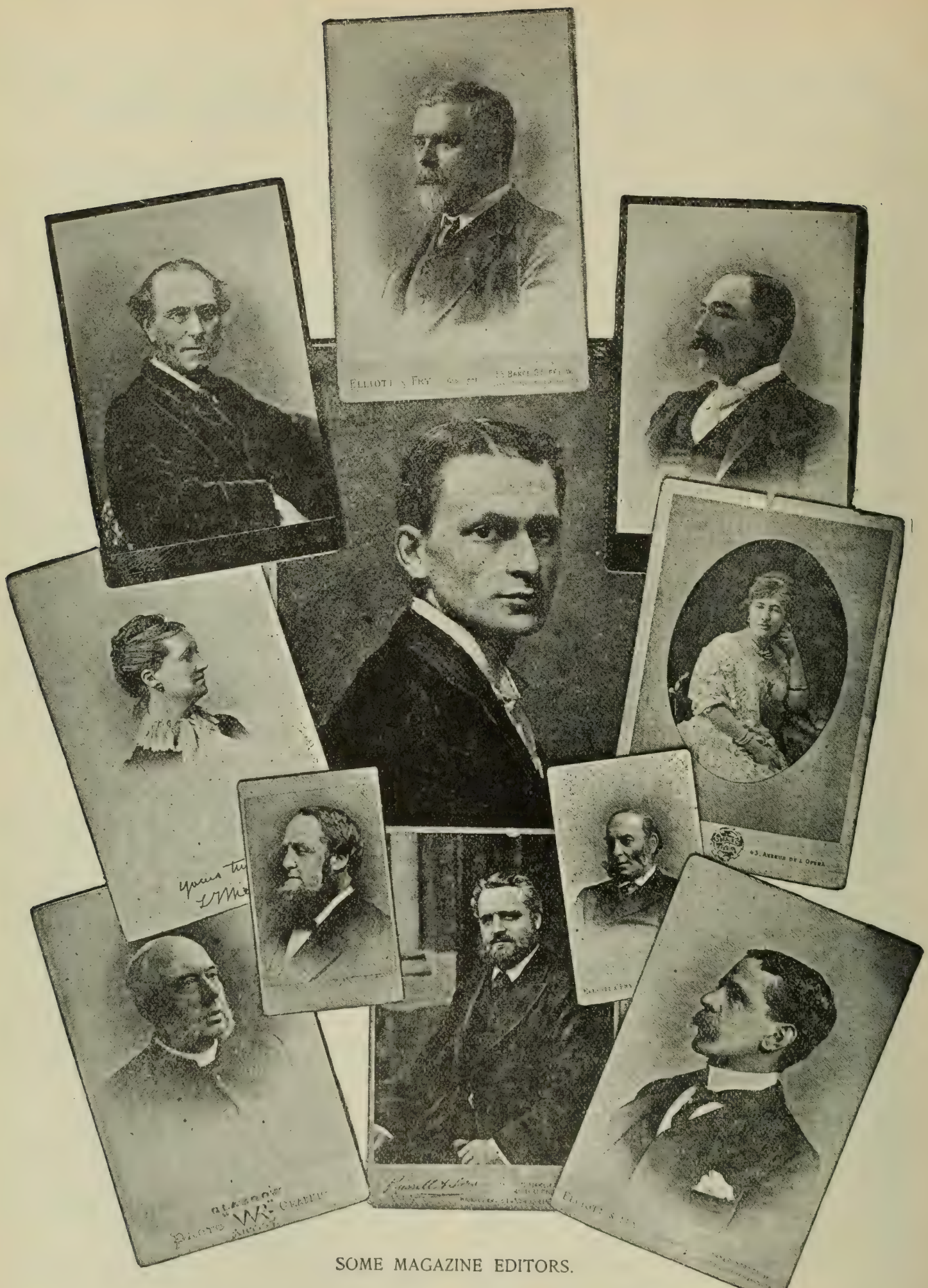
There is also a review of Dr. Smiles' life of John Murray in *Blackwood*.

REMINISCENCES OF SEDGEMOOR.

Mr. Francis A. Knight has a very painfully interesting article in the *Contemporary Review* for May, upon "Sedgemoor: the last battle fought upon English ground." He tells the story of Monmouth's last stroke for the throne with spirit and with sympathy, maintaining that Monmouth was perfectly justified in flying when he did. No charge of cowardice was ever brought against the Duke by his own followers, and it was the opinion of King James that the rebel leader did not make one false step. Here is one of the traditions of the famous field:

"A few nights after the battle, two Royalist troopers seized in his bed, at Shapwick, a man who so far had escaped pursuit. As his escort led him, accompanied by his wife and children, by the road that leads along the Polden Hills to Bridgwater, he asked to be allowed to show for the last time his famous skill in leaping, for his children to remember. Leave was granted, and three long leaps were taken. But at the end of them the fugitive had disappeared among the thickets. Concealing himself among the marches till the reign of terror was past, he rejoined his family in safety. Four stones, sunk in the ground among the hazel copse in Locksley Wood, near the old Roman road along the Polden Hills, still mark the spot of the rebel's leap for life."

There were not more than two or three hundred of Monmouth's men killed; most of them fell by carbine or cannon balls; no traces of sword-cuts were visible upon the bones examined.



SOME MAGAZINE EDITORS.

JAMES PAYN, *Cornhill.*
MRS. MEADE, *Atalanta.*
REV. DR. MACLEOD, *Good Words.*
REV. JOS. COOK, D.D., *Our Day.*
T. W. REID, *Cassell.*
M. H. SPIELMANN, *Magazine of Art.*
G. NEWNES, *Strand.*
P. W. BUNTING, *Contemporary.*
A. KAUFMANN, *Commonweal.*
MADAME ADAM, *Nouvelle Revue.*
ARCHIBALD GROVE, *New Review.*

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

SKETCHES OF SOME ENGLISH REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Instead of a sketch of a single magazine with a portrait of its editor, following in the series begun with the sketches of the *Forum* and the *North American Review* in the April and May issues of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, we present herewith brief sketches of a number of the English monthly reviews and magazines. The list of monthlies issued from the British press is very considerable; but the most influential and important are the standard reviews, which are made up of contributed essays upon political, social, and general topics. The *Nineteenth Century*, *Contemporary*, and *Fortnightly* are unquestionably the most prominent and influential in this class, which also includes the *Westminster*, the *National*, and the *New Review*. *Blackwood* and *Macmillan's Magazine* may also be given rank with this same class. These monthlies occupy a field similar in a general way to that of the *Forum* and *North American Review* in our own country. Of the illustrated magazines and those of a lighter and more miscellaneous character than the standard reviews, there are in Great Britain even a larger number than in the United States; but our American magazines are incomparably superior in every respect.

The group of magazine editors portrayed upon the opposite page was prepared as a frontispiece to the forthcoming Annual Index of Periodicals, a volume which is henceforth to be regularly issued by the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. At the top is a life-like picture of Mr. T. Wemyss Reid, one of the foremost editors of Great Britain, who, besides conducting the new political and literary weekly, the *Speaker*, is the manager of the group of monthly publications issued by the house of Cassell. There appear also the strong features of James Payn, the genial *littérateur* who edits *Cornhill*; a good likeness of the present Dr. Macleod, editor of *Good Words*; a small but accurate portrait of Mr. Percy William Bunting, of the *Contemporary*; and interesting profile views of Mrs. Meade of *Atalanta*, and the enterprising Mr. Archibald Grove, of the *New Review*. The central place is occupied by Mr. Spielmann of the *Magazine of Art*, a publication which has more than a technical and special influence upon the British public. Mr. George Newnes, whose face appears immediately below that of Mr. Spielmann, is the gentleman who has made one large fortune out of *Tit-Bits*, and who seems now likely to gain another from his successful illustrated monthly, the *Strand Magazine*, which made its first appearance with the opening of the present year.

The Fortnightly Review.

The *Fortnightly* is the oldest of the half-crown miscellanies, having been established in May, 1865, by George Henry Lewes. Mr. Lewes, however, did not long continue at the helm. He launched the *Review* and impressed upon it certain distinctive characteristics, but its reputation was made by his successor, Mr. John Morley, who for sixteen years was the editor of the *Fortnightly*. It might, perhaps, be difficult to say whether Mr. Morley made the *Fortnightly* or the *Fortnightly* made Mr. Morley. Each, no doubt, helped the other. The ideal of Mr. Lewes was to found an English *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and therefore, like its original, was to appear twice a month. Hence its title, the *Fortnightly*—an odd title for a review that only appears on the first of each month. The issue of the 15th remains suspended. As it has remained suspended for a quarter of a century, there is no probability that it will ever be other than a fortnightly that comes out monthly. The writers whom Mr. Morley gathered round him to discuss subjects "which interest cultivated and thoughtful readers," in papers which were to "be published at intervals neither too distant for influence on passing questions, nor too brief for deliberation," included most of the then young and rising school of Positivists, eminent men of science like Professor Huxley and Professor Tyndall, and men of letters like Mr. Meredith, Mr. Swinburne, and Matthew Arnold.

While disclaiming "party" or "editorial consistency," and proclaiming that its pages were open to all views, the *Fortnightly* seldom included the orthodox among its contributors. The articles which startled people and made small earthquakes beneath the crust of conventional orthodoxy, political and religious, usually appeared in the *Fortnightly*. It was here that Professor Huxley seemed to foreshadow the expulsion of the spiritual from the world, by his paper on "The Physical Basis of Life," and that Professor Tyndall propounded his famous suggestion for the establishment of a prayerless union or hospital as a scientific method for testing the therapeutic value of prayer. Mr. Frederic Harrison chanted in its pages the praises of the Commune, and prepared the old ladies of both sexes for the imminent advent of an English Terror by his plea for Trade Unionism. It was in the *Fortnightly* also that Mr. Chamberlain was introduced to the world when he was permitted to explain his proposals for Free Labor, Free Land, Free Education, and Free Church. Mr. Morley's papers on the heroes and saints (Heaven save the mark!) of the French Revolution appeared here, and every month in an editorial survey he summed up the leading features of the progress of the world. Speaking of his editorship in the "Valedictory," which he penned when he quitted the editorial chair in October, 1882, he said:

"So far as the *Review* has been more specially identified with one set of opinions than another, it has been due to the fact that a certain dissent from received theologies has been found in company with new ideas of social and political reform. . . . But it was far from being a mistake to suppose that the line taken here by many writers did mean that there was a new radicalism in the air, which went a good deal deeper than fidgeting about an estimate or the amount of the Queen's contribution to her own taxes."

He consoled himself by the reflection that "whatever gives freedom and variety to thought, and earnestness to men's interest in the world, must contribute to a good end."

When Mr. Morley, to use his own phrase, laid down his *bâton* in 1882, Mr T. H. S. Escott was appointed to occupy the conductor's chair. Mr. Escott was a leader-writer on the *Standard*, a man of smartness and industry, but unencumbered with the philosophical or political convictions

of his predecessor. He endeavored at first to follow the great traditions of his chair, but he was unequal to the attempt. The "Home and Foreign Affairs," from being the best *chronique* in the language, became a bald and disjointed thing, which after a while was mercifully got rid of. The only feature of his editorship was the publication of "The Radical Programme," of which it was reported the maker was Mr. Chamberlain, who on this occasion only concealed his identity. After a time Mr. Escott's health broke down, and then the editorship passed to Mr. Frank Harris, who was then editing the *Evening News*. As Mr. Escott was to Mr. Morley, Mr. Frank Harris was to Mr. Escott. He completed the transformation of the *Fortnightly*. It is now as much a mere menagerie of names as the *Nineteenth Century*, the only difference being that one Barnum is named Harris, and the other Barnum Knowles. Mr. Knowles, however, has occasionally written—if only to chaff one of his contributors—and he has exerted himself valiantly in opposition to the Channel Tunnel. Mr. Harris has up to the present moment not left the trace of his peculiar and transcendent genius upon any printed page. His friends declare that he is engaged on a masterpiece of fiction which will add glory to the Victorian era; but the skeptical regard this statement as one of the greatest fictions of this or any era. Almost the only vestige of the old *Fortnightly* which still remains in the present *Review* is the fact that it continues to publish in serial form Mr. George Meredith's novels.

The Contemporary Review.

When the success of the *Fortnightly*, with its skeptical and Radical tendencies—these offensive to many readers—was too palpable to be ignored, the late Dean Alford bethought him of the advisability of publishing a monthly miscellany that would not bear the hallmark of destructive criticism. Hence, in January, 1866, Mr. Strahan published the first number of the *Contemporary*, a review which, after many vicissitudes, continues to hold its place in the arena where the great problems of modern life and thought are sure to receive free discussion without a bitter *arrière pensée* of scientific intolerance or of anti-religious prejudice. The shade of the learned and tolerant Dean of Canterbury still haunts the editorial sanctum, and each number seems to bear trace of his large and liberal Christianity. Dean Alford's editorial mantle fell upon the shoulders of a very curious Elisha when Mr. James Knowles was asked to conduct the *Review* in 1870, an architect-editor who bore more resemblance to Gehazi than to his master. After seven years Mr. Knowles departed to establish a review of his own free from traditions of any kind, and Mr. Percy W. Bunting was selected as his successor. The field of half-crown high-class reviews was then contested by the three which have succeeded in holding their own ever since, without any serious rival contesting their position. Under Mr. Bunting's editorship the *Contemporary* has maintained its European reputation. It was in the *Contemporary* that Mr. Gladstone, under the *nom de plume* of "Outidanos," published his famous article on the foreign policy of Italy; it was the *Contemporary* that published "The Bismarck Dynasty," an article which sent the *Review* through seven or eight editions; and it was the *Contemporary* that was selected in April, 1891, for the article by "A European Statesman" on the relations of the Papacy, France, and Italy. Among its foreign contributors are many of the best known of European publicists. Perhaps the most notable series of articles ever published in the *Contemporary* was that in which the leading divines of the day discoursed at length of "Future Punishment." The tone of the *Contemporary* is that of broad, evangelical, semi-socialistic Liberalism. The late Dr. Hatch and Principal Fairbairn, Professor Max Müller, and Mr. Alfred Webb, probably represent, if taken together, the precise shade of its religious and political opinions more closely than any other writers who could be named together.

The Nineteenth Century.

The first number of the *Nineteenth Century* was issued March, 1877, on the occasion of Mr. James Knowles' secession from the *Contemporary*, of which he had previously been editor, in succession to Dean Alford. Mr. Knowles, who still edits the *Review*, has also acquired some reputation as an architect, having designed Kensington House, the Thatched Club, Aldworth, Lord Tennyson's Surrey residence, and various churches. In common with its older rival the pages of the *Nineteenth Century* have been the arena for the consideration and discussion of the leading questions of the day of every kind by a numerous phalanx of the most notable writers of the period. Notable books are reviewed from time to time. In the March number of the present year, for the first time, illustrations appeared in explanation of an article on the Ship Railway. The *Nineteenth* has the largest circulation of any of the half-crown series, that is to say it is more than 100,000 behind the circulation of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Editing of the tuft-hunting variety seldom has had a more successful exponent than Mr. Knowles. While other editors have sought for articles he has sought for names, and he has made a golden harvest out of the quest. He absolutely refuses to publish any anonymous or pseudonymous articles. Lord Tomnoddy's trivial inanities, if so be that they be signed "Tomnoddy," on this system are welcome, while the letters of "Junius" or "Ecce Homo" would be shown to the door. Mr. Knowles has done good service to the state in collecting signatures to a national memorial against the construction of the Channel Tunnel, but that is almost the only matter on which he has left the impress of his own convictions on the affairs of his time. This year he has distinguished himself by publishing an editorial article holding up to ridicule Mr. Frederic Harrison's article on the "Restoration of the Elgin Marbles," which he had published in a previous number of the *Review*. Mr. Frederic Harrison, resenting such "Editorial Horseplay," has taken refuge in the *Fortnightly*. Mr. Knowles has never published a serial, and he never inserts correspondence, but rigidly confines himself to collecting and stitching together a dozen papers signed by the most attractive pamphleteers of the day.

The Westminster.

The *Westminster Review*, one of the oldest of the magazines, was founded 1824, and was under the editorial control of the two Mills and Sir John Bowring. Subsequently, Colonel Perronet Thompson, Sir William Molesworth, and Mr. Hickson conducted it. In 1835 Mr. John Stuart Mill ceased his active interest in the *Review*, and started and edited a quarterly, *London Review*. Later on, this review and the *Foreign Quarterly Review* were absorbed by the *Westminster*. In January, 1852, a new series (quarterly) was started. Since April, 1887, a monthly series has been issued, and the scope of the magazine enlarged. The *Westminster* is one of the "solid" magazines, and treats social and political subjects from the standpoint of high-class philosophy. It is Liberal in politics. The *Review* has long

enjoyed a reputation among readers of the "thinking" class. It is not orthodox, but it is sound on woman's suffrage. Its specialty is earnestness, its foible that of being a little too strenuous and serious for this world of shadows.

The National.

The *National Review*, founded March, 1883, with the main purpose to provide a channel for the views of the Conservative party, and more generally on all subjects appertaining to national life. The attempt, although a praiseworthy one, has not been rewarded by a great success. Mr. Alfred Austin edited it for a time, then it seemed as if no one edited it at all, so fortuitous appeared the collection of articles that made up its contents. Of late it has improved in this respect; the editor in charge now seems to be duly supplied with a daily paper so that he is able to keep his review somewhat in touch with the movement of contemporary history. The *National* has only made one hit of late. The solitary success was the publication last year of Lady Paget's articles on the "Mattei Remedies." It often contains good travel papers, and the tone of its Conservatism is by no means rancorous. Unlike the other reviews, it sets apart part of its pages for the publication of correspondence. Many well-known writers contribute to the *National*.

The New Review.

Mr. Archibald Grove, of *Short Cuts*, is editor of the *New Review*. That is to say, he projected it, and has edited it from the first number to the last—with the exception of his honeymoon holiday, when the editor's chair was taken by Mr. E. W. Gosse. Mr. Grove is a smart young editor, with an eye to business, and more projects in his head than the world has yet heard of. He aspired to be the great sixpenny showman of magazinedom, as Mr. Knowles is the great half-crown variety; and although he has this year abandoned the sixpence, he is not less determined to be unequaled as the first ninepenny showman of his time. He is an editor rather than a writer, and he has not yet illustrated the *New Review*. When it first appeared, in July, 1889, it achieved a remarkable success. It is always bright, readable, and "on the nail." It is rather late in the month in making its appearance. It has published one serial in which Mr. Andrew Lang co-operated with Mr. Rider Haggard, and Mr. Grove had the sense to secure Olive Schreiner's wonderfully beautiful parable, "The Sunlight Lay Across My Bed," which was too spiritual for the comprehension of the editor of the *Fortnightly*. The Continental Comments, with the exception of those from Germany, are rather too flimsy to be useful, but they are a well-meant effort in the right direction.

Blackwood.

Blackwood, or "Old Ebony," has one of the most famous records of any British magazine. With a rare consistency it has contrived to appear for over three-score years and ten as the spirited and defiant advocate of all those who are at least five years behind their time. Sometimes *Blackwood* is fifty years in the rear, but that is a detail of circumstance. Five or fifty, it does not matter so long as it is well to the rear. It has never altogether lost the flavor of the fine old crusted Toryism to which Christopher North gave literary expression in his "Noctes Ambrosianæ," although the roystering insolence of the Tory aristocrat, which distinguished its early days, is no longer conspicuous in its pages. It is notable that the most consistent and most brilliant of the monthlies, like the first of the quarterlies, is of Scotch origin. Although its first number appeared in 1817, its natural force has not abated, but it remains to this day one of the most readable and vigorous of our magazines. It is almost the only magazine which has become a kind of personal entity. The gracious "Maga" of Professor Wilson has a character and an individuality to which no other periodical can lay claim. Its first number appeared in April, 1817, by William Blackwood, who edited it after the first six numbers, up to the time of his death in 1834. Its original staff of contributors included John Wilson, Hogg, Lockhart, and others. William Blackwood was succeeded by his son, Alexander, and he in turn by his brothers, Robert and John, the last of whom died in 1879. It was under his editorship that George Eliot's "Scenes of Clerical Life" appeared in the magazine. Since 1879 the magazine has been edited by Mr. William Blackwood, nephew of the foregoing. It is an interesting fact in this age of "new series" in periodical literature that the form of the magazine has not varied since its commencement.

Macmillan's Magazine.

Macmillan's Magazine has the unique honor of having been the first shilling magazine published. Started in November, 1859, its first editor was Professor David Masson, who retired from the magazine in April, 1868. Since that date the editor's name has not appeared on the title-page. The successive editors have been: Sir George Grove, 1868 to 1883; Mr. John Morley, 1883-1888; and Mr. Mowbray Morris, the present editor. The competition of the sixpennies has hit the shilling magazines hard, and *Macmillan's* has suffered like the rest. Not even the prestige of Mr. Morley's editorship could restore it to the position it held when it had the field practically to itself. It is a readable and most respectable periodical, which publishes several articles, mostly brief, and often interesting as appendages to its serial, which constitutes its chief attraction. Monthly, 1s. Macmillan & Co., Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W. C.

Cornhill Magazine.

The *Cornhill Magazine* was originally started as a shilling monthly, and the first number, dated January, 1860, was issued December, 1859. The name of William Makepeace Thackeray is intimately associated with the magazine of which he was the first editor, and held that post until 1862. In the *Cornhill* his later novels and the famous "Roundabout Papers" first appeared. Thackeray's daughter, Anne Isabella (Mrs. Richmond Ritchie), the well-known author of "Old Kensington," made her literary *début* in the *Cornhill* with a story—"Little Scholars in London Schools." Many of the best of our novelists and writers have contributed to this magazine, which, under the experienced editorship of Mr. James Payn, more than holds its own among a host of modern rivals. Mr. Grant Allen's Natural History Papers usually form a leading feature of its contents. The *Cornhill* commenced a new series in July, 1888, when the price was reduced to sixpence.

Leisure Hour.

Leisure Hour takes rank among the older magazines, having been more than thirty-eight years in existence. It may be said to have been the successor of the *Visitor*, mentioned by Livingstone, and by Edward, the naturalist, as one of their instructors. In 1851, on the discontinuance of the *Penny Magazine*, it was resolved to issue a periodi-

cal which should unite useful and entertaining knowledge without the exclusion of the religious element. The new venture received the special approval of the late Prince Consort, and among its earlier contributors were the late Archbishop Whateley (two of whose most popular works appeared in the pages of this magazine), and the late Chief Baron Pollock. Started January 1st, 1852, the issue was first weekly, in penny numbers, under the editorship of Mr. Haig Miller, assisted by Mr. J. A. Quinton. The first of its tales was written by Mr. Geo. E. Sargent, and for a long period Mr. (now Sir) John Gilbert supplied the illustrations of the story. The advent (in 1859) of Dr. James Macaulay, for some time on the staff of the *Literary Gazette*, and now a veteran in full activity, was marked by internal changes and improvements, and to the impress he gave the magazine a large part of its success is due. With him Mr. William Stevens, who has been for some years the acting editor, was associated in 1862, when the magazine was permanently enlarged. The weekly numbers were abandoned in 1881, and the *Leisure Hour* appeared in its present form. Other changes and improvements have since been made to embrace all subjects of current interest. Writers of the first rank contribute to its pages, and among its artists some have attained to high eminence, notably Mr. George Du Maurier, the skillful society delineator in *Punch*. In 1889 the commencement of the volume was changed from January to November. A good index to the contents of previous numbers from 1852 to 1876 is issued. It is one of the best and most interesting of the sixpenny magazines.

Good Words.

Good Words, founded January, 1860, was projected by its former publishers, Mr. Alex. Strahan and Mr. William Isbister, its first editor being the well-known chaplain to Her Majesty, and author, the late Dr. Norman Macleod. Dr. Macleod had long held strong convictions as to the importance of a periodical sufficiently cheap to reach the classes, which should combine as many elements as are consistent with manly Christian life with a type of literary excellence at that time unknown among what were usually called "religious magazines," the literary weakness and narrowness of which he lamented, whilst longing to see the realization of Matthew Arnold's ideal of the presentation of a wide range of topics—fiction, science, biography, essays, not excluding wit and humor —with distinct Christian teaching. This idea being warmly and successfully taken up, the support of writers of the first eminence was secured. Among the many distinguished writers who have contributed to *Good Words* are the late Dean Stanley, the late Charles Kingsley, the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Gladstone, the Poet Laureate, John Brown, author of "Rab and His Friends," and the late editor, who contributed "The Old Lieutenant and His Son," "The Starling," "Wee Navie," etc. On the death of Dr. Norman Macleod in 1872 the present editor, Dr. Donald Macleod, succeeded his brother. Artists of the first rank have assisted in the production of its well-known illustrations, and include the names of Orchardson, Millais, Pettie, Walker, and others. Monthly, 6d. Publishers : Isbister & Co., 15 and 16 Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W. C.

The Atalanta.

The *Atalanta* was first published in October, 1887, the publishers being Messrs. Hatchards, of Piccadilly. The object of the promoters was to furnish literature of a higher character for the special benefit of girls from eighteen to twenty-five years of age. From the first, education has been largely represented, and in 1888 *Atalanta* gave substantial scholarships for literature, and for figure painting, and landscape. During the first year the editors of the magazine were Mrs. L. T. Meade, Miss Alicia A. Leith, and Mr. John C. Staples. The next year Miss Leith retired, and the other editors continued to conduct the magazine until the completion of the third year, when Mrs. Meade became sole editor. In August, 1890, *Atalanta* became the property of Messrs. Trischler. The magazine is popular among cultured girls. Its Reading Union, which aims at the encouragement of a systematic habit of recreative reading in English literature, constitutes a unique feature, and now numbers some hundreds of members. Some of the most prominent writers in the literary and artistic world contribute to the magazine. Monthly, 6d. Publishers: Trischler & Co., 18 New Bridge Street, E. C.

Magazine of Art.

The *Magazine of Art*, was founded 1878 by Messrs. Cassell & Co., and placed under the editorship of Mr. Trendall. Originally published monthly at sevenpence, it was rather a record of artistic events than a critical journal. After passing through the hands of Professor Eric Robertson, Mr. W. E. Henley became editor in 1881, when the magazine, now enlarged and its price increased to a shilling, assumed a position of authority, and succeeded in commanding, what it has since retained, the largest circulation of any art paper in the world. Mr. Edwin Bale, R. I., at this period of the magazine's history, took over for good the art-editorship and gave it its artistic *cachet*, raising the wood-engraving on its pages to a high degree of excellence, and improving the *technique* of its printing. On the resignation of Mr. Henley for a short period Mr. Sidney Galpin became editor, and finally, in 1887, Mr. M. H. Spielmann, the present editor, succeeded to that post. The *Magazine of Art*, which is one of the best printed and engraved journals in England, aims at popularizing art in all its branches, by the excellence of its pictures and the interest of its articles. It also seeks to sustain the art of fine wood-engraving, to illustrate the art of all schools, to be "topical" and entertaining, and to introduce into the Royal Academy and other institutions salutary reforms. The list of contributors to the magazine includes the names of most artists and writers of repute. It also circulates largely in America and Australia.

Cassell's Family Magazine.

Cassell's Family Magazine is the lineal descendant of *Cassell's Family Paper*, which was started by the late Mr. John Cassell in 1853 as a weekly. After many years of popularity, in the course of which the circulation rose to a weekly issue of a quarter of a million, the literary standard and general tone of the magazine were improved, to appeal to a more educated circle of readers, and in 1867 a new series was issued, weekly and monthly, entitled *Cassell's Magazine*. Owing to the greater acceptance of the monthly the weekly was dropped in favor of the present form. The first editor of *Cassell's Magazine* was Mr. Moy Thomas, and among succeeding editors were the Rev. H. R. Haweis, the late Mr. John Lovell, and Mr. Geo. Manville Fenn. In December, 1874, a new series was started with the object of appealing to the whole of the family circle, and the magazine was re-named *Cassell's Family Magazine*. The editor for the past fifteen years has been the Rev. Dr. Hunt.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

In the *Fortnightly Review* for May Mr. Meredith concludes his story, "One of Our Conquerors." Mr. Thomas Hardy writes a brief tale entitled "The Midnight Baptism: A Study in Christianity." Mr. Crawford's paper on "The Ibsen Question" is noted elsewhere. The first place in the *Review* is devoted to a somewhat belated article by Mr. Swinburne on the "Journal of Sir Walter Scott." Lady Dilke and Florence Routledge write on "Trade Unionism among Women," and Mr. Frederick Wedmore contributes a sketch entitled "A Chemist in the Suburbs."

THE TRANSATLANTIC CATTLE TRADE.

Mr. Moreton Frewen, the quondam cattle king of Wyoming, delivers his soul of a vigorous diatribe against the ill-advised legislation which, from an exaggerated alarm lest disease should be imported from the United States, deprives the British farmer of his natural supply of store cattle and breeding stock. Mr. Moreton Frewen has his heart in this business almost as much as in bi-metallism, and he has his facts and his statistics at his fingers' ends. No one who has read his article can doubt but that he has made out his case. The restriction of the import of live stock from the United States cripples the trade and drives a nail into the coffin of the English farmer, but it operates indirectly in favor of the Canadians. From Canada store cattle can be brought in free from the restriction which compels all American cattle to be slaughtered at the port of landing. As to cruelty, he points out that the effect of the restriction is to confine American transatlantic trade almost entirely to the fattened animals, which suffer the most in the transit. He maintains also that even in their case they do not lose weight in the voyage, and therefore cannot really suffer so much as Mr. Lorring imagines.

THE CENSORSHIP IN RUSSIA.

The indefatigable group of writers who use the *nom de plume* of "E. B. Lanin," have fair game for their venomed pens in dealing with the Russian censor. Of all the institutions which are opposed to the development of the mind of a nation, nothing approaches the censorship for sheer downright stupidity. The censor is a sentinel planted by the sluggish animalism of the half-developed human, to check the growth of the mind and to arrest the evolution of thought in the Russian brain. Lanin's paper is full of the usual anecdotes. A recent historian having written on the "Life and Time of Catherine, the Messalina of the North," succeeded in passing the ordeal of the censorship only to discover that the Emperor was less liberal than his own censor, for

"The Emperor having since read a portion of it, has severely reprimanded the minister for allowing 'my imperial ancestors to be lampooned.'"

The censors who sit in judgment upon the literature of the world in the interests of the Russian Tchinovniks and the Russian Church, are often ill-qualified for their posts.

"In Russian society, bereft as it is of public opinion and of public conscience, which lies at the root of all healthy public opinion, censors are to some extent, pariahs, or, at least men of an inferior caste."

Such being the case it is not surprising that

"Censor Akhimoff, mindful of his duty, refused to sanction the publication of an arithmetic, in which the rows of figures of two problems were separated from each other by a series of two suggestive dots, behind which the wit of man could not divine what diabolical ideas might be lurking."

One cannot believe, however, that the following saying was uttered seriously:

"'It is my desire,' exclaimed the minister who at one time was Chief of the Censure, 'that Russian literature should wholly cease to exist. Then, at least, we shall have obtained a definite result, and I, at any rate, shall be permitted to enjoy unbroken slumber.'"

ENGLISH INVESTORS IN AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

The Duke of Marlborough concludes his paper on "Virginia Mines and American Rails." The Duke evidently believes that the Southern States are going to be the seat of the manufacturing industry in America. He says:

"Instead of crossing the seas to Liverpool, an immense cotton-spinning industry will grow up in Tennessee. As against the Pennsylvania iron industry, Virginia will be able to produce iron and steel at an advantage for Southern railway consumption of over twelve dollars a ton, so that for these markets the North will not have a chance."

He concludes his paper by the suggestion that English capitalists would do well to concentrate their investments in American railways by the operation of some large American railway corporation. Such corporation, he thinks, might be established in a district which he thus defines:

"New Orleans, Chicago, the head-waters of the Missouri River at Sioux City, Cincinnati, Columbus, Birmingham, Savannah, Charlestown, and if we were to add on that shuttlecock of the London Stock Exchange, the M. K. T.—the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas—we should increase the system by Kansas City, Galveston, and St. Louis. Suppose we add to this a control of the Chesapeake and Ohio, we have a great Southern system of railways, with entrance to New York, all allied to one another, that would overlay the whole of Mr. Gould's systems, and with development and careful control might be developed into being one of the largest and most important railway systems of America."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Keltie discusses South African problems from the point of view of one who knows his facts fairly well, and therefore has very great faith in Mr. Rhodes. Madame Darmesteter continues her account of "Private Life in France in the Fourteenth Century," and Lord Sandford explains his particular scheme for settling the educational difficulty. What he proposes is to give the control of education to the County Council, which will support elementary schools out of the rates. Mr. George Curzon, M. P., suggests as a possible means of compromising the dispute between Mr. Frederic Harrison and Mr. Knowles that the Marbles proper should remain where they are, but that the Caryatides and the panels should be given back to Greece in order to be replaced *in situ*, while in exchange the missing portions of the pan-Athenæic procession should be sent by Greece to the British Museum.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

The *Contemporary* this month is vigorous and well up to date in all its articles. Elsewhere are noticed Sir James Kitson's article on the "Iron and Steel Industries of America," Mr. Grant Allen's "Democracy and Diamonds," Mr. Francis Knight's article on "Sedgemoor," and Mr. Gavan Duffy's "Humble Remonstrance of an Irish Nationalist." There is only one article that is disappointing in this number, and that is the few pages on "Italian Secret Societies," which is hardly long enough for a review

article. The only paper which is caviare to the general public is Prof. Sunday's review of Dr. Hatch's "Greek Influence on Christianity."

A PLEA FOR PEASANT PROPRIETORS.

Considering that Parliament has been engaged all last month in an attempt to create, with a high hand, a system of peasant proprietorship in Ireland, one of the most important articles in the *Review* is Mr. Henry Wolff's carefully and brightly written paper on "A Practical Justification of Peasant Properties," based upon his own observation and study of peasant proprietors in the Black Forest and elsewhere. Peasant proprietorship may have been a failure elsewhere, but it has been a wonderful success in Germany, where it is a fixed point in the German official ideal of agriculture that the medium properties form the main pillar of national prosperity. The English state of things is regarded as a ruinous evil which governments are with one consent bidden to beware of as perdition. He sums up the benefits resulting from small properties as follows:

"The benefits resulting from small properties may be summed up thus: Larger production; intelligent cultivation; a substantial appreciation of land; an industrious peasantry, comparatively thriving, certainly raising itself continually in the social and material scale, averse to political agitation; a steadier and larger supply of labor; large families; a material increase of home trade; a sensible drawing together of classes; and a positively astonishing power of self-support in times of depression."

THE NEED OF RUSSIA IN ARMENIA.

Mrs. Bishop, who is better known as Miss Bird, has been touring all over Western Asia, and has come home full of holy zeal against the Kurds, the bandits, freebooters, and highland cattle-stealers who harry the unfortunate Armenians. She has written an article entitled "The Shadow of the Kurd," which is dismal enough reading. The Armenians, she says, do not express the slightest wish for political or administrative reform or for independence; all that they ask is that they should not be harried to death by the Kurds. To them the world outside Turkey consists of two countries: England, to which they look with fast dwindling hope, and Russia, to which they are turning vaguely with an expectation of deliverance. They will have to turn to Russia otherwise than vaguely if they really want to be delivered, and the only practical good of such articles as Mrs. Bishop's is that they increase to some slight extent the growing sentiment of Western Europe that we are wicked dogs in the manger in refusing to give Russia the mandate which alone will rid Armenia of the shadow of the Kurd.

THE COMING FACTORY ACT.

Miss Clementina Black has a solid little article in which she compares the four factory bills before Parliament and a new measure which has recently been before the legislature of New York. Miss Black wants more inspectors—more women inspectors especially—and the adoption of greater publicity as a punishment for recalcitrant employers. For every second offense she would compel the owner of a factory to placard the walls of his place with an announcement of his wrong-doing and the penalty to which he had been subjected. She is in favor of raising the age to twelve, and demurs in a half-hearted sort of way to the prohibition placed upon female labor within four weeks of child-birth.

WIT IN THE PULPIT.

Mr. Haweis has a very gossipy, pleasant, anecdotal article upon wit in the pulpit, in which he maintains that nothing can take the place of sermons. Preaching is immortal; if it could have been killed it would have been killed by the thousands of imbecile sermons preached every Sunday throughout Christendom. Poor famished souls fall ravenously even upon the moldy hay of dogma and the bran mash of verbiage continually meted out to them in chapels. Never was there a greater appetite for pulpit teaching than there is to-day. Whereupon Mr. Haweis launches out upon a dozen pages of sparkling anecdotes, although a good many of them are somewhat of the kind Americans would call the chestnut sort, in order to prove that the sturdy preaching of facts and figures with entire unconventionality and simple force requires no apology or justification. The article bears considerable resemblance to Paxton Hood's book on "Lamps, Pitchers, and Trumpets." If Mr. Haweis has not seen that book he will find it very useful when he follows up this article by another in the same line.

A UNITED ENGLISH-SPEAKING CHURCH.

Mr. A. Taylor Innes ventures to hope that when disestablishment comes all the Christian churches in the English-speaking world, with the exception, we suppose, of the Roman Catholic, will unite. The great united Anglo-American Church is based on life-long association of all sorts and conditions of men in a common faith on the common footing of the equal responsibilities of all its members to an unseen King. A system of free churches, call it democracy or call it self-government, should now aspire to a visible world-wide unity. The future is with Catholicism. He thinks that the experience of the Presbyterian churches, which are this month invited to name committees with a view to prepare a short creed as common to all, shows that a union of the free churches throughout the world is practical at an early date, and that such a union, instead of impairing their freedom, may be a means rather of advancing or establishing it.

THE LATE ELECTION IN CANADA.

Sir Charles Tupper explains his view of the general election in which he took such a leading part. He does his best to look pleased, and even works himself up to the point of declaring that the result was all that could be desired.

"The Government were sustained by a larger majority than at the previous general election, although they had the most strenuous efforts of the local governments of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Manitoba, to contend against. The Grand Trunk Railway Company did its utmost to support a party united with Messrs. Farren and Wiman, who had pointed out to the United States how to punish them and reduce them to bankruptcy."

As the result of it all, he tells us:

"The country is now awake to the danger it has escaped, and commercial union with the United States, involving discrimination against Great Britain, is dead."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The *Nineteenth Century* for May is a good number, with no articles specially deserving lengthy notice, but with several of high average excellence. The first place is given to the worst, while the last place but one is given to the most interesting article in the number.

MRS. LYNN LINTON ON MRS. JACKSON'S CASE.

Because the Lord Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls have decided that a husband has no right to seize his wife in the open street if she refuse to live with him, and to confine her a prisoner in his house against her will,

Mrs. Lynn Linton tells us, with the customary exaggeration which she employs in order to illustrate the controversial vices which she imputes to her own sex, that marriage, as it had hitherto existed in England, was suddenly abolished one fine morning last month. Though much is always to be forgiven to the author of 'Joshua Davidson," at the same time the most patient reader cannot help wishing that Mrs. Lynn Linton would forbear making such heavy and continual drafts upon the original deposit which stands to her credit for all time. The only thing to be noted in the article is the fact that Mrs. Lynn Linton thinks the Clitheroe decision will bring about a thorough overhauling and revision of the marriage laws. If so, the subject will have to be discussed much more reasonably than in the article "A Judicial Shock to Marriage."

ITALY AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mrs. Jessie White Mario has an interesting and, on the whole, optimistic article on the causes of dispute which ruffled for a moment the relations between Italy and the United States. Her account of the Camorra and similar societies is interesting and full of actuality. At the present moment, she says, there are 800,000 Italian-speaking sojourners in the United States. Italian emigration formerly went to South America, but so many died of black and yellow fever in Brazil that the United States became more and more popular. Mrs. Mario, who is intently anti-papal, maintains that Italy would do very well if it were not for her priests. She says :

"Italy has done more for the 'redemption of the masses' than anyone is aware of. Unfortunately, the very classes which in England and America do their best in that direction, the clergy and the religious classes of all denominations, in Italy do nothing for the people save to mulct them of money for masses for the living and the dead, for the 'prisoner in the Vatican,' for the maintenance of illegal associations."

She ridicules the idea that there could ever be war between Italy and the United States. In that, no doubt, she is right.

HOW TO REVIVE DROWNED MEN.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Elsdale, in an interesting article on "Resuscitation by Oxygen," puts in a very strong plea in favor of the establishment in the offices of the Royal Humane Society, every police station, and indeed in every doctor's surgery, of a store of compressed oxygen, by which he maintains those who are to all appearances dead from drowning or asphyxia can be revived. He had an experience of a very remarkable case of a man who was apparently suffocated by the escape of coal gas from a half-empty balloon. His complexion was of a ghastly purple, all attempts at artificial resuscitation had failed, no action of the heart could be felt, and no breathing was perceptible, yet on forcing some oxygen used for the oxy-hydrogen light into his lungs, the man revived in ten seconds, and in half an hour walked back to barracks, stoutly refusing to go to the hospital. Next morning he was perfectly well, whereas the medical officer did not venture to hope that he could possibly recover until after a few weeks in the hospital. Lieut.-Col. Elsdale explains the precautions necessary to enable compressed oxygen to be carried anywhere and used for a lifetime without any risk.

ROBERT ELSMERE ON MIRACLES.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, in her account of Dr. Abbott's "Philomythus," predicts the coming of a time when it will be a mark of irreligion to believe in miracles.

"When the revolt against miracle has passed more fully than at present from the intellectual to the religious stage; when it is felt to rest upon a new conception of God, the world and life, a new faith, held not less tenaciously, and with a no less passionate humility than the old ; when a visibly large number of persons, living the practical life of faith, and claiming the Christian name, have come to feel for themselves and to teach their children to feel that belief in miraculous births or possessed swine or bodily resurrection is, in its essence, a *religious* offense ; then the decay of miraculous belief will have entered upon a new and much more rapid stage than that we see it in at present. Of that time, indeed, there are signs all about us."

THE WARFARE OF THE FUTURE.

One of the most interesting articles in the *Review* is Mr. Archibald Forbes' paradoxical paper, in which he maintains—and proves it, too—that war becomes slow, ineffective, and inconclusive in proportion as the firing becomes more rapid, effective, and decisive. He says that the improved weapons of to-day give an enormous advantage to the defense—modern fortifications, manned by men armed with repeating rifles, would be practically invulnerable ; and that magazine and machine guns sound the knell of the possible employment of cavalry in battle. He gives a very vivid description of an attempt to storm a small earth-bank, behind which the defenders lie in readiness to repel attack. The assailants, he calculates, will push on until they get within 150 yards of the position ; when they will empty their reserves of bullets, and then rush rapidly to the charge. Here is Mr. Forbes' description of what will happen :

"It is no mere storm of missiles which meets fair in the face those charging heroes; no, it is a moving wall of metal against which they run to their ruin. For the infantry of the defense are emptying their magazines now at point-blank range. Emptied magazine yields to full one; the Maxims are pumping, not bullets, but veritable chains of lead, with calm, devilish swiftness. The quick-firing guns are spouting, radiating torrents of case. The attackers are mown down as corn falls, not before the sickle, but the scythe. Not a man has reached, nor can reach, the little earth-bank behind which the defenders keep their ground. The attack has failed, and failed from no lack of valor, of methodized effort, of punctilious compliance with every instruction; but simply because the defense—the defense of the future in warfare—has been too strong for the attack."

IS IT ARISTOTLE'S TOMB ?

Dr. Charles Waldstein has dug up a tomb in Eretria which he thinks may possibly be that of the philosopher Aristotle. He found at the depth of two meters a large stone sarcophagus, which contained no fewer than seven gold diadems, with two styluses and a terra-cotta statuette, which bore, he thinks, a resemblance to the statue of Aristotle. This grave was labeled Aristotle. Now, Aristotle, according to the history of Greece, died at Chalkis, near to Eretria, 323 years before Christ. Of course Aristotle must have been buried somewhere, and although there are plenty of Aristotles—Dr. Waldstein himself having come upon no fewer than eighteen in his excavations—he naturally hopes that he has come upon the genuine grave of the great philosopher. He admits, however, that the demonstration does not go beyond the fact that it was the grave of some person named Aristotle, who was a great writer and a great and distinguished man ;

otherwise he would not have had the seven diadems and two styluses buried with him. Beyond that, however, the evidence does not go.

THE YOUNG-OLD EAST AND OLD-YOUNG WEST.

Prof. Max Müller publishes the inaugural address which he delivered before the Asiatic Society under the title of the "Enormous Antiquity of the East." The object of this paper is to prove that the East is not so very old after all, and that to understand the West you have to trace it back quite as far as the so-called ancient nations of Asia. After pointing out that the age of the so-called ancient nations is probably exaggerated, he maintains that we are the ancients of the world; the distant childhood of the human race has come to us to be like our own childhood; that which was old has become young, and that which was young has become old. This he illustrates from philology, and this leads him to his dearly-beloved Sanscrit, which, although it ceased to be spoken as a language in the third century B. C., is nevertheless like a dear aunt to us, who takes the place of a mother who is no more:

"Our modern languages stand now before us as the most ancient languages of the world—gray, bald, shriveled, and wizened; while the more ancient a language, the fresher its features, the more vigorous its muscles, the more expressive its countenance. Our *own* wards are old; our *own* philosophy is old; our *own* religion is old; our *own* social institutions are old."

MR. PLIMSOLL'S NEW CRUSADE.

Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, in an article entitled "Trusts: an Alarm," maintains that unless we take care, trusts will undo all the beneficent results of the fiscal legislation of the last fifty years. He describes the growth of trusts in the United States, and calls aloud for a royal commission to investigate the whole subject, with a view to instant action. He concludes his paper as follows:

"I entreat the instant and earnest attention of economists and legislators to a calamity which is at once fearful, menacing, and imminent, or we shall find too late that, whereas our fiscal legislation has well nigh cast out the one devil of imperial taxation from the homes of the poor, we have by want of watchfulness and care allowed seven other devils, each worse than the first, to enter in and take possession."

THE NEW REVIEW.

The *New Review* for May is popular and up to date. Its best article is Mr. Bryce's thoughtful and well-informed summing up of the legal and constitutional aspects of the lynching at New Orleans, which is elsewhere reviewed.

Sir Richard Temple gives what may be called the optimist official view of the Manipur disaster. Sir Richard Temple insists on making a railway through Manipur at once, as the state must not only be under the rule of the army, but under the hand of British authority. There is never a trouble anywhere but his thought is to build a railway through the heart of the country in which the trouble occurs.

Miss Ellen Terry continues the autobiographical reminiscences which she calls "Stray Memories." She brings her narrative down to the time when she met Mr. Irving and acted with him for the first time. If one might venture to breathe a whisper to Mr. Grove, it would be to suggest the advisability of giving a little longer installments of Miss Terry's "memories." It will not do to edit the *New Review* on the same line as *Short Cuts*.

Sir Morell Mackenzie gives us the second paper of his series on "Exercise and Training." Riding, he says, is an excellent "pemmican," or concentrated essence of exercise, but it is not to be recommended for old men, who should stick to the constitutional. The golden rule for exercise is to use it so that the stream of life shall flow swift and clear, never stagnating or dashing itself to pieces in mere foam and fury.

Lady Cork delivers herself of a melancholy grumble against society journalism.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre gives us a vision of Reformed London which is somewhat less disappointing than the two previous articles of the series of "A Model City." He suggests the construction of a boulevard round London, which will follow Euston Road from Paddington to the city. It can be laid out, he thinks, for four miles without any cost to the ratepayers for purchase of property, and the county council should at once apply for Parliamentary powers to take the ground-landlords' interest along the proposed lines.

Mr. Henry James, Mr. Andrew Lang, and Mr. Edmund Gosse write about the "Science of Criticism."

The other good paper in the *Review* is Mr. W. Holman Hunt's reply to the Duke of Marlborough on the "Ideals of Art." Mr. Holman Hunt refuses to bow before French art. Every great art, he says, so far has been strictly national, and he protests strongly against Cæsarism in thought and invention, whether by French art or by any other.

THE MONIST.

The last issue of the *Monist* contains no fewer than three articles by Prof. Cesare Lombroso. The most interesting is his third paper on "Illustrative Studies in Criminal Anthropology," the point of which is that true revolutionists are almost always geniuses or saints, and have a marvelously harmonious physiognomy. They have, usually, a very large forehead, a very bushy beard, and very large and soft eyes. His study of the physiognomy of the Anarchists of Chicago and of Italy leads him to the conclusion that among the Anarchists there are no true criminals. He would never execute a political criminal, and he would decide who were political criminals by studying their physiognomy. The Russian Nihilists, he thinks, represent both physically, and in their physiognomy, the early Christian martyrs. He argues strongly in favor of the execution of born criminals, but he would never execute political revolutionists.

Another paper of Professor Lombroso's is a long demonstration of the intense dislike of mankind to any change of any kind. It is an elaborate exposition of the law of inertia in human affairs. Joseph Le Conte tries to grade "the factors of evolution" in the order of their introduction. Mr. R. Meade Bache has a disappointing paper on the question of the "Duality of the Mind," his theory being that the dual consciousness is not really dual, but when there are apparently two simultaneous mental processes going on, they are not really simultaneous, but resemble the system known as synchronous multiple telegraphy.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The most valuable article in the *Quarterly*, that on "Neo-Paganism," is dealt with elsewhere. The number, however, is a good one, and there are two or three papers above the average.

IBSEN AND THE MODERN SPIRIT.

The writer of the article on "Ibsen's Social Dramas" discusses the cause of Ibsen's popularity. Ibsen, he says, like Browning, Tolstoi, and Zola, is a representative of the modern spirit in some at least of the following characteristics :

"Naturalism naked and unashamed, a vigorous though crude unconventionality both of phrase and literary workmanship, and a profound belief in the necessity of democracy, the triumph of science, and the emancipation of woman."

To these he adds an equally characteristic note of modernity, a skepticism of the very ideas he is propagating ; while he would free the woman, he shows how unlovely the unshackled woman can become. There is freshness and piquancy in the way in which he discusses his ideas. "Ghosts" is too frankly horrible, too barbarously crude. Hedda Gabler is another of those curious enormities where naturalism has become brutal :

"The only persons who have a right to object to this ruthless and uncompromising analysis are the very women who have hitherto taken Ibsen under their wing. They may weep tears of joy over Nora Helmer as the one righteous soul that repents out of ninety-nine unilluminated sinners, but it may prove a hard task for them to take to their bosom so monstrous a specimen of unfettered womanhood as Ibsen has chosen to paint in Hedda Gabler."

DID ARISTOTLE WRITE THE NEW PAPYRUS?

"No," says the *Quarterly* reviewer in an article in which with great display of erudition he reasons for the belief that the treatise is in parts, at least, of an age considerably later than the Aristotelian epoch, that post-classical usages are interwoven into the very warp and woof of it, and that to amend it into strict accordance with the Greek of Aristotle's age would be almost equivalent to rewriting the work. "Further, we are disposed to think that even after all the violations of classical usage had been pruned away, not even then would the essay produce on a judicious reader with an ear for style the impression of being the work of Aristotle, or even of one of his immediate successors ; and that wholesale emendation might do more harm than good by disguising from us the real character of an essay which, though ancient and full of interest and instruction, does not seem to have emanated from Aristotle, nor from any of the pupils whom he taught in person."

FORTS OR FLEETS?

The writer of this article takes as his text Major Clark's book on "Fortifications," and bases on it a plea for a policy based upon the theory that fortifications do not count :

"Neither fortifications nor army can, for us, act as a substitute for the navy. No possible amount of coast defenses can in any way serve to guard our sea communications, the highways of the Empire. These can only be maintained by an adequate and efficient navy ; and reliance on forts, harbor defenses, submarine mines, is a first step towards relinquishing the command of the sea, on which our commerce, our Empire, and our national existence depend."

ANGLO-AMERICAN COPYRIGHT.

There is an article on the new American Copyright Law, which discusses the question whether or not there are not means of redressing in the Old World the balance of trade which may be disturbed by this legislation in the New. "The true criterion seems to be this. If the loss in pounds, shillings, and pence to the publishing and allied trades in Her Majesty's dominions is greater than the saving in cost of books to the public brought about by printing in America instead of in England, then a case has been shown for legislation."

The reviewer's conclusion is that the time has not yet come for the consideration of any legislative action in England, and will probably never come.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN ENGLAND.

There is a very able article on "University Extension in England," the conclusion of which is as follows :

"Much as University extension has done already, its chief interest lies in its promise rather than in its performance. It has covered England with centres of teaching, but its educational work is more remarkable at present for extension than for depth. It has stimulated intellectual appetites ; it must now essay to satisfy them. It has proved that a scheme of higher adult education is possible, if economically organized on the peripatetic method. It has established in nearly 300 towns little garrisons of cultivated people who are anxious to organize a more thorough system of advance instruction. But such a system cannot be self-supporting. A brilliant lecturer can command almost anywhere an overflowing audience, but brilliant lecturers are rare. They must be used as stimulators, not as the rank and file of the teaching staff. What is needed is that little groups of ten or twenty students should each be able to command the services of a competent teacher, and under his guidance to pass through a course of three or five years' systematic instruction. With endowment and a judicious measure of State aid, England within twenty years could be covered with university extension colleges, manned by itinerant teachers, and governed by local authorities acting in co-operation with the national universities."

THE LAMBETH JUDGMENT, AND AFTER.

There is a long, and, on the whole, appreciative criticism of the Lambeth judgment in the case of the Bishop of Lincoln, which is used as a plea for the establishment of effective discipline in the Church of England.

"A moderate and resolute use of power for purposes which the popular conscience acknowledges, such as the removal of scandals, the arrest of idleness, and the control of individual vagaries, would, we believe, be supported by the good sense and good feeling of the majority, while the necessity for recourse to drastic remedies would steadily decrease in proportion as it came to be understood, that, if required, they would be used.

"If the Archbishop's judgment marks, as seems likely, the beginning of the end of the war of suppression which has been waged for half a century between High and Low Church, is it too much to hope that it may also be the first step towards the recovery, by the Church's own action, of that order which the long struggle has done much to weaken, and the need of which becomes more patent every day?"

THE FIRST DUTY OF INTELLIGENT CONSERVATIVES.

The reviewer, who waltzes ecstatically through the recently-published "Plea for Liberty," lays down the following dictum :

"The chief aim, therefore, of intelligent Conservatives,

of whatever party, should be to frame a code of scientific doctrine on all economic subjects, social and political; and this should be so free from class distinction that it may be offered to, and cordially accepted by, all classes in the kingdom.

"The entire budget of the nation should be carefully and publicly revised, and then made permanent. All separate 'interests' having been ignored, the fiscal system may be so adjusted as to be demonstrably acceptable by all, in systematic equity; and thus the interest of the State will be considered solely. What workmen chiefly need is the removal of restrictions, the abatement of pernicious customs, and the development of necessary public works; and every form of special help and favor should thereafter be abandoned."

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is an elaborate historical article on the relations between Canada and the United States, the gist of which is that Canada is nearing a crisis in her destinies which will test to the very uttermost her patriotism, her fidelity to the old and cherished connection, and her ability to preserve her political autonomy on the continent and build up a great and prosperous nation, always in close alliance, we trust, with England.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

The *Edinburgh Review* for April is without a political article. It begins with an account of the correspondence of William Augustus Miles on the French Revolution, and ends with an article on the Russo-French alliance that was struck up between Napoleon and Alexander at Tilsit. Both of these articles are historical, one relating to the events at the opening and the other at the close of the great French Revolutionary wars. The writer of the latter article thinks that the French Republic still entertains the idea of Tilsit. The possession of Constantinople is the *sine qua non* of the arrangement between Russia and France; but this even in the reign of Napoleon and Alexander, when Central Europe was in their power, was found to be an impracticable chimera, which is consolatory to the reviewer, who still seems to labor under the superstition that Constantinople is the key of the universe. Napoleon, it will be remembered, was to let Russia have Constantinople, but only on condition that France was allowed to hold the Dardanelles, a solution to which the Russians were absolutely opposed, and with reason. On that point the present Czar is of the same mind as Alexander the First.

WANTED, AN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

There is an interesting article on the Antarctic Ocean, the gist of which is given in the following extract:

"The time is certainly ripe for another Antarctic expedition—one on a great scale, prepared to attack the frigid zone summer after summer, so that at least one favorable season out of four or five might be confidently reckoned on. A powerful steamer, well fortified for the special service, well provisioned, well equipped with scientific apparatus, carrying sledges for the possibilities of land travel, and captive balloons for the chance of an aerial survey, with a staff of brave and scientific men on board, ought far to outstrip all that has been heretofore accomplished. As Mr. G. S. Griffiths well explained some months ago in Melbourne, there is abundance of valuable work for such an expedition to perform. Besides geographical discoveries and magnetic records, there are pendulum observations to be taken to ascertain how much the globe is flattened at the South Pole, there are nice questions of palæontology to be decided or put in the way towards decision, there are the questions of submarine temperature to be settled, there are the courses of currents to be followed up, the periods of winds to be determined, and the caprices of storm and temperature to be explained. Mr. Griffiths himself was of opinion that if, as a result of such an expedition, they could forecast the seasons in Australia, that would in itself outweigh a thousandfold all necessary expenditure for its proper equipment."

WHY ENGLAND HAS FAILED IN CYPRUS.

The writer of the article on Cyprus gives a rather melancholy account of the failure which has attended the English administration of the island which Lord Beaconsfield filched from Turkey in order to excuse his failure to prevent the liberation of Bulgaria. The reviewer says:

"In spite of secretaries of state and blue-books and reports and statistics, Cyprus is the worst-governed island in the British dominions. For Cyprus is ruled neither by its own Legislative Council, nor by the High Commissioner, nor even by the Colonial Office. Each one of these would taken a more or less intelligent interest in the ultimate as well as the immediate welfare of the country.

"It is not self-governed like Canada, nor autocratically governed like India, nor governed by the Colonial Secretary of State. It is governed solely by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury at Whitehall. My Lords know nothing and care nothing about Cyprus. It is scarcely their business to do so; it is certainly not their pleasure. Their business, as understood or interpreted by themselves, is, year by year, and without a thought for the future, to screw the very last piastre out of the islanders on account of the 'tribute'."

The conclusion of the reviewer is that with a little more foresight and a little more liberality, Cyprus might become a possession not inferior in value to Malta and superior to Corfu. England, however, has chosen to leave the work undone.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The reviewer of the *Century* war papers devotes his paper chiefly to a demonstration of the familiar thesis that in war neither enthusiasm, nor intelligence, nor any other quality can be relied upon for the substitution for that prompt and entire obedience which is the mainspring of success. Discipline, discipline, discipline, and still more discipline, is the moral written upon almost every page of the story of the great war, and the reviewer points out that the lesson is as much needed by British Volunteers as it was by either the Federal or Confederate armies.

THE RECENTLY DISCOVERED ARISTOTLE.

There is a scholarly and appreciative review of the newly discovered papyrus, which is very complimentary to Mr. Kenyon, but is devoted chiefly to a discussion of the degree of authority which statements of Aristotle ought to carry in the question of Athenian constitutional history. Aristotle had not the slightest sympathy with the nature of the influences which had given shape to the polity of Athens from the days of Solon downwards. On the whole the reviewer thinks that some of the statements made in the work are misleading, and although the book is undoubtedly Aristotelian "we are not justified in asserting that it is throughout the composition of Aristotle or has more than his general approval and sanction."

NEWMAN AND THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

The article upon "Newman and the English Church" is one of the most brilliant, if not *the* most brilliant, that

has yet appeared upon the subject. Speaking of Newman the writer says :

"It has been often asserted that Newman sought refuge from skepticism in an infallible Church. Nothing is, in our opinion, further from the truth, or betrays greater ignorance of his writings. He had many difficulties, but no doubts, about Christianity. His vision of the greater lights of Heaven was clear, undimmed, unclouded. He believed, and never swerved from his belief, in a Personal Creator and Governor of the World, in a Divine revelation specially given to the Jewish people, in the Incarnation, in the Divine Presence in the Church. It may be difficult to explain the processes by which he reached his certitude. But that he did attain it, and never lost it, no careful student of his life and works can for a moment doubt."

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is an interesting historical paper on the "Baffling of the Jesuits," which describes with some detail the great struggle between the secular clergy and the Jesuits in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which resulted in the complete defeat of the Jesuits. The only other article calling for notice is that on "Scandinavian Antiquities," the author of which begins by very summarily dismissing M. du Chaillu's claim that the English-speaking races had not an Anglo-Saxon ancestry, and then proceeds to give a very readable account of the manners and customs of the Vikings.

THE SCOTTISH REVIEW.

The first place in the *Scottish Review* is devoted to an article on "Modern Socialism," by John Grant, which is chiefly a review of the essays of the Fabian Society, Mr. Alfred Webb's "Socialism in England," and other contemporary books. Mr. Grant does not think that there is much to respect in Socialism; he ridicules the divisions in the Socialist organizations, and says that, to understand how little it is to be dreaded, one only needs to study the history of the associations to which it has given birth. But he admits that the Socialist agitation has expedited the movement of economic thought towards a system of administration in the interests of the people. It is a revolt against individualism, and is an indication of the progressive state and a sign of the perennial freshness of society, and an earnest that humanity has not yet reached the final state of its development.

Mr. J. G. Algar tells the story of a "French Envoy in 1745." The French envoy in question was Jean Baptiste de Boyer, Marquis d'Eguilles, who was sent to accompany the Pretender on his raid into England.

Major C. R. Condor describes "The Tell Amarna Tablets" in a paper which gives an account of the high civilization which prevailed in Palestine a hundred years before the Exodus—on the authority of the tablets discovered at Tell Amarna, which he declares constitute a find of greater historical importance than anything which has ever been made since the early days of Layard's excavations in Nineveh.

"Through the new letters, which constitute a very complete military and diplomatic chronicle, we learn what was the condition of Western Asia at the time when the Hebrews, having burst into Palestine from the Moab highlands, had established themselves in the Judean mountains round Jerusalem, and were pushing their conquests into the Philistine plains."

The monumental information now available coincides in a very remarkable manner with the Old Testament history of the Hebrew conquest. Sisera appears to have been an Egyptian whose title was Ses-ra, the servant of Ra.

Professor J. S. Nicholson, writing on "Economic Principles and University Reform," thus summarizes his own paper: "At the end of last century the universities of the world had become singularly inefficient—sometimes even hopelessly corrupt—through the violation of the principles of national liberty and competition, and the fostering of monopolies by means of old foundations and endowments. Progress subsequently has mainly been effected by the re-assertion of these economic principles. Accordingly, the presumption is, that in Scotland also, speaking generally, what is required is less monopoly and greater freedom. But, at the same time, as recent experience shows, there is some danger of going too far in the opposite direction, for in education, as in other matters, competition unrestrained and unregulated is liable to abuses both from the point of view of students and of teachers."

The fifth Rhind lecture, by Prof. John Rhys, is devoted to the description of the spread of Gaelic in Scotland. Mr. Legee has a paper on the "Spanish Inquisition," which tells the story of a very terrible chapter in the history of mankind. Quoting from Llorente, he says that altogether in Spain 25,640 persons were burned alive. The procedure and practice of the Inquisition was nothing but the practice of the criminal courts of Imperial Rome transferred to modern Spain with hardly a change. Of the torture of the Inquisition he says :

"Here the prisoner was placed on his back with a surcingle tightly girdling his belly, and a fine linen cloth placed over his mouth and nostrils. One, two, or more buckets of water were then poured upon the cloth, with the result that it was drawn into the throat, making respiration almost impossible. It is said that this last torture was so severe that prisoners often died directly after being released from it (owing to the rupture of internal blood-vessels), yet its severity was sometimes increased by the *garotte* or tourniquet (consisting of thin cords tied round the fleshy part of the arms and legs and twisted with a stick) being applied simultaneously. Lesser tortures of the same kind were used to women. It will be observed that the tortures gradually rose in intensity, and were framed with an outward regard for the Canons, which forbade the presence of ecclesiastics at the shedding of blood."

The net result of the whole was not good for the Inquisitors. For every convert that was tortured into abjuring his faith in Spain, the Papacy lost thousands of not unwilling converts in Holland and England. An anonymous writer reviews "Lux Mundi." The article is carefully done. The reviewer regrets that the central doctrine of the Christian faith which relates to the person of Christ, has not been treated at all, and to the inadequate conception of this he attributes many of the objectionable passages in the book. Still, he thinks the book marks a step in advance towards the better appreciation of what is and what is not theology. The suggestion of an alternative to "Shorter Parliaments," is noticed elsewhere. The summaries and foreign reviews are done more carefully here than in any other publication.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

One of the most interesting papers in the *London Quarterly* is a review of the life of Mr. Edmund Gosse's father, Mr. Philip Gosse. It is an interesting study of a man who seems to have been much more remarkable as a naturalist than admirable as a man. It is amusing to

read that when Edmund was born the father marked the event in his diary as follows: "E. delivered of a son. Received green swallow from Jamaica." There is another naturalist paper on Professor W. Kitchen-Parker, at one time Hunterian professor at the Royal College of Surgeons. It is curious that although a great authority upon skeletons, he had a morbid horror of the flesh of anything that had been alive.

There is another paper on the "Writings of Dean Church," in which the reviewer speaks with fervor of the moderation and wisdom of the Dean's judgment, which made him a safer and more trustworthy guide than any other of his contemporaries. "Many of his readers have learned to trust his judgment as an almost final court of appeal." His sense of the seriousness of the vocation of a critic gave elevation and justice to his historical judgments. His governing purpose was always to speak justly and reasonably of things in this world in connection with the world to come. There is a somewhat sympathetic review of Mr. Mackay's "Plea for Liberty," and an essay which many doctors will read with delight on "The Rewards and Responsibilities of Medical Practice." The writer says that if a man starts without friends and means, he will not in a dozen years get a gross income of above £200 from his practice as a doctor.

The theological paper is devoted to "The Critical Problem of Isaiah." The reviewer sums up the arguments on either side, and then sums up with a measured judgment against the traditional view that the whole of the book of Isaiah was written by the prophet himself. The reviewer maintains that the view of two Isaiahs is increasingly accepted by scholars of all schools. The second Isaiah arose a century and a half after the first. He was inspired to give a message of encouragement direct from the heart to the needs of the exiles of Babylon.

THE CHURCH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The first place in the *Church Quarterly Review* is given to a careful criticism of Bishop Westcott's edition of the Epistle to the Hebrews, in which he inclines to the theory that the Epistle was written by an unknown author, who was an apostle of the circumcision. His reviewer adheres to the traditional view of the authorship of St. Paul, although he admits that it was probably indirect. He concludes his essay by sighing for the appearance of a Catholic treatise of the highest scholarship which will put the Eucharistic element of the Epistle in a proper sacramentarian light. The reviewer of Bishop Lightfoot's work on St. Clement of Rome expresses his difference from Bishop Lightfoot on a few minor points, but even upon these, "in the reviewer's own judgment, the antecedent presumption is entirely against him, for never was there a scholar whose thoroughness of work and balance of mind deserved more absolute confidence than that of Bishop Lightfoot."

DR. R. W. DALE.

A review of some recent works on the Gospels is chiefly devoted to a hostile criticism of Mr. Estlin Carpenter's "First Three Gospels," and an appreciative notice of Dr. Dale's book on the "Living Christ." The reviewer says:

"Dr. Dale has made the old story his own, and stated it with great power. His book will help to spread the true knowledge of the facts, and many whose patience would not carry them through a more systematic treatise will learn what needs to be known from these bright and interesting discourses.

"There is one step in the argument—and, we think, only one—which would be stated with greater power by a Churchman."

A paper on Perpetua is a review of Mr. Harris' "Acts of the Martyrdom of Perpetua Felicitas." It is an interesting study of a very noble woman. The article on Sir Walter Scott is written by a thoroughgoing admirer of the Magician of the North.

MR. LEWIS MORRIS.

The reviewer who deals with the poetry of Mr. Lewis Morris is appreciative but not eulogistic. His chief fault is a tendency to monotony and to an equable flow of clear and easy narrative, while his special gift lies in his mastery of a musical blank verse, which confers distinction upon his expression of truths which, though often beautiful and fine, are seldom profound. He has no special message to tell to men, no distinctive revelation whether of truth or beauty, but he takes the old familiar truths, and he sets them before us once again in a new setting of happy words and phrases.

THE INTERMEDIATE STATE.

The most interesting article, however, is that devoted to the review of Canon Luckock's book on "The Intermediate State" between death and judgment. The reviewer believes that we have to face the collapse of the Calvinistic theology, and agrees with Canon Luckock in advocating a return to the doctrine of the primitive Church on the subject of the intermediate state. Between death and the resurrection and the judgment, it is maintained, there is an intermediate state in which the good and bad will not be separated, for until the Day of Judgment the wicked will not be expelled from the Church. To deny this loosens and throws into confusion the whole fabric of theology, and makes the resurrection and the judgment meaningless forms. The reviewer agrees with Canon Luckock, but urges in addition to the idea of souls waiting in an intermediate state that there should be added the idea of progress. The righteous are in joy and in peace and in refreshment waiting the great day, but they are also advancing ever onward to the final state of perfection. If so, we may depend upon it that it is trying to seek and save those who are lost, and hence I am glad to see that the reviewer accepts the idea that the Church exists in the unseen world organized and active, carrying on all the work begun here on earth:

"Christ's Church is a kingdom, and we cannot conceive it otherwise than as organized; it is a body—the Body of Christ—and we cannot conceive it otherwise than as living and performing its functions. The full effect of this idea we do not take in at once; but, if we can receive it, its effect would be very great in obviating our difficulties."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The *Review* devotes high praise to Dr. Kingdon, who is bishop-coadjutor of Fredericton in New Brunswick; declares that his lecture on the Incarnation is a remarkable volume which will be welcomed by the Church at large. Possibly some persons may be interested in the loss of the apostolic succession in Denmark, although those persons will probably not be the Danes themselves, who appear to regard with supreme indifference the succession to which the reviewer attaches such a degree of importance that he proposes that the readers of the *Review* should be asked "to pray for the opening of a way by which the English Church might communicate from the fullness of her inheritance (of the succession in question) to a noble and zealous body of Christians which has in some ways been

not equally blessed!" The article on the "Marian Persecution" is devoted to the review of the fourth volume of Canon Dixon's "History of the Church of England." Canon Dixon is of opinion that the modern Papacy is the greatest calamity that humanity has ever known. The reviewer says:

"Rome claims now, as she did in the days of Mary, the right to tyrannize over the human conscience, and to assail it in ways sometimes gentle and insidious, sometimes fierce and murderous, in order to make it prostrate itself before the ever-shifting and varying programme of Roman doctrine."

There is a review of "Darkest England," which is of the carping, critical variety.

THE ECONOMIC REVIEW.

The *Economic Review*, which is the organ of the Christian Social Union, is a very good number, from which we quote elsewhere articles on the question of "Population" and the "Social Legislation of the United States." M. de Laveleye describes the scientific Socialism of which Rodbertus-Jagetzow is regarded as the founder. The only thing that seems to M. de Laveleye indisputable in the doctrine of Rodbertus-Jagetzow is that the share which is returned to labor is not in proportion with the increase and reduction. What is really wanted is that the modern workman should become a proprietor of capital and of land by acquiring shares in the industrial enterprise in which he is employed. Rent is *par excellence* the material for taxation.

The Rev. Dr. Barry describes the social characteristics of New South Wales in an article entitled "Social Conditions in a New England." Mr. T. Mackay, in a paper on "The Joining of Issues," chiefly with the questions at issue between socialists and individualists, begins with a very sensible observation that controversialists would be wise if occasionally they sat down and prepared the brief for their opponent's case. He concludes with an imploring appeal to the disputants to condescend to particulars and bring their principles to the touchstone of fact.

Mr. Longman, the publisher, discussing the American Copyright Bill, says that when all deductions have been made the fact remains that a certain loss of trade must necessarily result to British manufacturers by the new Copyright Law, an effect which must modify the satisfaction with which we welcome the time in prospect for certain British authors. He adds, however, that not more than five per cent. of the books of the United Kingdom after July, 1892, will be copyrighted in America.

The most interesting paper in the magazine is Judge Hughes' account of Frederick Denison Maurice as Christian Socialist. He concludes his reminiscences by recalling Brentano's estimate of Maurice after a visit to England. He said that the characteristics of the man which impressed him most, left the deepest impression on him, was the striking union of severe earnestness of purpose with irresistible kindliness, two qualities which were at once the cause and effect of the complete drenching of his whole being in Christianity. Dr. Cunningham reviews Gross's "Gild Merchant." There are some interesting notes and memoranda, and some brief reviews.

THE ECONOMIC JOURNAL.

Last quarter witnessed the appearance of the first number of the *Economic Journal*, a five shilling quarterly edited by Professor F. Y. Edgeworth. It is to be known hereafter as the *Journal of the British Economic Association*. As the organ of the Association it will be conducted in a spirit of toleration, and is open to writers of different schools. It will present with equal impartiality the difficulties of Socialism and the difficulties of Individualism, and will treat in the same way the opposing theories regarding currency. It is to be British in its love of fair play and of free speech, but economic in its character and scientific in its treatment of its subjects. The first number reports the proceedings of the Economic Association. It contains ten special articles, notes and memoranda, and reviews. The most important article, Mr. John Rae's account of the "Eight Hours Day in Victoria," is noticed elsewhere. Mr. Leonard Courtney's address on the "Difficulties of Socialism" is reprinted. Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, the newly-elected member for the City of London, discourses on the fall of silver from the bi-metallist point of view in a paper which he illustrates with a chart.

Mr. John Burnett, the hero of the nine hours movement of 1871, and the head of the Labor Bureau of the Board of Trade, writes on the "Boycott as an element in Trade Disputes." He maintains that the boycott, if skillfully and judiciously used, must always remain a terrible weapon in the hands of labor against capital, when the circumstances are favorable for its application. He illustrates it chiefly from the experience of America, his paper being really little more than a review of the reports of the New York Labor Bureau.

Professor Richard Mayo Smith writes on the eleventh census of the United States a paper which is devoted to a careful description of what the census is and what it has resulted in. Dr. Seebohm discusses the open field system of the French peasant which he regards as one of the two main elements which has bound the French peasantry of each commune into a solidarity so perfect that it has survived for a hundred years the legislation of the French Revolution. He defines this system as the scattered ownership in the strips forming a holding, and the common pasture of them after the removal of the crops.

Dr. Cunningham writes on "The Economic Doctrine in England During the Eighteenth Century," and arrives at the conclusion from a survey of the criticism which Adam Smith encountered that the precise nature of Smith's contribution to science was the isolation of wealth as a subject for study. He severed economic science from politics, and dealt with it as concerned with physical objects and natural laws. Professor Nicholson's paper on "The Living Capital of the United Kingdom" bases a series of calculations largely upon Mr. Giffen's figures, and arrives at the conclusion that the just ransom, appraised on commercial principles, of the men, women, and children of the United Kingdom would be five times as great as all the material wealth: lands, houses, railways, mines, furniture, etc. Professor Wieser describes the theory of value which is entertained by the Austrian School of Economists, to which he belongs. Mr. L. L. Price describes some aspects of the theory of rent.

THE ENGLISH HISTORICAL REVIEW.

The *English Historical Review* for April is much more readable than usual. There is an article by Dr. Geffcken, reviewing Von Sybel's "The Foundation of the German State by William I.," Levy-Bruhl's "Germany Since Leibnitz," and André Lebon's "Studies Upon Political Germany." Considering how much reason Dr. Geffcken

has to complain of Prince Bismarck, he speaks of the great late Chancellor with more impartiality than might have been expected. He concludes his paper, which is more brightly written than the average German professor's dissertation, by a cheery survey of the German outlook for the future. Professor T. E. Holland discusses the evidence as to the origin of the University of Oxford, which he sums up as follows :

"No dramatic commencement of it is discoverable. Here a teacher and there a teacher is mentioned, as it were by accident, in the scanty annals of correspondence of the early part of the twelfth century, till at length we come upon a great multitude of teachers and learners, bound together in an organized society. So far as we can judge, these teachers and their scholars were attracted to Oxford by royal patronage, and by the conveniently central position of the town.

"There can, however, be no doubt that long before the close of the twelfth century there existed at Oxford a learned society, academically organized. We may also safely infer, from events which occurred shortly afterwards, that its scholars were then already numbered by thousands, and that the antagonism between town and gown was already accentuated. With the street fights of 1208, leading to the secession of the masters and scholars in 1209, the university emerges finally into the light of history."

The lovers of historical whitewashing will be glad to read Mr. Clement R. Markham's paper on Richard III., in which he endeavors to prove that the crooked-backed tyrant was a generous and high-minded prince, and generally makes Richard out to have been a saint who has been basely calumniated in order to suit the purposes of Henry VII. He saddles Henry VII. with the sole responsibility of the murder of the princes, and makes Richard out to have been a saint by the simple process of proving his successor to have been a fiend. Miss Elizabeth Lamond discusses the date and authorship of the "Examination of Complaints," which was once ascribed to Shakespeare and is now attributed to William Stafford. Mr. R. Nisbet Bain tells the story of the second partition of Poland in 1793. Signora Villari describes the adventurous career of Ulysses de Salis, a Swiss captain of the seventeeth century. The usual supplementary notes and bibliographical particulars of this quarterly are well done.

THE IMPERIAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.

It is misleading to continue the name *Asiatic Quarterly*, since at least one-half its contents are devoted to other continents. Most of its articles are written for specialists rather than for the general public. Dr. Bellew contributes the concluding part of his elaborate study of British relations with "Afghanistan, Past and Present." He thinks that it is generally believed that the next Afghan war is more imminent now than ever. Dr. Bellew seems to point, at the conclusion of his paper, to the partition of Afghanistan, when all the country draining to the Oxus and Herat rivers will go to Russia, and the rest of the country to India.

"Africanus" writes an article upon "New Light on the Emin Relief Expedition." He proposes to refer the whole question to some one of sufficient judicial experience, local knowledge, and practical acquaintance with African exploration. A very simple bond would be sufficient to give effect to this arrangement, the parties merely undertaking to give effect to the decision, and in the meantime to keep silent. There is a curious little paper by an ex-president on the "Future of Hayti," from which we dra v the conclusion that if the Haytians are wise, they will never make its author their president again.

Mr. S. D. Collett, the editor of the *Diplomatic Flysheet*, enjoys himself in revealing Russian intrigue in the Behring Sea. What is required, he maintains, is that the United States and Great Britain should unite in order to prevent Russia establishing an American concert, which would come into existence if the United States and Great Britain were to enter into any convention for the regulation of the seal fishery. The most readable article in this very solid *Quarterly* is the further installment of the miscellaneous notes of Sir Walter Elliot, and one of the soldest is the account of the ninth International Congress of Orientalists, which is to be held in London, from September 1st to 16th, 1891.

THE NEWBERY HOUSE MAGAZINE.

In the *Newbery House Magazine* for May, the Rev. Canon Bright writes on Archbishop Laud as the fourth in the series of "Eminent Churchmen." Dr. Bright expounds and amplifies Dr. Mozley's saying that Laud saved the English Church. There is an appreciative article on Dr. Dykes, under the title of "A Sweet Singer in Israel," by the Rev. George Huntington. Mr. Huntington says that the Rev. Dr. Allon, of Islington, was the first compiler of a hymn-book who ever offered Dr. Dykes any pecuniary remuneration. Mr. Huntington tells the following anecdote of Cardinal Newman :

"I do not remember how it was brought in, but I happened to mention his well-known hymn, 'Lead, Kindly Light,' which he said he wrote when a very young man, when he was becalmed on the Mediterranean for a week in 1832. I ventured to say, 'It must be a great pleasure to you to know that you have written a hymn treasured wherever English-speaking Christians are to be found; and where are they not to be found?' He was silent for some moments, and then said with emotion : 'Yes, deeply thankful and more than thankful.' Then, after another pause : 'But you see it is not the hymn but the *tune* that has gained the popularity—the tune is Dykes', and Dr. Dykes was a great master.' It need not be said that the tune is Lux Benigna."

There are several miscellaneous articles of considerable interest, such as "Apple Farming in Nova Scotia," "School Life in Saxon Times," and a rather ambitious poem, entitled "Margaret's Ash." There is a paper on agricultural laborers, in which some sensible observations are made as to the need of the reform of the administration of the Poor Law. The writer tells a story of one union which refused to board out children because the cost of boarding out was four pence more a week than the cost of maintaining them in the house. Curing children of the pauper taint was not considered worth the four pence. There is a curious confession and apology on the last page of the review which is worth quoting in full. The offending passage is :

"The editor owes it to his readers and to himself to express his great regret that the passage on pp. 457–458 of the April issue of the magazine should have been printed. Nothing could be more opposed to his own views, and those which the magazine is pledged to support and defend, especially the absolute truth of the entire Scripture narrative. Suffice it to say that the passage in question was overlooked, and its mischievous teaching not fully realized till after publication."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The *North American Review* for May serves its readers with a brilliant and varied bill of fare. It continues the noteworthy discussion of Wealth and Poverty, with articles by Bishop Potter and the Hon. Edward J. Phelps, both of which are elsewhere reviewed. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain puts a most favorable construction upon the growth of public functions in municipal and state life, and his article also has extended notice in the department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

THE CANADIAN QUESTION.

The Canadian question is discussed this month by Sir Charles Tupper and the Marquis of Lorne, both of whom write from the point of view of intense loyalty to the British flag and of pronounced hostility to the Americanization of Canada. Sir Charles Tupper's article is entitled "The Wiman Conspiracy Unmasked." Sir Charles has scarcely done his party any service by this fierce onslaught. No good can come of the bandying of such terms as "traitor" and "conspirator" in connection with the discussion of the commercial policy of the Dominion. It is perfectly legitimate for gentlemen to differ as to the question whether Canada should fraternize commercially with the great republic of which nature has made her industrially an integral part, or whether it should be the policy of Canada artificially to force her lines of trade development in other directions. Mr. Erastus Wiman's views and opinions have always been expressed with perfect frankness, and Sir Charles' indiscreet charges and manifestations of ill-temper can only amuse Mr. Wiman and his sympathizers.

LORNE ALSO ENTERS THE LISTS.

The Marquis of Lorne is a milder-mannered man than the bustling Sir Charles Tupper, and he begins his article upon Canada and the United States with the remark: "We in England and in Canada always desire to be most respectful to America and to all Americans, including Mr. Wiman, whom we would still like to think of as the engaging Toronto youth he once was. But little boys will grow up, and some young Canadians will become full-grown Americans, and we do not feel disposed to quarrel with this decree of Providence, however often we may heave a sigh and say, 'What a nice little boy it once was!'" This quotation is hardly a fair specimen of the noble Marquis' style. He grows more dignified and more virile as he proceeds. Endeavoring to view the matter from the American point of view, he holds that the United States has no reason to desire to annex Canada, and that this country is already in possible danger from the great extent of its territory and the possibility of a predominance of local over general interests. He deems it probable that Canada would be assimilated with very considerable difficulty by the United States, the Canadians much preferring their own precise forms of government, and the Canadian-French question involving problems which would inevitably be disturbing if their solution were transferred to Washington. The Marquis writes in a glowing strain of the growth and development of Canada, and denies in gross and in particular all the charges of unfriendliness or discrimination that have been brought against Canada in its treatment of the United States.

NAPOLEON'S VIEWS OF RELIGION.

M. Taine presents a most remarkable article on Napoleon's views of religion. Personally Napoleon had in early life lost all sense of religious faith, but he also early came to the opinion that all prevailing and established forms of religion were to be encouraged in their respective localities as sanctions for the maintenance of social order, private morality, and the general welfare. It was his idea that the positive religions kept man from going astray, and that he had better indulge there than elsewhere his natural instinct for the mysterious and supernatural. M. Taine's picture of the relationship of Napoleon to the Papacy and of the circumstances under which, by means of the Concordat, he restored Catholicism in France and became easy master of the whole machinery of the Church, is a most masterly piece of historical writing. And in view of recent discussions of the position and influence of the Papacy, Napoleon's ideas have, as developed in this article, an especial timeliness and interest. We are shown how the final effect of Napoleon's astute diplomacy to make the Church his tool led to results the very opposite of those he had anticipated.

THE RETAIL LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The article "Common Sense on the Excise Question" is chiefly interesting because a portion of it is from the pen of the late Dr. Howard Crosby. The first and principal part of the article is a clear though absolutely dogmatic statement by William S. Andrews, formerly commissioner of excise in the city of New York, of just what should and what should not be attempted in the regulation of the liquor traffic. Dr. Crosby comments upon Mr. Andrews, agreeing in the main, and dissenting in some things. Mr. Andrews holds that there should be some social protection against intemperance in the use of intoxicants. For such protection he declares necessary a just and practicable system of excise regulation. This system, he declares, must be purely a matter of police, and not at all a matter of morals or sentiment. He holds that an excise law must be adapted to the requirements, customs, and habits of the people who are to live under it, and that it must be strictly and impartially enforced. Mr. Andrews advocates severe penalties for those whose excessive use of alcoholic drink results in the injury of others dependent upon them for support. He would have strict rules observed in granting licenses. He declares that the number of licensed places should be restricted—the limit to be determined solely with reference to public connenience. He advocates all-night saloons for the convenience of night workers. He would have licenses promptly revoked for disorder, for selling to drunkards, and for tolerance of intoxication on the premises. He would have licenses transferable, would have the places licensed as well as the persons, and would have forfeiture of a license carry with it always a prohibition against relicensing either the person or the place for a term of years. He regards licensing of the places as more important than anything else, holding that liquor saloons rent for exceptionally high prices and that the owners of such property, if there were danger that such licenses should be withdrawn, would be at pains to rent only to respectable and responsible tenants. Mr. Andrews is opposed to high licenses, and advocates the charging of a mere fee to meet certain expenses.

FOREIGNERS AND THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

He holds particularly that existing American excise laws bear most heavily upon the foreign population, interfering with their foreign customs, habits, and convictions, and he declares that the law, to be just and practicable, must be adapted to the habits, customs, and morals

of the orderly and reputable persons in every community, however much they may differ in their nationality and religion. The point to which Dr. Crosby takes most decided exception is Mr. Andrews' advocacy of an adaptation of our laws to meet the prejudices and preferences of a foreign population of low tastes and ideals; and he demands that our laws should be in accordance with the best American standards, and that our foreign population should be compelled to adopt these better modes of life. He objects to Mr. Andrews' plea for night saloons, and criticises somewhat Mr. Andrews' argument against high license.

MR. CLEWS PREDICTS A BUSINESS REVIVAL.

Julien Gordon's article on the "Modern Extinction of Genius" has due notice among the Leading Articles, where also Julien Gordon's portrait is presented. One of the most important articles in this number is by the well-known financier Henry Clews, who writes upon "Our Business Prospects." His point of view is that of the thoroughly optimistic business man who claims everything for America in general and for New York in particular. He sees in recent financial events, chiefly in the failure of the house of the Barings, the practically accomplished transfer of the financial centre of the world from London to New York. He notes the rapid growth in population and wealth of New York, and calls attention to the fact that more than 15,000,000 people live within 200 miles of this port. He hopes great things for American commerce from the reciprocity policy, and advocates both the development of an American merchant marine and of a navy to protect it. Mr. Clews regards the Baring failure as upon the whole relatively favorable to the United States, because the return of good, marketable American securities made it possible for Americans to buy back a control of many of their properties at low prices. He calls attention to the fact that it was in part the enormous recent investments of English money in American industrial enterprises which gave us the cash with which we were able to buy up and take care of the rapidly-returning securities which the Baring collapse made it necessary for England to throw upon the American market. In the whole situation, foreign and domestic, Mr. Clews finds a series of indications that point to a better business situation during the remainder of the present year.

CABOT LODGE DISCUSSES IMMIGRATION.

Under the head of "Lynch Law and Unrestricted Immigration," Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge alludes to the New Orleans incident chiefly for the purpose of advocating a more effective scrutiny of immigration to this country for the purpose of excluding the worst elements. The body of his article is devoted to a restatement of facts contained in Mr. F. L. Dingley's special report to the State Department upon the subject of European immigration. This report, containing very recent facts, shows that the German immigration has continued to decline within the past few years, and that the Swedish immigration hitherwards is also slowly receding. The new-comers from Great Britain and Ireland are both relatively and absolutely fewer than in former years. On the other hand, the Poles, Bohemians, Hungarians, Russians, and Italians are coming in a steadily increasing stream. Startling illustrations are given of the ease with which the criminal elements of these countries are dumped upon our shores regardless of our present mild regulations intended to exclude them. Mr. Lodge has no remedy to offer except the one which has been so conspicuously discussed in the Senate for some years past and which Mr. Dingley also advises, namely, consular inspection by the representatives of the United States in the countries whence the emigrants come; and he adds, that he thinks that some such fair and restrictive tests as that of ability to read and write should be exacted, but what he most desires is "an intelligent and active public opinion to which Congress will respond."

MR. CLARKSON ON POLITICS.

The Hon. J.S. Clarkson, late First Assistant Postmaster-General, and newly-elected president of the Association of Republican Clubs, writes of "The Politician and the Pharisee." Mr. Clarkson is a frank advocate of the regular party politician in his best estate, whose honesty, patriotism, and general efficiency he stoutly defends. Mr. Clarkson believes in a large measure of party rotation in office for the sake of strengthening party life, encouraging activity in politics, and stimulating that partisan scrutiny which is one of the means by which the public service is kept efficient and pure. His only fault with the Harrison administration is that it has been too tolerant toward the "pharisees" and the "mugwumps," and that it permits more than half of the federal offices, places, and clerkships under the control of the administration, a hundred thousand or more, to be held by Democrats still.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The department of Notes and Comments in this number of the *North American* is unusually valuable. Alice Hayes answers the question "Can a Poor Girl go to College?" with a mass of facts and statistics about the conditions of the higher education for women in this country, her conclusion being that it is much more difficult for young women than for young men to obtain scholarships, assistance, and special aid in the pursuit of academic learning.

Edward P. Jackson writes a highly satirical note upon "Tight Lacing for Monkeys," which is couched in learned and scientific terms, and which is intended to hold up to ridicule and scorn the woman of fashion. Dr Wm. G. Eggleston gives much interesting information upon what he terms the "closing door of quackery," referring to the new and stringent regulations for the practice of medicine which many States are enacting, and to the improving standards of medical education throughout the country. S. G. Pratt outlines an ambitious scheme—obviously, however, a feasible one—for assembling a great national chorus at the Chicago Exposition. Mr. Theodore Thomas indorses the plan.

A CATHOLIC ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The final article, by Maurice Francis Egan, is entitled "A Catholic on the School Question." It is written with rare candor, moderation, and intelligence. Mr. Egan speaks for Catholic laymen and declares that "they do desire religious and practical education for their children such as it is impossible to get in the public schools, which are the creation of mediocrity for the perpetuation of mediocrities." Mr. Egan emphasizes this statement: "None of us desires great material possessions for the Church or the religious orders of the Church, nor that the Church and State in this country should be united, neither do we want a prelate of the Church whose kingdom is not of this earth to be a ruler in the land."

THE FORUM.

The *Forum* for May is characterized by the timeliness and excellence of its whole table of contents. The papers, "State Rights and Foreign Relations," by ex-Secretary Bayard; "Spain a Democratic Nation," by Emilio Castelar, and "Our Servility in Literature," by Prof. Thomas Davidson, are reviewed at length elsewhere.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Sir Roderick W. Cameron writes authoritatively on "The Commonwealth of Australia," having been intimately acquainted with Australasian affairs during the past thirty-five years. He first discusses the significance of the formation of the new commonwealth. Among the advantages claimed for it are the promoting of the national credit and the national defense, the development and protection of the coast fisheries, and the regulation of immigration. The establishment of a commonwealth was not undertaken, he shows plainly, from any desire to break the link which binds the Australasian colonies to the mother country. In support of this he gives the assertion made in the Federation Conference by Sir Henry Parkes, the oldest advocate of federation, that the convention had not met to draw up a declaration of independence, but to frame a federal constitution in union with Great Britain.

ITS RANK AMONG CIVILIZED COUNTRIES.

Referring to the financial and economic condition of the country, Mr. Cameron says: "Australia is to-day as far advanced in civilization as any country in the world. The roads are better than any on this continent; the daily and weekly papers and the development of literature and art are far in advance of the colonies or the population. Its present wealth is almost beyond belief, and its resources almost incalculable." It produces more than one-fourth of the wool of the world, and one-half of the tin. Its coal-fields are inexhaustible. The private wealth of Australia per capita far exceeds that of the leading European countries, or of the United States. Mr. Cameron is confident that Australia, the "Greater Britain of the Pacific," as he aptly calls it, will under federation double in wealth and population by the end of the present century.

AUSTRALIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The significance of the formation of the Australasian Commonwealth as regards the United States will, Sir Roderick thinks, depend entirely upon the policy of our Government. So far, he says, this policy has been selfish and unfriendly. Australia seeks closer trade relations with this country, and the establishment of closer commercial relations between Australia and the United States would, he maintains, be mutually advantageous.

RECIPROCITY—WHY SOUTHWARD ONLY?

If, says the Hon. Roger Q. Mills, the advocates of reciprocity are really sincere in wanting to find larger markets for agricultural products "why do they not move for reciprocity with Europe instead of with South America?" Europe takes from us more than sixty times as much agricultural products as the southern countries. If, he continues, we have a surplus of agricultural products to dispose of, obviously our best markets will be found among manufacturing, mining and mercantile communities—among people who want agricultural produce and who can give us what we want in exchange. Our prosperity, he further says, depends five times as much on our exports of farm produce as upon our exports of manufactured products.

OUR AGRICULTURAL SURPLUS.

Our exports of agricultural products, now worth $600,000,000, ought, he maintains, to be worth $1,000,000,000. The surplus production of wheat in this country Mr. Mills estimates at 180,000,000 bushels per annum, and implies that upon the establishment of reciprocity with the manufacturing countries of Europe this surplus would be greatly increased.

It is interesting to compare Mr. Mills' statements regarding the wheat surplus in this country with statistics on the same subject given by Mr. C. Wood Davis, in his article in the *Arena* on the "Wheat Supply of Europe and America," reviewed in another place. Mr. Davis presents figures to show that our wheat surplus as shown by exports was, last year, instead of 180,000,000 bushels, Mr. Mills' estimate, but little over 100,000,000 bushels, and, more than this, that the wheat acreage in the United States is decreasing and the home consumption increasing at such a rate that in 1895 the United States will have ceased to become an exporter of breadstuffs. This shrinkage in the area of American wheat fields took place too, he says, while throughout Europe there went unsatisfied a demand for 70,000,000 bushels of bread-grains. If Mr. Davis is correct it would seem hardly worth while for the United States to attempt to extend the market for her wheat, at least, in Europe.

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.

Writing on "The United States Census," Gen. Francis A. Walker, superintendent of the ninth and tenth censuses, says the United States was the first nation in the world to institute a regular periodical enumeration of the people. Our first census, taken in 1790, dates back eleven years earlier than the first census in Europe. At first the census was confined to the enumeration of the people for the purpose of representation and direct taxation. The development of manufactures in 1810 gave rise to a movement toward the addition of new schedules to the census. The attempt to enumerate the industries of the country failed of success at this census, as it did at the three censuses following. In 1850 a new law was enacted which enlarged the scope of inquiry, and in 1880 a second law was passed which added still other schedules, until now the field of census investigation embraces population, wealth, taxation, industries of various kinds, transportation, education, physical and mental infirmity, pauperism, and crime. The only limit, says Gen. Walker, to the usefulness of the census, is found in the limited ability of any one person to grasp so many subjects at once. The reason for loading upon the census, which was primarily intended merely for the enumeration of the population, such a variety of statistical investigation, has been, he says: First, on account of the greater expense of carrying on separate inquiries; and second, the doubt entertained by many as to the constitutionality of establishing agencies aside from the census.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN CENSUSES COMPARED.

The census of the United States, ex-Superintendent Walker shows, differs fundamentally from the European census. In Europe the object of the census is mainly statistical. In this country the principal purpose is to ascertain the number of people for the redistribution of representation. It is quite sufficient in Europe to know that a certain population is contained within the borders of certain countries. Here it is necessary to know exactly where each inhabitant of the country resides. It is apparent, therefore, that the difficulties in the way of an accurate census are many-fold greater in the United States than in Europe.

SOUTHWESTERN COMMERCE AND GULF HARBORS.

Senator Frye, of Maine, calls attention to the lack of adequate deep water accommodations on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and urges the importance of constructing more harbors, especially on the northwest coast of the Gulf, for the products and general traffic of our Southwestern States and Territories. The agricultural products of that section of the country have, he says, by reason of burdensome land-transportation charges, been "subjected to a tax that has frequently prohibited their exportation."

Rev. Dr. Alfred Momerie writes concerning the "Changes of Orthodoxy in England." The clergy of England, he says, are not agreed on a single doctrine or ceremony. They do not agree even in regard to the importance of the Christian religion. Unless, he concludes, the churches of that country are thoroughly purged of ecclesiasticism they may not hope to become churches of God. Ecclesiasticism must be destroyed, he repeats, before religion can begin.

THE TRANSMISSION OF CULTURE.

Mr. Lester F. Ward takes issue with Prof. August Weisman, of Freiburg, and his followers, who constitute the so-called Neo-Darwinian school, on the question of the transmissibility of culture through heredity. In opposition to this school of scientists, Mr. Ward holds that "acquired character" is hereditary, advancing in support of this view the argument that the intellectual, æsthetic and ethical faculties of certain people have been gradually developed, through use and cultivation—the musical genius of Germans, for instance. In sum, he says: "We have seen that all the facts in history and of personal observation sustain this comforting popular belief, and until doctors of science shall cease to differ on this point, and shall reduce the laws of heredity to a degree of exactness which shall amount to something more like a demonstration than the current speculations, it may perhaps be as well to continue for a time to hug the delusion."

Prof. William Crooks, of London, the author of several prominent works on chemistry, and for some time editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, describes the science of chemistry as it is understood to-day, and enumerates some of its problems. It is interesting to learn that chemistry has reached that stage in its development where now it is claimed by chemists even the atom is divisible, at least in imagination.

A NEW METHOD OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

M. Alphonse Bertillon gives a description of the system of criminal identification of which he is the inventor. The anthropometric method of description, as the Bertillon system is called, differs from other methods of identification now in use in that it furnishes a simple means of classification. The common methods of taking impressions of the thumb, jaw, or ear of a criminal are no longer practicable on account of the great number of this class of persons at large in the world. Such impressions do not afford sufficient elements of variability to serve as a basis for the classification of cases reaching into the hundred thousands in number.

The system invented by M. Bertillon is based on the observed facts that the human skeleton does not, after the twentieth year, change materially, and that no two frames are sufficiently alike to be confounded with each other.

M. Bertillon illustrates his method by giving a classification of the measurements taken of the 120,000 criminals that have passed through the Paris prisons during the last ten years. The first division is made according to the length of heads, whether short, medium, or long. Each of these three masses of measurement is then redivided into three groups based on the width of the heads. These sub-divisions are in turn divided each into three groups, according to the length of the middle finger; and so this sub-division is continued until the groups contain only thirteen individual measurements, each arranged according to the length of the ear. These measurements once classified, identification is made easy by the process of elimination.

THE ARENA.

The *Arena* for May is a thoroughly live number. Reviews of Mr. C. Wood Davis' paper on "The Wheat Supply of Europe and America" and of Prof. Emil Blum's description of "Russia of To-day," are given elsewhere. Julian Hawthorne and the Rev. Minot J. Savage discuss the question, "Is Spiritualism Worth Investigating?"

JULIAN HAWTHORNE ON SPIRITUALISM.

Mr. Hawthorne fails to find any justification for Spiritualism, so called. There can be, he says, belief in, but not material evidence of, a spiritual world. The manifestations of Spiritualism, being addressed to the sense, do not attain the region of what may properly be termed belief. "Material phenomena can never be objects of faith; we do not *believe in* a stick or a stone; we are only sensible of it." Facts (as distinguished from truths) are, he says, manifestations of matter, not of things spiritual. "By addressing us through our own characteristic mediums of matter, they (spirits) abjure whatever essentially spiritual quality might belong to them, and neither do nor can tell us or show us anything that we did not know before." Continuing in the same line of thought, he says: "And, if there be a God worth reverencing, we should hardly expect Him to bully us into acknowledging Him by squalid juggleries in darkened rooms, and by vapid platitudes addressed to our corporeal senses. Rather should we look for Him to accost each one of us in the innermost sacred audience-chamber of the heart, and there show us good and evil, truth and falsehood, and bid us choose."

MR. SAVAGE'S REPLY.

Mr. Savage, after devoting eight pages to the discussion of Mr. Hawthorne's article, sentence by sentence, charges him with not once touching the real question at issue. But Mr. Savage seems wholly to overlook—let us hope not intentionally—the one and only argument adduced by Mr. Hawthorne as reason why Spiritualism was not worth while; namely, that a spiritual existence is not verifiable by sense and consequently all efforts in that direction are useless.

Taking it wholly for granted that it is within human power to penetrate the mysteries of the other world, Mr. Savage says the investigation of Spiritualism is worth while; first, that we may know whether death is the end or merely an incident of life; the assurance "that the dead is alive again," would lift a heavy weight of grief off the human heart. Second, knowledge of the hereafter would help the world to a practical trust in the justice of the government of the universe; it would "lift the level of the world's life."

THE "UNCO' GUID."

Max O'Rell preaches a lay sermon on the Anglo-Saxon "Unco' Guid." He defines the "unco' guid" as a religious *parvenu* only to be found among the followers of the newest forms of Christianity—one who "has to try to eclipse

his fellow-Christians by his piety in order to show that the new religion to which he belongs was a necessary invention." The "unco' guid" is thus described: "He is dressed in broadcloth. He walks with light, short, jaunty steps. He casts right and left little grimaces that are so many forced smiles of self-satisfaction. Try to be as good as I am, he seems to say to all who happen to look at him, and you will be as happy. And he smiles, and smiles, and smiles. He has a small soul, a small heart, and a small brain. As a rule he is a well-to-do person." It is the "unco guid," says Max O'Rell, who is responsible for the degradation of the lower classes of London "by refusing to enable them to elevate their minds on Sundays at the sight of the masterpieces of art contained in the museums, or at the sound of the symphonies of Beethoven and Mozart."

"If," he concludes, "the 'unco' guid' is the best product of Christianity, Christianity must be pronounced a ghastly failure, and I should be inclined to exclaim with the late Dean Milman: 'If all this is Christianity, it is high time we should try something else—say the religion of Christ, for instance.'"

JUDAISM, WHAT IS IT?

"What is Judaism?" is the subject of Prof. Abram S. Isaacs' paper. It is, he says, a religion of daily life; of growth, not stagnancy; organic, not mechanical; it is universal in its scope and influence; old but not antiquated. "History tells what Judaism was in the past. Judaism in the present needs only a fair field, and courts no favor. The Judaism of the future is not an unknown quantity; for if it be true to itself and the best utterances of sage and prophet, it will do its active share to spread the knowledge of God's unity and the brotherhood of humanity—the Jewish ideal and mission."

THE SURVIVAL OF FAITH.

Mr. Henry Dwight Chapin, M.D., attributes the change of basis in the matter of faith to the alleged fact that churches are too much out of sympathy with the needs, sufferings, obstacles, and aims of the people known as the "masses." The substance of his paper is contained in the following paragraph: "Churches must not only feed the hungry and clothe the naked, but anxiously inquire into the operation of those biological and social laws that allow so many to go hungry and naked. If divinity students were trained a little less in theology and more in sociology they might not so signally fail with the masses."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Mr. E. P. Powell treats "Thomas Jefferson" more fairly than he dealt with "Alexander Hamilton" in last month's *Arena*. He gives a digest of the principles for which, he holds, Jefferson stood. These principles are in brief, democracy, decentralization, economy, education, emancipation, peace, restriction of official service, and religious toleration.

Professor J. W. McGarvey, D.D., of the University of Kentucky, presents the doctrine of inspiration as set forth in the New Testament, and Mr. Frank L. King gives a condensation of Mr. Dunscombe's report on the "Artizan Dwellings of Liverpool," recently published in one of the United States Consular Reports.

THE NEW ENGLANDER AND YALE REVIEW.

Barr Ferree, in his opening paper on "The American Conception of Architecture" observes three faults in so-called American architecture: First, the subordination of beauty to expenditure; second, the tendency to seek effect by building high in the air rather than by an expansion of breadth; and third, the lack of recognition of something higher than cost and size. These faults are due, Mr. Ferree explains, not so much to American architects as to Americans, who allow the money element to determine so largely the style and form of their buildings.

DIVORCE SOCIOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED.

Mr. E. James discusses the subject of divorce from still a new point of view, the Sociological. Such a treatment of the subject is made necessary, he maintains, by the great change that has taken place in the social status of women in modern times. Modern advanced political and social ideas demand an equality of the sexes before the law. The idea that a woman should "put away her husband" was unknown to the ancients.

Mr. James does not regard it as any particular cause for regret that divorces are much easier to obtain at present than they were formerly. He thinks, however, that the laws of some of our States, which grant divorces on the ground of "incompatibility of temper," are altogether too lax, and suggests that "drunkenness" is a safer and more justifiable cause for divorce.

"It is now known that the children of a man whose brain has become diseased through long indulgence in strong drink, may inherit the effects of their father's sin in some congenital defect of the brain, which may show itself in a variety of ways, physical, mental, and moral, in health, mind, and character. Some of the children of such a father may be epileptic, some consumptive, some idiotic, some criminal; some may exhibit the deficiency in a general weakness of will, some in a craving for the excitement of drink, some in that general lack of mental tone and energy which results in pauperism; while some may escape the sad legacy, and be apparently quite like other people."

The knowledge of this "Sociological fact" gives, he maintains, a justification for divorce which did not exist before.

BUDDHISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

Merwin-Marie Snell disputes the theory, advanced by Dr. Felix Oswald in the January *Arena*, that Christianity is only a derived form of Buddhism. He adduces practically the same arguments as those advanced by Dr. James T. Bixby in his reply to Dr. Oswald in the April number of the *Arena;* namely, that Christian churches are known to have existed at an earlier date than that of any known East Indian authority, and that the similarities existing between the two religions are easily explainable on the grounds that they are mere coincidences. On the other hand, it is maintained that the divergences between Christianity and Buddhism are of a more fundamental character than are the resemblances. "In fact, it can be stated, without fear of contradiction, that there is not one of the world's great religions which is more utterly unlike Christianity in all essential respects than is Buddhism. All of those great doctrines which seem to underlie the religious cults of the entire world, Christianity possesses in common with the rest. Even Confucianism seems to have a faint implicit recognition of them, but Buddhism is agnostic regarding some, and to others gives a categorical denial."

OUR DAY.

Our Day for April contains several papers of religious note. The addresses of Rev. A. J. Gordon, D. D., and Miss Abbie B. Child, Home Secretary of the Woman's Board of Missions, on "The Student Volunteer Movement," delivered recently in Boston before a meeting held in the interests of missions, are published in full. The "Students' Movement" was started in Princeton, N. J., in 1885, by Mr. Wilder, a missionary, at that time editor

of the *Missionary Review of the World*. The work of systematic visitation among the seminaries and colleges for enlisting missionary recruits was at once taken up by Robert G. Wilder, his son, who became the leader of the movement in America. As a result of these visitations, over 6,000 young men and women have been enrolled as volunteers, 300 of whom have actually gone to missionary fields.

Rev. Dr. G. F. Magoun, of Grinnell, Iowa, who is about to take charge of the department of education in *Our Day*, calls attention to the significance of the Conference of Israelites and Christians which was held in Chicago November 24, 1890. It marked, he says, the beginning of a closer union between the Jews and Christians. Some of the addresses made at the Conference were: "The Attitude of Nations and of Christian People Toward the Jews," by Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D.; "The Religious Condition of the Jews To-day and Their Attitude Toward Christianity," by Rabbi Hirsch; "Why Israelites Do Not Accept Jesus as Their Messiah," by Rabbi Felsenthal, and "The Anti-Semitism of To-day," by Mr. Zulot Hoff, editor of the *Jewish Courier*, Chicago.

The two especially noteworthy incidents of the Conference, says Mr. Howard, were "the disavowal by the Jewish speakers of any hope of return to Palestine," and "the disclosure of the familiarity of educated children of Israel with the New Testament." Two things are necessary, he maintains, in order to a more rapid and general Christianization of Jews: "(1) Kindlier relations with them and a more correct and complete understanding of their attitude, views, and spirit; (2) A more generously Christian estimate of the place the moral law of the Old Testament, and the Old Testament itself are to have in the redemption of the world." Both of these objects were promoted in the Chicago Conference. A spirit of good feeling pervaded all the sessions of the Conference, and not one word of reproach for Jewish opposition to Christ was uttered.

Mr. John B. Donaldson has a brief but forcible sermon on the "Political Value of the Independent Voter." The mission of the independent voter is, he sums up, "to rebuke his leaders for extremes or for unrighteous action; to show them what he wants, and what he is determined to have; and to spur reluctant, fearful, and practical men to follow him."

Rev. Dr. R. H. Howard treats of the celebrated Hutchinson family of singers as reformers. The sentiment of all their songs, he says, was elevating and directly in the interest of progress and reform.

Joseph Cook's "Monday Lecture," in this number, is on "Self-Surrender to the Self-Evident in Science and Scripture." A passage from the report for 1890 of Rev. Samuel W. Dike, Secretary of the National Divorce Reform League, touching on the results and prospects of the work of this association, is published in the department of "Questions to Specialists."

EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

Two articles in the May issue of this magazine have an interest aside from their intrinsic qualities, the interest which always attaches to a prominent man's last work. They are a fragment of a leading article by R. H. Quick, the well-known English educator, and a brief discussion of the question of religious instruction in the public schools by Dr. Howard Crosby. Mr. Quick's article, "My Pedagogic Autobiography," is a pleasant, rather rambling talk concerning books, magazines, and teachers, which is broken off before the writer gets fairly into his proper subject, his own pedagogic history. Dr. Crosby opposes the introduction of religious teaching in public schools for the five reasons: That the national constitution opposes it; that such teaching would cause endless sectarian strife; that religious teaching requires religious teachers, which are not always to be obtained; that the public schools are intended to make good citizens and not religionists; and that religion is too sacred to be taught by public officials. While he thus opposes the teaching of creed he insists on instruction in morality based on God's will.

"The Limitations of State Universities" is the title of an article by Horace Davis, who feels that while such institutions have done much valuable work, they are however hampered by their peculiar relation to their States and alumni, and are deterred from obtaining the best results by the gross views of education held by the taxpayers and legislators, who consider the university a sort of convenient servant.

Lucy M. Salmon has an elaborate and very suggestive defense of the study of history in the elementary schools, which study, she thinks, is most valuable in the awakening and development of the child's mind. She says that while in high schools, academies, and colleges we have made some advance in historical study, we are far behind England, France, and Germany in the attention paid to this branch of education in the *primary* school.

The rest of the number is filled with a continued article entitled "Herbartian System of Pedagogics," an article entitled "Contemporary Educational Thought in Prussia," which shows a record of great advance in academic education during the past few years in that country, a discussion as to the relative merits of the eastern and western educational systems, and a vigorous denial of the charge that education in South Carolina has been hindered by political intrigue and ambition.

POET-LORE.

Between the tasteful covers of this magazine, "devoted to Shakespeare, Browning, and the Comparative Study of Literature," we notice an attractive article by Ethel G. Skeat, headed "Fairy-Lore: 'Midsummer-Night's Dream.'" The introduction of Oberon, Titania, and their court of little people in this comedy signalizes the poet's revolt from the time-honored and hackneyed institution of the "mask," hitherto inevitable in an Elizabethan public festivity, and which must have been something like a shabby edition of one of Kiralfy's "spectacular plays." Miss Skeat shows that Shakespeare drew from both Teutonic and Celtic sources in creating his fairy world, and that oral tradition furnished him with the materials. The name "Titania" coming from Ovid, "Oberon" from an old French romance, and "Puck" from the Celtic *puca*, give evidence of the widely-dissimilar fields in which the poet culled his eerie-flowers.

Commentators must have work, but it is difficult to see why a clear-headed reader, imbued with any moiety of the spirit of the text, should need even a foot-note on the signification of "talents," occurring below:

"And lo! behold these *talents* of their hair,"

in "A Lover's Complaint." The word forms the subject of an article by Mr. Furness, in which he edifies us with the renderings of some authorities whose names are in high places. "*Talents* are lockets of hair plaited and set in gold," is the best Malone could do. Mr. Furness confesses that he himself tried to torture the defenseless word into meaning the "*talons* wherewith fair ones caught and struck their lovers." Colgrave would have it

from the French *tailler*, hence roughly, "that which can be cut off"—it is hard to repress exclamation marks—and, finally, Mr. Furness paraphrases the long-suffering passage into "wealth or abundance of hair," which has occurred at first sight to several of the uninitiated.

Mr. L. M. Griffiths makes a strong plea for Beaumont and Fletcher's noble drama, "A King and No King." He considers that, "in characterization and homogeneity of plot, it rises as far above some of the Shakespeare plays as it fails in that facility of expression which is so peculiarly Shakespeare's own."

Dr. Rolfe writes of "Miranda and Ferdinand, Caliban and Ariel," finding redeeming features in the shambling monster, viz.: his aspiration to a better existence and his appreciation of music.

In Mr. George Morley's paper on "Victorian Shakespeare Commemorations," personalities and petty financial items figure rather obtrusively. Dr. Sinclair Korner is suggestive in "'Hamlet' as a Solar Myth." Helen A. Clarke contributes a "Musical Setting to Shakespeare's 'Come Away, Death,'" and Charlotte Porter writes on "Browning's Tribute to Shakespeare." *Poet-Lore* fills a gap, and fills it well.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for May is more than ordinarily attractive. Among the "Leading Articles of the Month" is reviewed Hon. Andrew D. White's paper upon "Medicine and Miracles."

Mr. Frederick A. Fernald describes in a popular way "Ice-making and Machine Refrigeration." "The scientific fact on which the making of artificial ice depends," he says, "is that when a liquid evaporates it uses up a great deal of heat which it draws from anything that happens to be around it." The liquid used in making ice is either ammonia or sulphurous oxide. Ice, Mr. Fernald informs us, has long been made in India. There pits are dug and about half filled with straw, upon which are placed shallow dishes of porous clay filled with water. The rapid evaporation of part of the water, assisted by the radiation of heat from the straw, freezes the water remaining. The manufacture of ice is carried on extensively throughout the South, and now bids fair to become a regular industry in temperate zones as well.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S "INSUPERABLE BIAS."

The Duke of Argyll concludes his criticism of Professor Huxley's method of dealing with theological questions. Professor Huxley is a safe enough man to follow on his own ground, that of biology, he says; but he holds that upon all questions bearing on Christian theology the noted scientist is not to be trusted. To use the Duke of Argyll's own words, the Professor, outside his special field, labors under "insuperable bias."

W. C. Cahall, M. D., has a paper on "The French Institute," in which he describes the nature and scope of the work carried on by the various academies of which it is composed.

EVOLUTION OF PATENT MEDICINE.

Mr. Lee J. Vance treats scientifically the "Evolution of Patent Medicine." The modern faith in patent medicines is, he maintains, a survival of the old belief that secret remedies work charms—of the savage's idea that mysterious compounds possess magical remedial powers. It has come to pass, Mr. Vance says, that patent medicine venders no longer, as they once did to a great extent, rely upon the curative power of their drugs. They depend now almost wholly upon the power of advertising. "They have a literary man to 'write up' the remedy in ingenious fashion; an artist to show the patient 'before and after' using the panacea; a poet to compose odes and lyrics; a liar who rivals Munchausen, and a forger who signs all kinds of testimonials." It is high time, Mr. Vance suggests, that restrictions were placed upon the sale of patent medicine. Even the Japanese are in advance of us in this respect.

Mr. Dominick Daly writes entertainingly concerning Quetzatcoatl, the wandering stranger whom the early Mexicans adopted as their Messiah. Three points in relation to this puzzling character seem, he writes, well established: "(1) He was a white man from across the Atlantic; (2) he taught religion to the Mexicans: (3) the religion he taught retained to after ages many strong and striking resemblances to Christianity."

THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

An article is republished in this number from *Macmillan's Magazine*, which describes and discusses the plans laid down by Friedrich Froebel for the education of young children. To Froebel is due the credit of having first recognized the high importance, as a means of education, of directing and arranging children's play "so as to form a harmonious development according to Nature's methods." Some of the suggestions contained in his plans are given as follows: "(1) There must be the regular performance of some kind of useful work suited to the age and capacity of the child. (2) Book-learning must be given up in the case of any child to whom it cannot be made pleasurable. (3) Prizes must not be given for success in school-work, nor punishment for failure. (4) The natural love that children have for games must be taken advantage of, so as to cause a healthy development of the moral nature, the physical powers, the imagination, etc. (5) The energies of the child must be fully as well as harmoniously developed, and the child's growth must not be stunted by too easy work. (6) A love of nature and of all forms of beauty must be stimulated and encouraged."

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The best paper in *The Magazine of American History* for May, is by the editor, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, upon William H. Seward. The part taken by Mr. Seward in shaping the political affairs of the United States during the long period of his official life is brought out boldly and with force. As senator from New York he was one of the first in Congress to take a firm stand against slavery. His utterance, "Slavery can and must be abolished and you and I must do it," given in the Senate as early as 1850, produced, says Mrs. Lamb, a "genuine sensation." It appears from the records of Congress that Mr. Seward was always a warm friend of Territories seeking admission as States. His pleas for the admission to the Union of California and Kansas were, perhaps, the greatest speeches he ever made. As Secretary of State, Mr. Seward negotiated as many as forty treaties, nearly all of which are of historic importance. It may be of present interest to note, that it was through his efforts the existing treaty between the United States and Nicaragua, which promises to be of such great value to American commerce, was arranged.

Rev. George Patterson, D.D., F.R.S.C., contributes "A Lost Chapter in American History," giving an account of early Portuguese attempts to colonize the New World. The first expedition was sent out during the reign of Emmanuel "The Fortunate," in 1500, under the command of Gaspar Cortereal, who in the course of his

voyage touched what he supposed to be Greenland. Other expeditions sent out later reached the shores of Cape Breton, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. The settlement made by the Portuguese in Cape Breton, Mr. Patterson holds, was the first attempt by Europeans at colonization in the northern parts of the American continent. The exact date of this settlement he does not give but places it early in the sixteenth century. Charles Howard Shinn furnishes some documents bearing on Spanish claims to the lands of California. The insecurity of land titles was for a long time, Mr. Shinn says, the curse of California. Many of the early settlers, unable to secure ready money on their lands on account of the uncertainty of titles, were forced to turn them over to the State to be sold for taxes. It would have been better, he thinks, to have recognized the Spanish claims to land.

Other papers of note are two biographical sketches—"Captain Adam A. Larrabee," by Hon. Charles Aldrich, and "Judge Law of Indiana," by Frank A. Myers; and "President Lincoln and the Sleeping Sentinel," by Hon. L. E. Chittenden.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

"At the Court of the Czar" is the title given to certain extracts from the journal of George Mifflin Dallas, our Minister to Russia 1837–1839, under President Van Buren. Mr. Dallas had no events of great historical and political importance to describe, nor did he pretend to such. As a vivacious picture of the Emperor Nicholas I. and St. Petersburg society, viewed in the daily rounds of ministerial life, and presented in most tasteful colors, this paper is excellent. There are to be two parts; this one tells with much freshness and *naïveté*, of the reception of the writer at the Russian Court, and of the various state dinners and diplomatic episodes that ensued. Mr. Dallas was evidently much attracted by the personality of Nicholas; he ascribes to him an earnest wish for reform in the interests of his subjects, a desire that had its influence in procuring the emancipation of the serf, in his son's reign. Several anecdotes illustrate the Czar's urbanity and his amazing disposition to play the rôle of Haroun al Raschid, when his incognito deceived no one but himself. A noble portrait of Nicholas forms the frontispiece of the magazine.

CONFEDERATE DIPLOMACY AND SLAVERY.

The title of Mr. John Bigelow's "The Confederate Diplomatists and their Shirt of Nessus" is not felicitous in that a large proportion of the author's energy goes toward showing that the wearers of the shirt were utterly devoid of Herculean attributes. The troublesome garment here symbolizes slavery. With the aid of considerable correspondence of J. B. Benjamin's, the Confederate Secretary of State, it is shown clearly and decisively that the chief impediment in the way of all-important European recognition of the Confederacy was the indisposition of the latter to be bound to any policy running counter to the institution of slavery. The diplomatic work of Messrs. Slidell and De Leon at Paris, of Mr. Mason at London, and of Mr. Mawn at Rome is briefly reviewed and censured, principally on the ground of the singular want of tact these Commissioners displayed in always making slavery in the Confederacy a *sine qua non*.

Mr. Bigelow makes his point, without a doubt, and the more is it a pity that his paper should be disfigured by certain childish phrases and acrid sentences that savor more of '66 than of '91. Slidell's baleful influence in Congress sends out Soulé to "bully Spain into the sale of Cuba," and in the same column, "he (Slidell) and his partisans, using Mr. Buchanan, then President, as their instrument, bullied England into a practical renunciation" of certain anti-slave-trade laws. The Senator from Louisiana "bullying" England and Spain into this and that! "The average schoolgirl of sixteen was about as well qualified as Mason to cope etc., etc." Yancey's warning of the necsssity of deferring to English Abolitionists "had about as much effect upon the lunatics at Richmond as reading the riot act or the Ten Commandments on a pack of wolves." This speaks for itself.

Mrs. Mason still holds our attention in "French Salons under the Empire and Restoration." This is no faint praise under a system of recurring articles that ever threatens to suggest the time-honored question whether a man can eat a quail a day for a month. The names Montesson, Genlis, Krüdener, Rémusat, and not least, the all fascinating Madame Recamier, appear in this instrument. One is perhaps a little disappointed that no more space is devoted here to the mystical, romantic, and, withal, heroic Madame Krüdener, the author of *Valérie*, and, through her influence over Alexander I., one of the creators of the Holy Alliance.

Extremely interesting and suggestive is the description by Margaret Watts Hughes of the visible impressions of sound that she obtained by means of an instrument she calls the eidophone. The separate vibrations of different mediums, in response to a note sung, acting on a paste of lycapodium or other powder, exhibits certain floral forms of astonishing distinctness. Miss Sophie B. Herrick satisfactorily explains the causes of these phenomena and finds the obstacle to a scientific adaptation of them in the difficulty of calculating the many vibrant forces of which the regular forms are resultants.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Among the lighter features of the May *Century* is the opening chapter of a new serial by Frank R. Stockton. It cannot be said that the creator of Mrs. Lacks and Mrs. Aleshine bids fair to surpass them in "The Squinloun." Col. Richard Malcolm Johnson's "Old Gus Lawson" reminds us irresistibly and delightfully of his earliest volume, "The Dukesborough Tales," which to read is to love. Edward Eggleston continues "The Faith Doctor," and Matt Crim has a story called "In Beaver Cove." William Lewis Fraser has "Exhibition of Artists' Scraps and Sketches," and disciples of the gentle Isaak find pleasure in "Game Fishes of the Florida Reef," by R. F. Holder, with illustrations full of action by Perard. Biography is represented in an appreciative paper by Josephine Lazarus on Louisa May Alcott, and "Pioneer Mining Life in California" is described by E. G. Waite. The best of the poetry is "Illusions," by Robert Underwood Johnson.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

The May number of *Scribner's Magazine* contains no article of political or social interest. Lieut. J. D. Jerrold Kelley, of the United States Navy, writes the second article of the series upon "Ocean Steamships." Starting at Liverpool, he takes his readers with him across the Atlantic in a modern, "liner," acquainting them on the voyage with the ship's company, from captain to deck scrubbers. "Beach combers" and "shore huggers" to the contrary, he says all the poetry is not gone out of sailing in this, the *fin de siécle*. Such talk he calls "transpontine" nonsense; he who commands a ship to-day must first of all be a seaman as genuine as ever any of story or song. The article is profusely illustrated.

The article on "The Transfer of the Temples of Ise" possesses greater interest than its title suggests. The temples in the grove of Ise, the most renowned of Japan, stand to-day practically unchanged in dimensions, proportions, and in general arrangements from the original edifices built two thousand years ago. In pursuance of a decree issued by Emperor Temmu, of Japan, about 675 A. D., these structures have been since that time faithfully reconstructed every twenty years on lots in the grove reserved for alternate occupation. The last restoration or transfer was made in October, 1889, with the customary ancient ceremony. It has been suggested to the government at Tokio, says Mr. House, that the recently dismantled temple of Naiku, one of the oldest, be preserved and sent to this country in 1892, as one of the features of the Japan exhibit in the World's Fair.

With only meagre data at command, Alexander Cargill succeeds in presenting a very plausible account of Shakespeare as a wearer of the sock and buskin. Very little that is not pure conjecture is known of the "stage life" of Shakespeare; but the fact that he was at one time selected to play before Queen Elizabeth at Greenwich Palace, would seem to indicate that he was no mean actor in his time. The article contains many reproductions of old prints from the collection of Henry Irving.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

South America has a large share of the May *Harper's* in Mr. Theodore Childs' paper on "Uruguay," and Bishop Walden's on "The Argentine People."

ARGENTINA.

The latter deals particularly with educational and religious features. The first Spanish settlement in Argentina was in the year 1553, and until 1818, from which year its independence dates, the population consisted almost entirely of Spaniards, the native Indians, and half-breeds. During the last seventy years there has been a considerable immigration of English, Irish, Scotch, and others. The rather turbulent history of the Argentine States since their separation from the mother country has been marked by the struggle for supremacy of two parties, "the *Unitarios*, who favored a centralized government and progress, and the *Federales*, who favored the perpetuation of the provincial power and the old order."

The first naturally had its strength in the new settlers, the industrious English and Scotch, while the states' rights party was recruited from the old Spanish and Spanish Indian inhabitants, the *Guachos*, with their huge grazing ranches. The latter triumphed at first and recklessly abused their power for a quarter of a century, during which the friends of progress and reform could do but little; but some thirty years ago they had their victory, and the Government was reconstructed.

The Roman Catholic religion prevails, having been introduced by the Franciscans early in the Spanish history of the country. But there is perfect toleration of religion for any and all. The most interesting feature of the educational system is the old college of Cordoba, founded in 1610, a decade before the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, and hence "the oldest collegiate institution in the New World."

Bishop Walden concludes that all the formative influences in this country are tending in hopeful directions. It will be remembered that Argentina is one of the principal spots Baron Hirsch is now selecting as refuges for the Russian Jews that he is transplanting.

URUGUAY.

Mr. Theodore Childs is very readable on "The Republic of Uruguay," in spite of the formidable array of statistics which he finds necessary in order to present properly the geographical, social, and economic features of his subject.

Cattle-raising is *the* industry of Uruguay, and we are at once struck by the figures that value a horse at about six dollars, half as much as an ox, and just as much as a pig. Generals should be cheap too, to judge from the supply of twenty-one on *active* service in the army of 3,264 men. Mr. Childs thinks there is great hope for the future of Uruguay, with its "splendid soil, fine climate, and facilities of navigation," when only the land shall be properly cultivated. The present obstacle to improvement is, as in Argentina, the existence of a class of immense landed proprietors, owning leagues and leagues of territory, over which they pasture their flocks and live "like the patriarchs of old, with two or three generations of children under the same roof."

THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF WASHINGTON.

Under this title Mr. Moncure D. Conway leads us lightly by some of the treacherous mazes of Washington genealogy into one, which, we are assured, is not treacherous. Following up the scent discovered by Mr. Henry F. Waters, who maintained that the father of the Washingtons who emigrated to Virginia, was Lawrence Washington, rector of Purleigh, Mr. Conway has visited the part of Northamptonshire where this branch of the family first appears, and his researches have substantiated and added to Mr. Waters' theory. This Lawrence, father of the emigrants, seems to have been a man of parts, who gave up a university career of great promise to accept the rich living of Purleigh, in Essex, from which, however, he was ejected in 1643, because of some words that gave offense to Parliament. His fortunes, thereafter, were not bright, and, perhaps, we have this mishap to thank for the emigration to Virginia, in 1659, of his eldest son, John, the great-grandfather of General George Washington.

"The Warwickshire Avon" is the title of the charming contribution of Mr. A. T. Quiller Couch, in which "P" and "Q" wander poetically about in a most picturesque part of Northamptonshire "to find the source of Shakespeare's Avon." They find it, and embark upon it in a birch-bark canoe. The battle-field of Naseby, the haunts of Tom Brown, the forest of Arden, the execution place of Piers Gaveston, and the town of Queen Godiva are among the interesting places introduced to us. In the numerous illustrations by Mr. Alfred Parsons there are some delicious bits. If a very carping, ill-natured person wished to find fault with Mr. Couch's clever flow of description, he would probably say that the great abundance and extreme patness of quotations, in rhyme and prose, have a tendency to suggest the picture of the author "verifying" with one of the blessed reference-books of the age.

Mr. Walter Besant's *causerie* "Over Johnson's Grave" is not near so dismal as one would judge from the heading. Mr. Besant proves that the great Samuel never suffered from the poverty which is generally imputed to him, but that he was, on the contrary, in very easy circumstances.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Col. Theodore Ayrault Dodge, U. S. A., has the first of a series of papers on "Some American Riders," in which he talks entertainingly of equitation—a horrid but logical word—among the North American Indians. Some su-

perb specimens of mounted Indians are given from the pencil of Frederic Remington. Mr. Eugene Lawrence reconstructs for us the old Roman City of London, which lies some fifteen or twenty feet below the level of the present metropolis. In the serial, "The 'Stranger People's' Country," Charles Egbert Craddock recalls pleasantly "The Prophet of the Great Smoky," and Thomas Hardy has a peculiar, quaint charm in his Dorset tales, entitled "Wessex Folk." "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady" is a Swiss tale by Caroline Earl White, in which Max and Lena climb the Jungfrau, and, much more sensibly, get married. Poetry is represented by Mr. Howells' "Mortality" and Robert Burns Wilson's "Golden Bubbles," neither of which could have been inspired in very bright hours. Mr. H. B. Ward contributes a story called "A Batch of Bread and a Pudding." In the *Editor's Study* Mr. Howells discusses the possibility of applying Socialistic principles to the production of poetry, to prevent the present ruinous competition, and proceeds to criticise very charitably some recent volumes of verse.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for May, sound and substantial as always, contains less of special interest than usual. Leaves from the Journal of Richard Henry Dana are descriptive of a journey made in 1860 by a company consisting of Mr. Dana and four others, through the Grand Canal of China from Shanghai to the famous city of Lu Chau. No foreigner, says Mr. Dana, except Lord Macartney in 1842, is supposed to have seen this Chinese city previous to 1857. The fact that Lu Chau was laid siege to and partially destroyed by fire only a few days after Mr. Dana's visit, makes his account of this city exceedingly valuable.

Mr. H. C. Merwin, in discussing the "Ethics of Horse-Keeping," has this to say about the practice of docking horses' tails: "That form of mutilation which we call docking is, I believe, inartistic and barbarous, and I do not doubt that before many years it will become obsolete, as is now the cropping of horses' ears, which was practiced so late as 1840." It becomes, he says, the very "refinement of cruelty" when, after docking a horse, his owner keeps him until he is broken down, and then sells him.

Mr. George Edward Ellis gives a brief sketch of the historical labors of Jeremy Belknap, to whom William Cullen Bryant ascribed "the high merit of being the first to make American history attractive." Mr. Belknap was born at Boston in 1744, and is perhaps best known by his History of New Hampshire.

"The Brazen Android," a story in two parts, by William Douglas O'Connor, ends in this number, and Mr. William P. Andrews writes the second paper of his series on "Goethe's Key to Faust." The "Capture of Louisbourg by the New England Militia" is continued by Francis Parkman.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

With its in many ways excellent system of short articles, the substantial volume of the May *Chautauquan* presents all but an *embarras de richesse.*

THE FATE OF THE TURK.

Under the title "Constantinople and the Waning Turks" Mr. Albert Shaw gives a concise, and, on the whole, hopeful statement of the "Eastern Question," showing that it has its key in "the emancipation of the Greeks, the Servians, the Roumanians, and the Bulgarians." The end of the Turkish territorial possession in Europe is plainly near —simply a "question of Europe's convenience"—and the author prophesies the division of Macedonia between Greece and Bulgaria. As to the more interesting fate of Constantinople, he dismisses the probable pretensions of Russia, of Bulgaria, and of Greece, and pictures that ancient city a "neutral free port under the guaranty of the European powers," "the cosmopolitan meeting-place of Orient and Occident." As the Sultan falls back before the advance of modern civilization, the old city of Broussa, sixty miles south of Constantinople, will, Mr. Shaw thinks, become the refuge of the Sublime Porte.

ENGLAND IN AFRICA.

"England's Possessions in Africa," by H. Chatelaine, tells nothing of the inter-relations of the European candidates for African dominion. It is an orderly description of each distinct English colony, with much geographical and statistical detail for so short an article. When Egypt has become English territory, which event is, the author thinks, imminent, more than half of inhabitable Africa will be under British rule.

A really useful topic, clearly treated in small compass, and one that every woman should read, is "How a Married Woman May Make a Will," by Lelia Robinson Sawtelle, of the Boston Bar. Though "at common law a married woman could not make a will," except in the case of an estate held for her in trust that especially endows her with the testamentary power, the laws of the various States do, in certain instances, allow it, with or without the husband's consent.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Ruth Morse, writing of Helen Lange's "Higher Education of Woman in Europe," is outspoken in her condemnation of the conservatism that denies German women a university education. She and Miss Lange show that Germany is now almost alone among civilized states in imposing this limitation. Mr. Freeman has a seventh chapter on "The Intellectual Development of the English people," in which he treats lightly and discursively the so-called Middle Ages with the Renaissance and the Reformation. "Literary England under the Guelphs" forms the subject of a florid paper by James J. Harrison, of Washington and Lee University. Alice Donlevy has a practical word at the "Woman's Council-Table," on "Carpet and Wall-paper Designing for Women." This number has in its one hundred and forty-three pages of reading matter several other articles of worth.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Mr. Charles E. L. Wingate opens the first number of the eleventh volume of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* with an article on the "Cleopatras of the Stage," which has particular interest on account of the many recent revivals of Shakespeare's play. It is curious to read of the conditions under which Miss Cheer first introduced the character to an American audience in the new theatre on John Street, 123 years ago, and the make-up of the Cleopatras of to-day as shown in the beautiful illustrations of Madame Bernhardt and Mrs. Langtry, contrast favorably with that of Miss Isabel Glyn in 1849, "one of the most famous Cleopatras of the English stage."

In the "Silver Camp of Colorado," Mr. Theodore F. Van Wagenen gives an interesting account of the birth and growth of the city of Leadville and the mines of the great carbonate district, of which it is the centre. In 1876, there was no railroad within seventy miles, while to-day, three lines carry out of the carbonate camp more than one hun-

dred cars of ore and base bullion daily, "besides a heavy passenger traffic both ways." Of the mines, he tells us, they have "not less than one hundred miles of main galleries, to say nothing of the scores of miles of projecting and subsidary drifts"; $160,000,000 worth of silver, gold, and lead has been taken from them up to date and the daily output has a value of $50,000. The article is accompanied by illustrations of various mining operations.

Mr. W. J. Hendersen successfully combats, in his article on "New York as a Musical Centre," the insinuation that New York is not a musical city, a statement that he attributes to the jealousy of other American cities and the ignorance of the foreign newspapers. He gives a brief survey of the Symphony, Philharmonic, Metropolitan, and other orchestral and choral societies of the city, and shows that they supply no less than 250 excellent performances each season. New York is invariably the starting point of all foreign artists who come to this country, and her verdict in musical matters carries great weight.

In his article on "Doctor Koch and His Lymph," Dr. Weiss shows that "the prospective cure of consumption, even in the first stage, is far from certain." At the same time he bears testimony to its wonderful remedial effects, especially in lupus, where they can be more easily noted. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to allow of a final verdict on its value in cases of lung consumption, but the probability is that the greatest value to the medical profession will be in its diagnostic rather than its remedial features. His picture of Berlin as a vast consumptive hospital without any organization is sufficient to deter patients from undertaking a journey thither in search of cure; but he adds many weighty arguments against such a course, and closes with a strong plea for the establishment by the United States Government of "a central university and hygiene institute for the study of questions connected with the public health and for original medical research."

In "Kennels and Kennel Clubs," Mr. W. M. Bangs traces the growth of kennel clubs in North America since the organization, fourteen years ago, of the Westminster Kennel Club, and gives an interesting account of their establishment at Babylon, Long Island, and of several other similar institutions.

Mr. Murat Halstead reviews briefly the legislation of the late Congress. For the Tariff Law he pleads fair play. Referring to the debates on money, he advocates "the maintenance in common employment of the two immemorial precious metals" and abundance in the volume of currency. Of the Copyright Law he thinks that, though "not precisely what anyone wanted," it "makes for common honesty and the comity of nations." He refers to the death of Charles Bradlaugh and Prince Napoleon, whose common aspirations made them friends, and thinks that, although both thought their destiny great, neither leaves much mark upon the world's face. Of the New Orleans massacre he says: "General and bitter condemnation of the New Orleans mob has been modified by the consideration that notoriously some of the worst criminals of Italy have escaped to this country." The remainder of his paper is devoted to a review of the military career of the "kindly and knightly Southern gentleman," General Joseph E. Johnston.

Dr. Hale's Social Problem this month is "The Organization of Emigration." He contrasts the reception in this country of the ordinary Christian with that of "The Latter Day Saints," who are met on the dock by a Mormon elder and conducted to their destination "as if they were gilt-edged passengers in white kid gloves." He holds with Carlyle that "the advance of the world so far has been largely on the lines of organized emigration," and advocates the publication by the United States Government of a handbook that should serve at least as a guide to further information in the immigrants' search for a suitable home in the new country.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

Lippincott's is less heavily weighted than usual this month with the story, which often occupies two-thirds of the magazine. Julien Gordon's "Vampires" only fills thirty-five pages. A. Bogardus, who began photographing in 1846, and continued to practice photography until 1887, sums up his forty-one years' experience in nine pages. M. C. W. Sherwood describes Julien Gordon, which is the *nom de plume* of Mrs. Cruger. Like Mrs. Cruger, her biographer puts on her reds and greens rather heavily, and some of her epithets and descriptions are splendidly unwise; as when, for instance, we are told that Mrs. Cruger has a pent-up Niagara in her brain. Mr. Skidmore describes the aims of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, which has its headquarters at Philadelphia, and began active work last November. Twenty different centers have taken up the work, and thirty-eight courses of lectures have been given or are in progress. The most useful paper in the magazine is Grace H. Dodge's article on "What Country Girls Can Do." It is a very bright and suggestive account of the extent to which the power of co-operation can be employed by girls in country villages for purposes of culture, social improvement, and general recreation. The article also contains an appreciative notice of the "Time and Talent" section of the Y. W. C. A. of England. What with village libraries, entertainments, cooking-classes, dress-making, gymnasiums, natural history societies, there is a wealth of suggestion which girls will do well to master. Mr. Keeley's paper on "Latent Force" baffles the reviewer. He promises us that when his scheme is completed a ship of any number of tons weight can be controlled in all the various movements necessary for complete commercial use at any desired elevation and at any desired speed; it can float off into atmospheric space as gentle in motion as thistle-down, or with a velocity outrivaling a cyclone.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

The *New England Magazine* is exactly what its name implies. As many as five of the articles and all of the stories in the May number are distinctly "New English" in sentiment. The article on "Lovejoy—Hero and Martyr," savors strongly of New England thirty years ago. It is especially worthy of note that nine out of the eighteen contributions in the May number are by women.

In the opening paper, Mr. Horace L. Traubel describes with the faithfulness of a Boswell the daily life of Walt Whitman. Not even the most commonplace remarks which fall from the poet's lips have escaped Mr. Traubel's attention. Mr. Whitman, he tells us with conscientious accuracy, when asked at a meeting of the new Century Club in Philadelphia if he would take the platform, replied: "I am in your hands now; but first, can't we get more air into this room." Walt Whitman, this biographer says, is not, as his critics often call him, "queer" or "eccentric." It is only his way—his intense individuality. In the following paragraph are given some of the marks of his individuality:

"He writes a large hand, uses a mammoth falcon pen,

will dip in none but the blackest ink; he will not punctuate by the rule of the schools, will not adopt the phraseology of taste, will not rhyme like the poets, will not carpet his study, will not reverence the mechanic in man more than the king in man, but only the man in man, will not repulse the criminal, will not travel the polite earth for fame or gain."

Mr. James Hannay writes a paper on the "Loyalists"—they who took the side of the Crown in the revolutionary struggle. On account of the hostility of feeling against the Tories at the close of the War of the Revolution, they were compelled to emigrate. Between thirty-five and forty thousand of these Loyalists, it is said, settled in Nova Scotia. No one who studies the history of that age, says Mr. Hannay, can fail to be convinced that the banishment of the Loyalists had, as its final result, the severance of the North American continent into two nations. But for their banishment, he says, Nova Scotia would long have remained without a population. "To the short-sighted policy which banished them," he concludes, "may be traced nearly all the political troubles of this continent, since that date, in which the British Crown has been involved."

In his article on the "Alaskan Fur Trade: Its Origin, Courses, and Ethnography," Mr. Charles Hallock treats historically of the early settlements in Alaska. Nothing of any account was accomplished toward developing the fur trade of this great northern peninsula until 1639, when Russia began to establish trading posts in that territory. By the year 1780 a very large area of Alaska had been thoroughly prospected by Russian fur-hunters, and sixty distinct trading companies had been established by them. Alaska remained in the hands of the Russians until 1868, when it was purchased by the United States.

A GROUP OF ENGLISH MAGAZINES.

In *Macmillan's Magazine* Mr. Saintsbury writes appreciatively but critically upon "English War Songs," giving the palm to Michael Drayton and Thomas Campbell. Dr. Birkbeck Hill urges all true Johnsonians to gather together in pious gratitude, on Saturday, the 16th of this May, to honor the memory of James Boswell, by keeping the centenary of his great book with joyous festivity. Mr. Herford has a somewhat too slight paper on "Some Old German Humorists." Mr. L. W. Carter defends the Braille type from a recent attack upon it in the *Edinburgh Review*.

In the last issue of *Longman's Magazine* F. Marion Crawford begins his new story, "The Three Fates," the scene of which is laid in New York. There is an interesting paper by Miss Taylor on "A Collection of Autographs," in which she quotes letters from Coleridge, Carlyle, and Jenny Lind. The quotation given from the last-named letters is as follows:

"'We old people are getting old,' writes Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt in May, 1883. 'Yes, life becomes more and more wonderful. I often think of the sunsets I saw at Havannah—the half of the sky was golden long after the sun was set! So I find life: so much is golden if we only see it, and the sufferings turn into gold, too. You, like others, have had your share. May we find our way to the Throne of Grace, and all will be well. Can I only become the last chorister in the choir of heaven, I shall rejoice with holiest joy!'"

There is a pretty little poem by Edmund Gosse; and in the "Sign of the Ship," a Cossack mother's lullaby translated from Lermontoff.

In the *English Illustrated Magazine* for May, Lewis Morris gives a poetical setting of "The Voice of Spring." Lady Sudeley describes the interior, furniture, and pictures of Ham House, Richmond, in a copiously illustrated article. Margaret T. Amherst gives us "Recollections of Grasse and the Grassois." Mr. William Wing, aided by the pencil of Mr. Simmons, gives us a pleasant picture paper of the "River Cherwell," and the Hon. Edward Thesiger writes a somewhat optimistic paper on "Church Patronage," in which he deprecates the intervention of the legislature on the ground that the Church is living, growing, and prospering, and that not the least of the causes which have attributed to its increase of strength is the system of patronage which exists and has existed since the foundation of the Church in the land.

The Presbyterian and Reformed Review for April contains, besides the article on "Lux Mundi," and Dr. Cairns' valuable survey of "Recent Dogmatic Thought in Scotland," papers on the question of Presbyterian union in India and federal union between the two reformed churches of the Presbyterian stamp in the United States. There is a somewhat confused paper on "Christianity and Tolerance," notable only as indicating the extent to which foreign emigration is compelling Americans to modify the very basis of their political thought; while Mr. Adam Shortt shakes his head solemnly over "Looking Backward." Mr. Bellamy's scheme, he is certain, would be an utter failure. The review of recent theological literature is very elaborately done.

In the *Leisure Hour* for May, W. J. Gordon contributes an admirable and interesting article on "Everyday Life on the Railroad," with the sub-title of "On the Footplate." It is crammed with facts and figures of the most interesting kind, and illustrated with a diagram showing the overwork of the various classes on the railways more effectively than anything we have seen elsewhere. The *Leisure Hour* this month is very good. There are some fac-similes illustrating the handwriting of English kings and queens, and an interesting account of Leah Ahlborn, who is the engraver for the Swedish mint.

The *Strand Magazine* for April continues to maintain a high standard of excellence. The papers on "Babies," and Sir Wilfrid Lawson's on "The Stump for the Pump," the paper on "Orchids," and especially the account of Jamrach's, are bright and copiously illustrated. The portraits of celebrities include those of Lord Granville, Mr. Watts, Sir John Millais, Sir Richard Webster, Mr. Bradlaugh, etc. Miss Harriman's account of gardening as a new industry for ladies and the fac-similes of playwrights' manuscripts are also among the features of the magazine. The element of fiction is very considerably diminished. These remarks refer to the April number, for the *Strand* comes out too late to enable us to notice the May number in the present issue.

The latest comer in the magazine world is the *Ludgate Monthly*, a threepenny magazine, edited by Phil May. It is an obvious imitation of the *Strand Magazine*, although it is published at half the price. Rudyard Kipling writes a brief Indian story. Mr. James Greenwood, Mr. John A. O'Shea, and others contribute to the copiously illustrated pages.

The *Strand* and the *Ludgate*, with their extremely low prices, are likely to have a marked influence upon the tendency to publish periodical literature at prices within the reach of the masses. It is this tendency that the *New Review* has recognized, with the result of great and immediate success in competition with the half-crown monthlies.

THE FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

FRENCH REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

If the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for April contained only M. Darmesteter's review of M. Renan's "Children of Israel," which is noticed elsewhere, it would be worth having. It has, however, besides M. d'Avenel's protest against a statutory eight hours day, and the second of M. Bourdeau's articles on "Social Democracy in Germany," a number of other articles upon interesting minor subjects.

PARIS AS A SEAPORT.

M. Fleury, under the title of "Paris as a Seaport," discusses the latest project of connecting the navigable part of the Seine at Rouen with the capital. A canal which "shall remain in the river" and give an average depth of 6m. 2c., occasionally cutting off a bend and reducing the river distance between one town and another to 185 kilometres, will provide the means by which the result is to be achieved. The technical difficulties are discussed at some length, but none are found to outweigh the advantages, and the final appeal is to French enterprise and patriotism. Such things are done elsewhere. Is Paris to draw back before an undertaking which has been already achieved in Rome, in Brussels, and in Manchester?

DR. WINDTHORST.

The death of the leader of the Central Catholic party in Germany gives occasion for something more than an obituary article from M. Valbert. Gambetta once said that it is more difficult to govern a party than a country. In M. Valbert's opinion he was right, and in losing Dr. Windthorst the German Catholic party has lost an incomparable leader. For twenty years Dr. Windthorst has known how to keep his following together. He possessed all the qualities of a politician, an abundant provision of animal spirits, a real love of Parliamentary fray, an imperturbable confidence in victory, which he had the art to communicate to all who followed him. Optimists alone, M. Valbert declares, can hope for success in politics. Dr. Windthorst was an optimist of pure blood. As "one of our conquerors" is the aspect in which M. Valbert presents him: a man who could not nullify himself, who could not be insignificant, who even when he tried to stand aside was carried by irresistible currents to the front. The currents flowed probably in his own veins; they were the movements of his own sanguine nature. To spring forward was his impulse. Bismarck had no terrors for him. When others bowed before a master he negotiated his own terms. The history of his political career is the history of the long duel between Church and State. It was fought with rapiers, not with foils. On either side the opponents drew blood when they could. Now the weapons have fallen into other hands. Bismarck has left the field. Windthorst is dead. What is to become of the Catholic party? To be led by the Prince Bishop of Breslau is, in M. Valbert's estimation, only a prelude to decay.

A PLEA FOR SYMBOLISM.

M. Brunetière's Conservatism leads him to sympathize with the latest development in French schools. After pleading the other day for classic "eloquence," he now espouses the cause of the Symbolists against his old enemy, the Naturalists. But it is rather with Symbolism than with Symbolists that he is concerned. Whatever truth there may be in Naturalistic doctrines—M. Brunetière admits very little—this at least is not doubtful, that there is nothing absolutely clear, either within us or outside us, and that we are environed on all sides by shades and mystery. The Unknowable presses upon us; in it we live and move and have our being. If we sometimes succeed in seizing a part of it, it is not by confining ourselves to the observation of Nature, but we add to it, of our own principles of interpretation which Nature does not contain. Hence the relation between intelligence and Nature is the origin and foundation of all Symbolism. To do away with this relation is to do away with truth. All life, perhaps, is but a symbol. There are few of us so dull that we have not at times divined in it a something that we cannot know. Naturalism, as understood by a certain school, is yet a veil to tear away; if the Symbolists can tear it, M. Brunetière wishes them God-speed in the task.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Art is represented by two further installments of M. Henri Delaborde's history of the Academy of Fine Arts, which brings his account up to the end of the Third Republic. Social science has for its contribution in the second number M. Bordeau's continuation of the study of "Social Democracy in Germany," which he began in March. Besides an interesting article upon the development of physical training in Sweden, which has been noticed elsewhere, there is a long article upon the "Tariff and the Customs Commissions," by M Charles La Vollée, of which the summing-up is that no one can study the new tariff without being struck by the exaggeration of duties which it has been judged necessary to impose, and the regrettable spirit of "mutual protectionism" which has dictated its provisions. What is to become of the consumer? How comes it that his interests alone have been left out of count? are the questions with which M. La Vollée enforces M. d'Avenel's plea for liberty both in labor and in commerce. Another solid article which has special interest in relation to the colonial efforts to exterminate the phylloxera and stimulate vine culture, is M de Saporta's "In the Vine Country." It is an account of what is being done in the neighborhood of Montpellier.

GAZETTE DES BEAUX ARTS.

Another delightful French miniaturist of the fifteenth century receives a notice by M. Schefer and a full-page illustration in the *Gazette* for April. The illustration, engraved by M. Jules Jacquemart, has never before been published. The precious manuscript for which the original was done is a relation of the "Voyage Beyond the Seas" of Bertrandon de la Brocquière, counselor and equerry to the Duke of Burgundy, who died at Lille on the 9th of May, 1459. This date makes it possible to fix the date of the work pretty accurately, but the actual artist is unknown. He was one of the wonderful group whose work is receiving more and more attention in this truth-seeking age. The letterpress from which M. Schefer makes some quotations enables the subject of the scene depicted to be accurately known. The Duke of Burgundy is just leaving the Abbaye of Poitiers, where his headquarters were established during the siege of the town of

Mussi l'Eveque. He is on foot, and wears what was presumably the military undress of the fifteenth century. A group of courtiers, also partly armed, stand talking together on one side. The Duke, absorbed in his own thoughts, strides forward, and Bertrandon de la Brocquière, a middle-aged man in civil dress, who has hastily descended from his horse, kneels before him in the road to present a volume containing the record of his travels in the East. The background is filled by the architecture of the Abbaye, and the tents, the warriors, and the engines of war of the Burgundian camp. Even in black and white, as it appears in the *Gazette*, the miniature is nothing less than a page of mediæval history. It is full of action, and the slightest details have their interest.

There are some other interesting illustrations, amongst them a heliogravure of Van Ostade's "Travelers' Rest," and an engraving of a portrait painted by Antoine Pesne of Frederick the Great at the age of three, accompanied by his sister, the Princess Wilhelmina. The Great Captain is, of course, in petticoats, and the pair look like ladies of some Liliputian court. Mr. Paul Seidel gives the first of a set of biographical articles upon Antoine Pesne. Probably, however, the sketch of Charles Kean, written by M. Claud Phillips, and illustrated by *fac-similes* from *Punch*, will be the most interesting bit of letterpress to English readers. It pays a sympathetic tribute to his "frank and joyous naturalism," and combines an appreciation of his work with a brightly written account of his uneventful life. Here is a paragraph which shows him to the French reading public just as we knew him : "It may be said without exaggeration that there were no events in Kean's well-filled life other than those which related to his artistic career. He remained a bachelor and a true Bohemian to the end, avoiding in an exaggerated manner—and the effect is very visible in his art—all society which was too polished, either morally or physically, and characterized by fine manners or conventional actions and expressions which did not interest him. But he was far from being either a misanthrope or a lover of solitude, he loved nothing better than to mix with the real people. Unadulterated cockneys were his delight. He liked to sit on the knife-board of an omnibus beside the coachman, to frequent little shops, and he was familiar with the area steps of London and the suburbs. Society, with its monotony of elegance and its perpetual desire to hide or to subordinate the human side of things, inspired him only with fear and repugnance. He kept his life resolutely apart from that section of the London world which has been in our days the Capua of so many English artists." His love of music, and his pathetic attempt to console himself with the bagpipe when age took from him the power of making and enjoying any other form of harmony, are among the traits of character which must enlist sympathy for him wherever there are human hearts.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

The *Nouvelle Revue* has no special article this month which is of quite equal interest to one or two of the articles of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, but it offers a wider range of interest in the variety of subjects and number of its contributions, art, industry, literature, science, biography, colonial and foreign politics having each their turn.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION AT MOSCOW.

Any subject which has a bearing on the friendship between France and Russia may be sure of a sympathetic hearing in the *Revue*, and the first place in the first number is given to an evidently inspired article on the approaching French Exhibition which is to open in Moscow on the 1st of next month. The position of French commerce in the Russian market has been found to be very unsatisfactory. The figures of French, German, and English trade with Russia for 1889 give for England over 100,000,000 of roubles of exports, and over 274,000,000 of imports ; for Germany, 124,000,000 of exports, and 192,000,000 of imports ; for France, on both sides of the account, are exactly corresponding figures of 42,893,235. For a nation so rich as France, and a nation which desires in at least an important section of its public opinion to consider itself as the natural ally of Russia, this is a surprisingly small result. So it was felt by M. Watbled, the French Consul, in whose brain the project of the Moscow Exhibition appears to have been first conceived. He began to agitate for the realization of the project. M. Tirard and M. Spuller were at first absolutely opposed to the idea, but all comes to the man who knows how to wait, and in January of last year he had the satisfaction of starting for St. Petersburg charged with a mission from the Government to study the best means of developing commercial relations between France and Russia. M. Wishnegradsky, the Russian Minister of Finance, was immediately taken with the idea of a French exhibition in the town of Moscow. The sympathy of the Emperor himself was before long enlisted. M. Dolgoroukoff, the Governor of Moscow, received the proposal with cordial acquiescence, declaring that France was his second country. Within three months M. Watbled returned to Paris, bringing with him the necessary Russian authorization. A change in the French Ministry had put M. Roche in the place of M. Tirard, and M. Ribot had succeeded M. Spuller. The advocates of the scheme of the Exhibition were as well received in Paris as they had been in St. Petersburg. From that point the question became one only of detail. The article concludes with the reason why Moscow rather than St. Petersburg has been selected as the town in which the exhibition can most advantageously take place, and with a description of the grounds and buildings which have been allotted to it. The French colonies are to be represented as well as France, and a further and fuller description is promised in a future article.

"Paris on Wheels," is the title of two articles by Croqueville, which will interest the section of society that habitually moves on wheels, and is known in unaristocratic region as "carriage company." Celebrated equipages of the last hundred years, horses, coachmen, livery complete, drive across the pages, and enable us to see again the fashionable processions of Empire, Monarchy, and Republic. The incidents of the Park-round reproduce themselves—occupants, as well as carriages, live again. We seem to be passing, bowing, greeting, commenting, returning home, perhaps, it may be added, with something of the same sense of bewildered uneasiness which lingers in bad days after the reality. The way in which we amuse ourselves is a matter of taste. Some of us like old pictures ; others, doubtless, enjoy old carriages and the gossip that appertains to them.

For a contrasting subject the reader may, if he will, turn to M. de Castellane's articles on the Fourth Estate, which are brought to an end in the number for April 1st. "G. G.," in the number for the 15th, begins a new series upon "Armaments and Tactics," and there is an interesting unsigned article on "The Partition of Africa," accompanied by a map, which puts into the plainest black and white the share which England has proposed to herself to take.

FRENCH.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—April 1st.

Constance. (2d Part.) M. Th. Bentzon.
The Prophets of Israel and Their Alien Historian. J. Darmesteter.
The Eight Hours Day and Protection. Vicomte George d'Avenel.
The Academy of Fine Arts. Comte Henri Delaborde.
Paris as a Seaport. M. J. Fleury.
A Russian Ophelia. K. Gorbounof.
M. Windthorst and the Central Catholic Party. G. Valbert.
Contemporary Symbolism. E Brunetiere.

April 15th.

Constance. (3rd Part.) M. Th. Bentzon.
The Academy of Fine Arts. Comte Henri Delaborde.
Gymnastics at Stockholm. Fernand Lagrange.
The Tariff and the Customs Commission. Charles Lavollee.
In the Vine Country. Vicomte Antoine de Saporta.
Social Democracy in Germany. M. J. Bourdeau.

Nouvelle Revue.—April 1st.

French Exhibition at Moscow.
The French Fourth Estate. Marquis de Castellane.
Paris on Wheels. Croqueville.
The Force of Things. Paul Marguerite.
Ibsen's Historic Dramas. Erneste Tissot.
The Political Future of Canada. Ch. Gailly de Taurines.
Disgrayiata. Comtesse Lara.
Truth and Seeming. Funck Brentano.
The Dead. M. Lolie and M. Fuster.
The Customs of Dahomey. M. de Wailly.
Universal Time. Tondini de Quarenghi.
Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

April 15th.

Armament and Tactics. (1st Art.) G. G.
Paris on Wheels. Croqueville.
The Force of Things. Paul Marguerite.
Cardinal Manning. Henry Jouin.
Adam Mickiewitz and Maryla. Comte Wodsyinski.
A Shot. Baude de Maurceley.
The Partition of Africa.
The Great Nation. A Frenchman.
The New Orleans Executions. M. de Masseras.
Foreign Politics. Madame Adam.

Gazette des Beaux Arts.—April 1st.

Decorative Art in old Paris. (4th Article.) M. A. de Champeaux.
Bertranden de la Brocquière. M. Schefer.
New Acquisitions at the Louvre. M. G. Schlumberger, Louis Couragod.
Antoine Pesne. Paul Seidel.
Charles Keene. Claude Phillips.

GERMAN.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln, Switzerland.

Dr. Adolf Fritzen, new Bishop of Strasburg. (With portrait.)
Easter in the Austrian Alps. E Reiter.
The Organ. (Illus.) O. Werner.

Aus Allen Welttheilen.—Leipzig. April

The River Weser Improvements. (With map.) H. W. Lulling.
The Anthropography of the Balkan Peninsula. (Continued.) O. Händler.
Pictures from the Life of the Indo-Chinese Nations. (Illus.) C. W. Rosset.
Dr. Peters and the Emin Pasha Expedition. G. Emmanuel.
Through Mesopotamia and Kurdistan. (Continued.) H. Apel.

GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—In Heft 9, F. X. Geyer, a missionary of Central Africa, concludes his "Reminiscences of Travel in the Red Sea;" and H. Kerner follows with some interesting notes on the holy city of Cologne. Franz Bonn, who has now attained his sixtieth year, is a poet of some standing. He has written a number of dramatic pieces, and many of them have been set to music. We have "Der Hans Ist Da," a comic opera, with music by F. Förg; "Dornröschen" and "Undine," fairy plays, with music by Karl von Perfall; "Die Sieben Raben," opera, with music by Rheinberger; "Mozart," a music play, with music by M. Haller; "St. Cecilia" and "St. Elizabeth," juvenile plays, with music by M. Haller, etc. The epic "Jacopone," which recounts in seven cantos the life, with its errors, struggles, and sufferings, of this remarkable wandering poet-saint, reveals another side of Bonn's poetic activity. Most of the magazines contain articles on Dr. Windthorst, the Catholic ones especially. The *Hausschatz*, in Heft 10, has gone in for personal reminiscences.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Karl Friedrich Reinhard was a diplomat in the service of the French Republic, his adopted country. From 1795-8 he represented France at the three Hanse towns, and it is this period of his career which is dealt with in W. Lang's first installment. George Ebers discusses some inscriptions discovered on the rocky island of Sehel, by Mr. Wilbour, a well-known American who divides his year between his home, Paris, and Egypt, passing the winter on the Nile, and who is always ready to place his knowledge at the disposal of others also occupied in archæological research in Egypt. One inscription tells of a period of seven years when the Nile did not overflow its banks, and a great famine was the consequence—undoubtedly a remembrance of the distress which, according to the Bible story, Joseph took such wide precautions to grapple with. Three other inscriptions, however, refer to the first cataract of the Nile. One tells of a king ordering a canal to be made, another of a king passing safely through the canal, while the third tells of another king who found the opening so blocked with stones that he ordered a new canal to be cut, and that he also passed safely through it, sailing up the stream. The date of the last inscription is reckoned to be about B. C. 1453.

Die Gartenlaube.—The best things in the parts of the *Gartenlaube* to hand are a history of the various styles of female attire during the present century, "Popular Superstitions," R. Virchow's "Reminiscences of Dr. Schliemann," and the story of the German Christmas hymn, "Stille Nacht, Heilig Nacht!" The words of this beautiful little hymn, which is sung in Germany at Christmas time in every church, school, and home, from the palace to the meanest cottage, were written by Joseph Mohr (1792-1848), a Catholic priest of Salzburg. The composer of the music was Franz Gruber (1787-1863), a poor weaver's son, and himself only a weaver till his eighteenth year. On Christmas Eve, in the year 1818, Mohr, it appears, went to his friend Gruber, and handed him his little poem, with the request that he should set it to music, and the composer succeeded so quickly that Mohr, who, by-the-way, had a fine tenor voice, was able to sing the hymn the same night in the church at Oberndorf, where Gruber was organist. The simple and touching melody, together with the intelligent singing of the author, produced a deep impression on all present, and the little hymn henceforth became a wanderer from land to land, for Gruber never published his composition. Here and there in Salzburg and some parts of Bavaria it might be heard, but it was copied or mostly sung by ear. An organ-builder of Tyrol, who had heard Mohr sing it, may have made it known in Tyrol. However that may be, shortly before Christmas, in 1833, the Strasser family of musicians, from Zillerthal, visited Leipzig and sang the hymn in the Catholic Church. Then R. Friese, of Dresden, had the hymn faithfully written down as the singers rendered it, and Dr. Gebhardt accepted it for the *Musical Friend of Youth*, while Kocher followed with it in his *Zion's Harp*. A very short time then sufficed to spread the hymn all over Germany: the Imperial choir of the cathedral at Berlin took special pains to make it known, and it became such a favorite with Frederick William IV. of Prussia that the cathedral choir had to sing it at the Imperial castle every Christmas. The wonder is that it is still so little known outside Germany. It is, however, included in the collection of hymns edited by Mr. Stopford Brooke for use in his church, Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury, though there is no mention of the author or

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.

Travel in the Red Sea. (Concluded.) (Illus.) F. X. Geyer
Franz Bonn, Poet. (With portrait.) F. Binder.
Prince-Regent Luitpold of Bavaria. Poem. (With portrait.) F. X. Seidl.
Cologne. (Illus.) H. Kerner.
The late Dr. J. B. Heinrich, Dome Deacon and Vicar-General, and the late Cardinal J. Simor, Prince Primate of Hungary. (With portraits.)
Dr. Adolf Fritzen. (With portrait.)
The Martinswand at Zirl in Tyrol. (Illus.) H. Steiger.
The German Emin Pasha Expedition. H. Kerner.
Franz von Defregger and Franz von Lenbach, Artists. (With portraits.)
Otto von Oehlschläger. (With portrait.)
The Development of Our Butterines. L. Kathariner.
Paul de Cassagnac, Paul Déroulède, and Henri Rochefort. (With portraits.)
Pictures from the Private Life of the Ancient Romans. (Illus.)
Reminiscences of Dr. Windthorst. (With portrait.) H. Kerner and A. Haupt.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin, April.

Voluntary and Involuntary Movements. (Concluded.) W. Henke.
A Hundred Years—Sixteenth Century—of Italian Portrait Painting. K. Woermann.
The Conversion of Constantine the Great. O. Seeck.
Casati's "Equatoria." P. Reichard.
Karl Friedrich Reinhard. W. Lang.
The First Cataract of the Nile. Georg Ebers.
Political Correspondence—The Empress Frederick's Visit to Paris.
Ilse Frapan, German Novelist and Poetess. E. Wechsler.
James Michael Peinhold Lenz. Poet.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig.

Ninety Years of Women's Dress. (Illus.) C. Gurlitt.
Tragedies and Comedies of Superstition. I.
Heinrich Schliemann. I (With portrait.) R. Virchow.
Women's Dress. (Continued.) C. Gurlitt.
The Story of "Stille Nacht, Helige Nacht!" J. Bletzacher.
Heinrich Schliemann. (Cont'd.) R. Virchow.
Vienna. (Illus.) V. Chiavacci.
Emin Pasha and Captain Casati. (With portrait of Casati.)
The Distress Among the Silesian Weavers.
The Zone Railway Tariff.
Ernst Julius Haffnel, Sculptor. (With portrait and other illustrations.) F. Offermann.
Superstition. (Continued.)
Orchids. The Flowers of Paradise. (Illus.) Dr. A. Nagel.
Coal and its Substitute.
Singing in the Nursery. Dr. A. Reissmann.
Vienna (Continued.) (Illus.) V. Chiavacci.
The Duchess of Berry and Her Imprisonment in Blaye (With portrait.) E. Schuite
Robert Mayer and the Proposed Mayer Monument at Heilbronn. (Illus.) L. Pfau.
The Police and the Criminals of Berlin. (Illus.) P. Lindenberg

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig, April.

George von Volmar. (With portrait.)
Letter to an Atheist. M. G. Conrad.
Practical Socialism. Max Herold.
The Lessing Episode. A. Kniepf.
Short Studies. G. von Volmar.
Poems by Julius Brand and Others.
Are Modern Drinking Songs Immoral? A. Winckler.
A Word to Egidy's "Serious Thoughts." Sylvius Ferrers.

the composer; nor indeed is there any indication of its being a translation. In Mr. Brooke's version it runs:

Still the night, holy the night!
Sleeps the world! Yet the light
Shines where Mary watches there,
Her child, Jesus, sweet and fair,
Sleeping in heavenly rest;
Sleeping in heavenly rest.

Still the night, holy the night!
Shepherds first told aright
How the Angel-Hallelujah
Rang so loud from near and far;
Jesus, a Saviour, is born;
Jesus, a Saviour, is born.

Still the night, holy the night!
Little child, O how bright!
Love is smiling from thy face;
Now there strikes the hour of grace;
Jesus, our Master, is here;
Jesus, our Master, is here.

Die Gesellschaft.—The April part is a strong number. Sylvius Ferrers has a word to say to Lieut. von Egidy with regard to the new national and finally universal church which the latter has sketched out in his recently-published and already much-read book, entitled "Ernste Gedanken." Max Herold's practical Socialism turns on the housing of the poor in Germany, now evidently a burning question in the Fatherland. Paul Albrecht, M. D., has just brought out a book, price £3, with the title of "Lessing's Plagiarisms." In it are registered and numbered some thousands of Lessing's secret plagiarisms; indeed, according to this medical man, all Lessing's dramatic creations and epigrams have been stolen. To import the thoughts of others and give them out as his own, that was, in fact, Lessing's "poetical method." George von Vollmar is the well-known Socialist leader and member of the Reichstag. Born at Munich, March 7th, 1850, he was first educated in a convent. Then he entered the army, and became an officer in 1866. The following year he went to Rome to serve in the Church, but returned to Germany in 1869. He took part in the war against France, 1870–71, and was so severely wounded that he was rendered more or less an invalid for life. During his long illness, however, he concentrated his active mind on literary, philosophic, social, and political studies. In 1876 he joined the Socialist party, and undertook the direction of the *Dresdener Volkszeitung*. He has also spent some time in prison. In 1884 he was elected a member of the Reichstag, but in the election of 1887, which took place while he was in prison, he was beaten. In 1890, however, he was again returned by an enormous majority. The Short Studies which he contributes to this number show him in his social-theoretical, his polemical, his artistic, and his aphoristic sides.

Die Katholischen Missionen.—An illustrated monthly which devotes its pages to Catholic missions. It is edited by F. J. Hutter, and published at the Herder Vertlagshandlung at Freiburg im Breisgau. Every other month there is a supplement for the young. At present the supplement is giving installments of an historical tale of the Japan mission. The "Pilgrimage to Goa" is very interesting.

Kritische Revue.—"The Bismarck system," writes Josef Graf, "is crumbling away, not only in Germany itself, but in the whole of Europe. It has maintained peace only with frightful sacrifices, but though the dearest peace is to be preferred to the smallest war, the moment eventually comes when an armed peace is impossible. In Italy this moment has already arrived. The Bismarck system is crumbling away; but woe! should it be suddenly overthrown!" Dr. G. J. Guttmann deals with the "Income Tax in Austria—Its History and Its Future Prospects;" and Dr. Anton Rezek's "History of Bohemia and Moravia under Ferdinand III. to the Thirty Years' War (1637–1648)" is reviewed by J. A. Freiherr von Helfert in his paper on "Austrian History-writing." With the number for April 15 the *Kritische Revue* completes its first half-yearly volume. It discusses, without fear or favor of any party, questions of politics and social economy, art, and literature. In the present number the editor examines the Austrian speech from the throne, and thinks the new session has opened without any prospect of doing lasting work. It will be in the interests of the whole nation to wish that the economic period of the Reichsrath, which has just been inaugurated, may last a little time, so that some of the proposals made could be introduced, for Austria is thirsting for a little more prosperity, and it would be a good ending to the Taafe era.

Moderne Rundschau.—On April 1st this excellent bi-monthly begins its third volume. It is edited by Dr. J. Joachim and E. M. Kafka, and in their editorial they say that while the *Moderne Dichtung* devotes its pages

Die Katholiscen Missionen.—Freiberg May.

Dr. Peters and the Catholic Missions on Victoria Nyanza, and in East Africa. (Illus.)
The Tanganyika Mission. Mgr. Bridoux.
A Pilgrimage to the Tomb of Franz Xaver at Goa. (Illus.) A. Müller.

Kritische Revue aus Oesterreich.—Vienna. April 1.

A Year After Bismarck's Fall. Josef Graf.
The Talleyrand Memoirs. F. Willfort.
The Austrian Income Tax. Dr. G. J. Guttman.
Austrian History—Writing. J. A. Freihert von Helfert.
Heinrich Schliemann. P. von Melingo.

April 15.

The Opening of the Austrian Reichstag. Josef Graf.
The Modern Military System.
The International Miners' Congress. F. Willfort.
A Reform in the Order of Parliamentary Business in Austria.
The Exhibition in the Künstlerhaus. Dr. M. Necker.
The Exhibition of Oriental Carpets in the Commercial Museum. Dr. M. Haberlandt.

Moderne Rundscnau.—Vienna. April 1.

Social Connections. The Editors.
Storm Gospel. Ola Hansson.
The Woman Question. Zona Daszynska.
His Wife's Lover. Drama in One Act, translated from the French. Aurelien Schoh.
Frau Bertha von Luttner. Novelist. (With portrait.) R. Lothar.
The Darkest Thing in Modernism. Falk Schupp.
The Novel of the Superhuman. Marie Herzfeld.
The Austro-German Tariff. I. H. Fürst.
Vienna Popular Concerts. I. Dr. A. Wolheim.
The Vienna Theatre Clique. Dr. J. Kulka.
The Mozart Monument.

Nord Und Sud.—Breslau. April.

Ferdinand Lassalle's Diary. (With portrait.) Paul Lindau.
The Aristotle Papyrus. G. Kaibel.
Matilda Serao, Italian Novelist. Helen Zimmern.
Kaulbach's "Hunnenschlacht," and his Relations with Count Raczynski. Hans Müller
"The Friends," a Sea Story. Verse. H. Kruse.

Preussische Jahrbucher.—Berlin. April 2.

Tariffs and the Condition of Workmen in the United States. J. Rosenstein.
Livonia as Part of the German Empire from the Thirteenth to the Sixteenth Century. O Harnack.
Karl Herman Scheidler.
Political Correspondence: Retirement of Herr von Gossler, Death of Dr. Windthorst, Prince Bismarck's Candidature, the Reptile Fund, Bulgaria, Italy, Prince Napoleon, Austria, Lay Doctoring, Dr. J. Thiersch.

Schorer's Familienblatt.—(Salon-Ausgabe) Berlin.

The Theatre. (Illus.) A. Kampt, M. Grube, and J Freund.
Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria and Family. (Illus.) O. Reisner.
In the Berlin Telephone Office. (Illus.)
The New Utopia.
Weather Prospects. J. Stinde.
Ernst von Wildenbruch. (With portrait.)
Count Robert von Zedlitz-Trützechler. (With portrait.)

to chronicling the movements in modern literary life exclusively, the *Moderne Rundschau* endeavors to reflect the whole of modern life. To embrace the whole life of our day in its different connections, and to unroll a true picture of the powerful revolution which the modern spirit has called forth in our whole world of observation—this is the programme with which the *Moderne Rundschau* goes on its way. Besides a number of good poems, there are many interesting things in the present number from Ola Hansson's little parable to the Austro-German Tariff. Writing of the "New Pedagogy," Falk Schupp says that the English language has all the advantages of the Latin—brevity and precision of expression, and wealth of words. It has also one of the advantages of the Greek—modulation, and, in addition, an architectural simplicity in its grammar. Further, it has a practical value as an international means of exchange of thought; and last, not least, it will, when it has reformed its orthography, become the future language of America. Over the motto, "Music is of all the arts the most purely human, the most universal" (Jean Paul), Dr. Wolheim shows how the history of the concert has a certain parallel in the history of the social conditions, and he considers it the duty of the State to see that the people are provided with concerts of good national music just as much as it is its duty to look after the people's education. But if Dr. Wolheim finds the state of things unsatisfactory in Vienna, what must he not say of London?

Nord und Sud.—The most noteworthy thing in *Nord und Sud* for April is, of course, the publication of Ferdinand Lassalle's Diary, under the editorship of Paul Lindau. The Diary dates from January 1, 1840, to the spring of 1841, Lassalle not having quite attained his fifteenth year when it begins. He is Secundaner at the Magdalenen-Gymnasium at Breslau. He has found his home and his native town intolerable, and he persuades his father to send him to the Handels Schule (Commercial School) at Leipzig. This is in May, 1840. During his stay of about a year in Leipzig it becomes clear to him that he can never be happy as a merchant, and he confesses openly and emphatically that his future lies in the agitating activity of the man of science. He then gets his father to let him take up his studies again at the Gymnasium, and devote himself to science. The Diary therefore deals with the last quarter of a year of his regular studies at the Breslau Gymnasium and the episode of the Handels-Schule at Leipzig. In the first installment Paul Lindau gives the Diary from January to the middle of April, 1840. Altogether Lassalle is a miserable student. He possesses every quality that belongs to a bad scholar. His conduct leaves much—everything—to be desired. He regards the masters as his sworn enemies, and is constantly complaining of unjust treatment. The picture by Kaulbach represents the battle of the Huns under Attila against the Western Goths under Theodoric, September 20, 451.

Preussiche Jahrbucher.—In an article of forty pages, Herr J. Rosenstein, who described the McKinley Bill as a measure in the interests of trusts, discusses the Tariff and the condition of the people, prices having risen greatly, while wages remain as before, since the passing of the bill. This leads him to the labor parties in America, and he deals with the Knights of Labor, the United Labor party, the Farmers' Alliance, the American Federation of Labor, and the Central Labor Unions. He is down on the Trusts.

Schorer.—The chief thing in this number is the article on the Theatre for which Arthur Kampf has supplied a number of sketches illustrative of theatre life. On March 12, Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria, attained his sixtieth year. Hence the biographical articles in this and several other magazines. The New Utopia in Heft 9 is Jerome K. Jerome's answer to Edward Bellamy, translated into German by Erwin Banck.

Ueber Land und Meer contains many good things, but the best is the article on Wilhelm Hauff, which is accompanied by several illustrations from the new *édition de luxe* of his works to be published by the Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, in forty numbers, one or two to be issued every three weeks.

Unsere Zeit.—Philipp Spitta, the eminent music critic, has an interesting study of the music requiem apropos of Heinrich von Herzogenberg's Requiem for chorus and orchestra produced on Sunday, February 22 last, at the Church of St. Thomas, at Leipzig.

Velhagen.—A miniature portrait of the poet Max von Schenkendorff, by Count Egloffstein, has, it seems, been passed off at the Beethoven House at Bonn as a portrait of Beethoven by Gerard von Kügelgen. Nor is the

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg. April 21.

Dr. Windthorst. In Memoriam. Verse.
The Spiritual Weapon of the Social Democracy. I. S. Pesch.
Archbishop John MacHale of Tuam. I. O. Pfülf.
The Feelers of Insects. (Concluded.) E. Wasmann,
The Miracle of Tipasa. P. Hoensbrooch.
The Sacred Lyrics of Verdaguer. A Baumgartner.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart.

Valparaiso. (Illus.)
Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria. (With portrait.)
Dr Liebreich s Cure of Tuberculosis. (With portrait.)
Interview with Ernst Wichert, Poet (With portrait.) G. Dahms.
The Vienna Fire Brigade. (Illus.)
The German Exhibition in London. (With portrait of J. H. Whitley.) K. von Mittelstädt
The Salvation Army at Berlin. (Illus.) O Klaussmann.
The Talleyrand Memoirs. (With portrait.) A. Ebeling.
Ten Years in Equatoria. (Illus.)
Hermann Allmers, Poet. (With portrait.) Dr. L. Koch.
The Roumanian Army (Illus.) A. Danzer.
Marquis di Rudini. (With portrait.)
Wilhelm Hauff. a Classical Story teller. (Illus.)
Photography in Colors.
Dr. Adolf Fritzen, First German Bishop of Strassburg. (With portrait.)
Paris a Hundred Years Ago (Illus.)
The Costume Exhibition at the Vienna Museum.

Velhagen und Klasing's Neue Monats hefte.—Leipzig April.

Wernigerode. (With portraits of Prince and Princess Otto zu Stolberg-Wernigerode, and other illustrations.) Dr W. Noe dechen.
Paris Under Mazarin. (Illus.) Schmidt-Weissenfels.
The So-called Beethoven Portrait, by G. von Kügelgen (Illus.) D. T. Frimmel.
Munich Artists' Balls. (Illus.) H. E. von Berlepsch and Fräulein A. Bock.
On Snow-shoes Through Greenland. (Illus.) O. Preuss.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

Modern Reform in Art Industries and Its Results. J. von Falke.
The Population Movement in France. L. Fuld.
The Nests of Birds. (Illus.) A. Baldamus.
Smuggling. A. O. Klaussmann.
"The New and the Latter House of Israel."
The Books of Captain Casati and Dr. Peters. (With portrait of Captain Casati.) K. E. Jung.
Vienna on Wheels. (Illus.) R. March.
The Convent of Bebenhausell. (Illus.) O. Peregrinus
The Giffard Gun.

Unsere Zeit.—Leipzig. April.

Music Requiems. P. Spitta.
Karl Schurz on the American Cartel Party. C. F Batsch.
The Cheapening of Railway Traveling and Its Consequences. J. Supra.
What Is the Value of Gibralta and Malta to Great Britain? N. von Engelnstedt.
Eggers' Biography of Christian Daniel Rauch, Sculptor. G. Portig.

picture at the Grillparzer Exhibition, said to be a portrait of the composer, a genuine Beethoven portrait.—Otto Preuss notices at considerable length Dr. Nansen's recent book on Greenland, which has now been translated into German. There is also a very interesting article on Wernigerode, the castle and neighborhood, by Dr. W. Noeldechen, but the number as a whole is not quite so good as usual.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—It is now over forty years, says J. von Falke, the famous art historian, and director of the Austrian Museum of Arts and Industries, since the movement for the elevation of art industries was set on foot in England, and more than a quarter of a century since it was planted in Germany; and during the whole of this time a distinct advance might be noticed. Now, however, that progress has come to a standstill.—Herr Klaussmann, who writes on smuggling, tells a story of a Brussels lace dealer who was commissioned by a Belgian in Paris to send him a quantity of valuable lace. The lace was carefully packed in a lead coffin, and sent as a corpse to the Paris address, but as there was a considerable delay in the arrival of the "corpse" in Paris, the Belgian went to the railway station to inquire the cause, and was told that the coffin was stopped on the frontier as some formality or other had been neglected. With a sad face, and dressed in deep mourning, he betook himself to Quievrain, but the officers, notwithstanding all his protests about the indignities to which they would expose the dead body of his relative, insisted on the coffin being opened, whereupon the lace was discovered and the dealer arrested. Altogether Heft 9 is a capital number.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

The Italians have always regarded Prince Napoleon as a member of their own royal house, and so it is only natural the reviews should honor him with plentiful obituary articles. The best appears in the *Nuova Antologia*, from the pen of Senator Boughi, who enjoyed a personal acquaintance with the late Prince, and writes of him with much frank appreciation. We subjoin a few extracts:

"Our two natures did not in any way agree. Thus, in conversation, we avoided, although we appeared to seek, serious topics. But certainly he was always most pleasant personally, and his intellect was most quick and acute. In later years, when misfortune had laden and somewhat rounded his shoulders, his smile became sad, but it was to be seen as frequently as ever on his face. His countenance displayed marked intelligence and a strong will, and at the same time a certain contempt for men and things. He thought himself worthy of being, not only obeyed, but understood. He did not forget that he was both a prince and a Bonaparte, but he had his own particular way of realizing his position."

On two occasions the Prince appears to have taken the Senator into his political confidence. The first time was some years after the fall of the Second Empire.

"He asked me if I believed that it might have been possible to form a party in Italy for the restoration of the Napoleon dynasty in France, or rather, to express himself more exactly, for his own elevation as President of the Republic. I told him no; that such a party could never have been formed; that he would have found support neither in the country nor at Court; that Italians wished him well because of his conduct during the Empire in respect to all Italian questions; that personally he was received with pleasure, but that no one would stir hand or foot to place him at the head of the French Government. At this declaration of mine he seemed very much surprised, but he took it in good part. . . . On the second occasion, at a much later date, talking of the condition of France, he showed himself imbued with the belief that he would be elected president by the popular vote. It seemed to me that the course of public opinion in France ought to have cured him of any such expectations, and I was obliged to confess that it seemed to me very strange that he should still entertain them. However, it appeared to me cruel and discourteous to argue with him, so I turned the conversation and brought it to a close by saying: 'After all, Prince, you know France far better than I do.'"

The renewal or non-renewal of the Triple Alliance in 1892 is rapidly growing into one of the momentous questions of the day in Italy, and the reviews have regular contributions on the subject. Signor Carlo Cantoni writes lengthily in favor of its renewal in an article in the *Antologia*, in

ITALIAN.

The Nuova Antologia.—April 1st.

Il Guercino da Cento. A. Venturi.
Jesus Christ and His Recent Biographers. A. Chiappelli.
On the Triple Alliance. C. Cantoni.
Love and Gymnastics. (Continued.) E. D. Amicis.
The Chief Town of Italy. L. Pigorini.
Prince Napoleon. R. Bonghi.

April 16th.

Is History a Science? P. Villari.
The Inscription of Praxiteles and the Verona Statue. G. Ghorardim.
The Reorganization of the Currency. C. Ferraris.

La Razssegna Nazionale.—April 1st.

The Russian Police, George Kennan.
Chronological Studies. A. Paganelli.
Bérangér. F. Montefredini.
The Social Question. A. Villa Pernici.
Commentators on the Creation. Antonio Stoppani.
The Situation. G. F. Airoli.
Stefano Jacini. P. Bracci.

April 16th.

A Defense of Hexameters. G. Fortebracei.
On the Study of Archæology. E. Loewy.
Francesco Paoli. P. Prada.
Prince Jerome Bonaparte. Crito.

La Civilta Cattolica.—April 4th.

The Problems of Italy in Rome.
The Pontificate of Gregory the Great.
Origin of the Schism in England. By the Prior of the Charterhouse, Parkminster.

April 18th.

Errors, Lies, and Crimes.
The System of Physics of St. Thomas.

The Ligurian Atheneum.

The Origin of Mountains.
The Mission of Joan of Arc. Paul Marin.

La Cultura.—April 18th.

The Anglo-American Conflict. R. Bonghi.
The Proposed French Tariff. V. Ellena.
Doctors and Scholars. P. Maestri.

SCANDINAVIAN.

Samtiden.—Bergen. March.

His Last Letters. Vilhelm Krag.
Church and State. Leo Tolstoi.
Zola and Morality. Edward Rod.

Ur Dagen's Kronika.—Stockholm.

A Royal Matrimonial Tragedy. Chr. Blangstrop.
Musical Review. Volontaire.
Political Outlook. A. O. C.
Berta von Suttner's "Down with the Arms!" Reviewed by Ellen Key.
Theatrical Review. Volontaire.
Norwegian Literature. A. Haraldson.

which he joins issue with Count Jacini, who, in his much-discussed article on the formation of a new National-Conservative party, looked forward to an alliance with France. But the sudden death of Jacini has unhappily intervened within a few weeks of the publication of his programme; and the *Rassegna Nazionale*, in an interesting biographical notice of the deceased Catholic politician, mourns over the fact that the new struggling party should thus have been left fatherless almost at its birth.

The *Nuova Antologia*, by the way, has made a new departure this month, by appearing with illustrations. They serve to illustrate an article on the works of Guercino, and consist of well-executed reproductions of some of his principal paintings. One other article in the last *Antologia* is worth reading: the second and final article on "Is History a Science?" by Prof. Villari, present Minister of Public Instruction. In it he criticises Professor Henry Sedgewick's theories on the historical method.

Signor Bongha, not content with being a most voluminous contributor to many magazines, both Italian and English, possesses besides his own little private organ. This is the *Cultura*, which comes out weekly at five cents a number, and contains short political and literary articles on questions of the day, besides a general summary of Italian news.

SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Samtiden this month is not up to its usual mark, as it contains no native product of any literary value. Count Tolstoi appears to have contributed his article on Church and State to this paper as well as to the *Fortnightly Review*, as there is no indication of its being a translation. The only other article of importance is Edward Rod's very interesting essay on "Zola and Morality," taken from the *Revue Bleu*. The writer, after comparing the complacency with which Zola's works are now received to the indignation which they roused ten years ago, goes on to compare also the difference between the old and the new method of improving the morality of the people, and wonders if Zola has never asked himself as self-appointed *docteur des sciences humaines* whether or not it is quite healthy to thus expose to public view the rotten carcasses that are to be found in the laboratory of such a surgeon. *L'odeur de la vérite* may not, perhaps, suggests Edward Rod, be exactly suited to all nostrils, Zola's truth may not be *the* truth, and in his penchant for dealing with vice and its miseries it is more than likely his "naturalism" may overstep itself and rush into the fallacy of an exaggeration parallel with that he himself condemns so strongly in the idealisms of George Sand and Octave Feuillet. Besides which, for the masses, who are neither philosophers, scientists, nor soul-surgeons, who are, in fact, simply livers of life, good words are the need of the day, and a kindly and clear-seeing eye that will help to keep them out of the mud.

Nordisk Tidskrift has, as usual, a good selection of original articles from Scandinavian writers. Tanja Kajevski's (Sonja Kovalevski) "Reminiscences of the Polish Rebellion" are intensely interesting, and with a dash of sarcastic humor peeping through here and there. Henrik Ibsen finds a stern reviewer in Georg Gothe, who criticises his latest drama, "Hedda Gabler," very coolly and unsparingly, and certainly does not bend the knee to the now so widely talked-of Northern dramatist, though he admits that the play he reviews is full of good situations. The dialogue (especially in the first act) is significant, expressive, and finely characteristic, and the dramatic power of it so strong and vivid that one reads the play or sees it performed with bated breath. But this wildly æsthetic Hedda is unnatural in the extreme, and this reviewer of Ibsen assures us, in conclusion, that nowhere in the world can be found the dramatic talent that can give clearness and life to a *rôle* so dim and complicated as hers. It is so full of contradiction and mystery, and the pathos given to it in the close of the third act, where Hedda sits by the fire throwing into the flames Lovborg's valuable manuscripts, is utterly out of place. Hedda pathetic! The review is cleverly written, and one trite remark is specially worth quoting. "In days of old," says Georg Gothe, "men were wont to seek in fiction comfort and consolation for the adversities of life. In our day it is the reverse. We find in life itself comfort and consolation for the pessimism of fiction."

"Russia-Finland," in *Tilskueren*, is a sympathetic and ably written article by Herman Bang on the present aspect of affairs in the land of a thousand lakes. The writer shows how the three different races, Swedish, Russian, and Finnish live, work, and act together, but space will

Nordisk Tidskrift.—Stockholm.

Memoirs and Impressions from a German College. Otto Hoppe.
Stanley and the Rearguard. E. W. Dahlgren.
Childhood Reminiscences of the Polish Rebellion. Tanja Rajevski.
The Mystery of St. Laurentius. Kr. Nyrop.
Henrik Ibsen's Latest Drama: "Hedda Gabier." Georg Gothe.
Lieut.-General Jorgen Bjelke's Autobiography. A Review. H. J. Huilteldt-Kass.
Ancient Folk-Songs of Denmark. A Review. G. Djur-klow.

Tilskueren.—Copenhagen.

Monrad's Position in 1864.
An Epic Poem. (Concluded.) V. Stuckenberg.
Surgery in the Middle Ages. O. Wancher, M.D.
Russia-Finland. Herman Bang.
Nicolaus Lenan. Vald. Vedel.
A Letter from P. A. Heiberg to Kamma Rahbek.
The Theatres. Vilhelm Möller.

Skilling Magazin.—Christiania.

M. E. Languard. (With portrait.) G.
Hindoo Women. (Continued from No. 13.) Kristofer Janson.
Napoleon I. and Alexander I. A. Raeder.
English Art-lovers. After Ludovic Hallevy.
Prince Napoleon. (With portrait.) A. Raeder.
Sonja Kovalekski. (With portrait.) W. C. Broegger.
Henrik Ibsen in Grimstad. Henrik Jaegger.
The Regicide, Count Adolf Ribbing. (From *Ny Illustrerad Tidning.*)
The Civilization of the Redskins. (From the French.)
Theophilus Hansen. (With portrait.)
The Man with the Wishing-Wand. (Continued.) L. Dietrichson.
The Art of Weather Prophecy. Professor H. Mohn.
Werotschka. Anton Tschechow.

not permit of more than one short extract from his concluding lines, which sound like a warning to the rest of Europe. "The world will surely keep an eye on what passes now in Finland. The Russification of Finland is the Slav pushing forward his outpost. Now, as always, Russia marches forward over crushed rights, and for all the sorrows already predicted for the Finnish people, no one, as usual, has any remedy. It is a poor sympathy which has no help to offer."

One of the finest articles in *Ur Dragen's Kronika* is certainly the review of Berta von Suttner's book, "Down with the Arms," by Ellen Key, a brilliant essayist always, and in this case especially so by reason of her sympathy with the object of the book she reviews. The authoress of this novel, which, as its name indicates, is a passionate appeal against warfare, is herself the daughter of an Austrian general, and though her book, according to Ellen Key, possesses no literary merit, it may be considered a great work for the stir it has occasioned in Germany—a stir somewhat similar to that roused in America by "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—also a woman's protest against one of the blackest spots upon humanity, slavery. Berta von Suttner contends, and makes her contention clear and sound to us, that war does not exist outside ourselves as an unavoidable natural force, but is in us, a part of us, a relic of the savagery of former days. She tears to rags all those fine phrases by which belligerents cheat themselves into breaking the peace—phrases about "The honor of the nation," "The sacred soil of our Fatherland," "The defense of our altars and our hearths," "The victory of humanity and liberty"—phrases as generously used by the aggressor as by the attacked. She brings forward the inexplicable contradictions in the appeals of the belligerents to the God of hosts, and the prayers of the women that He must protect their husbands and sons, and kill the husbands and sons of other women who are meanwhile praying similarly. She reminds her readers that the dream the American blacksmith, Elihu Burritt, gave words to in 1840, had already in 1889 been realized in a World's Congress, with delegates from 100 peace societies that are each working to produce and foster in the different nations such a feeling that war will be rendered impossible. "The day will come," says Berta, "when we shall find that those words old Moltke spake, and that are so often quoted—'Eternal peace is a dream, and not a beautiful dream either'—were *not* prophetic."

THE MILITARY PERIODICALS.

AMERICAN.

Journal of the Military Service Institution. May.

Cavalry in Virginia During the War of the Rebellion. Col. Crowninshield.
Theory of Drift of Rifled Projectiles. Lieut. Whistler.
Artillery Difficulties During the Next War. Capt. Chester.
The Recent Indian Craze. Capt. Dougherty.
The New German Rifle and Fire Regulations. Lieut. Frost.
The Red River Dam. General Wilson.
Reprints and Translations. I. Two Brigades, Capt. Roemer. Development of Modern Artillery, Capt. Mostyn. Decisive Days Before Leipsic, Capt. v. Bremen. Fortification, Major Breton. Letters on Infantry, Prince Kraft zu Hohenlohe.
Historical Sketches of the United States Army. The Adjutant-General's Department. Gen. J. B. Fry.

The United Service.—May.

The Measure of the Strength of Steel Armor. Lieut. E. M. Weaver.
Coal Endurance of Her Majesty's Ships. Harry Williams.
Du Guay-Trouin, of St. Malo. Alfred Lee Royce, U. S. N.
Attack Upon a Railroad Train. Col. A. G. Brackett.
National Legislation Required on Weights and Measures. John A. Grier.
Recent Army Legislation. Capt. Edward Field.
The Last Victim of the Gauntlet. H. Graham, U. S. A.
Among Our Contemporaries. Edward Shippen, U. S. N.
Rear-Admiral T. H. Stevens, U. S. N.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

One of the most interesting articles in the May number of the *United Service*, the military magazine published by Hamersly & Co., Philadelphia, is a *résumé* of recent army legislation by Capt. Edward Field, of the Fourth Artillery. Capt. Field divides all legislation which affects the army into three heads: that which benefits the enlisted man; that which benefits the commissioned officer, and that which benefits the service as a whole. The last Congress, more than any since the war, has turned its attention to the army, and many of its measures have been timely and salutary. Provisions have been made for the better feeding of the army, for the adoption of a fixed penal code, and for the retiring of enlisted men after thirty years' service. To all these measures Capt. Field gives his hearty approval, but is somewhat suspicious of the new law which allows an enlisted recruit to resign after one year's service if he is discontented with his condition. He thinks that recruits go into the service with their eyes open, and hence should be prepared to stand by their contracts. Capt. Field has little patience with the Service and Dependent Pension Bill. "Probably every really deserving man was pensioned years ago," he thinks, and this measure is "generally recognized as politics pure and simple."

The measures benefiting the commissioned officer are one fixing lineal promotion from the grade of second lieutenant, one prescribing examinations for promotion, and one opening the retired list. All these the writer thinks are good. Laws affecting the good of the service at large are an increase in the number of officers detailed to colleges, appropriations for coast and harbor defense, which, the writer thinks, are as good as could be expected, a bill authorizing the construction of a large post at Plattsburg, the reorganization of the Signal Corps, and the transfer of the Weather Bureau, and the creation of the offices of Assistant Secretary of War and of the Navy, the last measure "filling a long-felt want."

BRITISH.

United Service Magazine.

General Sherman. I. Gen. Viscount Wolseley.
The British Army in India. How To Improve it. Colonel M. J. King-Harman.
Fallacies Respecting Coaling Stations. Rear Admiral P. H. Colomb.
British Outposts on Actual Battlefields. Colonel Cooper King.
Our French Contemporaries. Colonel J. Graham.
France and Germany, or 1806 versus 1870-1—A Contrast. II. Col. G. B. Malleson, C.S.I.
Tactical Guides for the Cavalry Division. By Captain G. F. Leverson.
The Recruiting Question. II. By Colonel J. W. Knollys.
The Naval Exhibition, 1891. Admiral Sir George Elliott, K. C. B.

FRENCH.

Journal des Sciences Militaires.

Service and Instruction in the Army, LXIV.—LXXI.
The Great Questions of the Day, VI.—VIII. Commandant Nigote.
Pace on the March. Colonel Lefèvre.
Jéna and Mars-la-Tour—A Military Study. Commandant Bonnet des Tuves.
The Campaign of 1814: The Cavalry of the Allied Armies. From Documents in the Imperial Archives at Vienna. (Continued.) Commandant Weil.
Rôle and Employment of Artillery with Smokeless Powder.
The War of Masses. Strategical Preparation of Decisive Actions.—1870. (Continued.)
Souvenirs of the Turkish Campaign, Kylna.
Retreat of Lang-Son. Captain Carteron.

Revue Maritime et Coloniale.

Notes on the Bar of Kotonou—From Observations from May to October, 1890. Lieut. Malo-Lefebvre.
Operations carried out in Raising the Three-Masted Collier *La Federation*. (Illus.)
Natural History of the Sardine.
Historical Studies on the War Navy of France: The Naval Industrial War under the Ministry of Jérôme de Pontchartrain. (Continued.)
The War Navies of Antiquity and of the Middle Ages. (Continued.) Rear-Admiral Serre.
Observations and Experiments on the Economical Oiling of Machinery. (Illus.) G. Fontaine.
Organization and Working of Foreign Ministries of Marine.

Revue du Genie Militaire.

Reports of the Committee appointed to examine and report on objects, products, apparatus, and processes of interest to the Army at the Universal Exhibition of 1889. (Continued.) Military Constructions and Railways; 90 figs.
The Organization and Training of Swiss Garrison Troops.
The Annapolis Armor-plate Trials. (Illus.)
Captain Marullier's Drawbridge. (Illus.)

Revue Militaire de l'Etranger.

German Military Unity.
Russian Regulations of October 30th, 1890, for dealing with the Sick and Wounded in the Field.
The Austro-Hungarian Garrison Artillery.
Military Intelligence.

La Spectateur Militaire.

The Promotion of Sub-Lieutenants. Noel Desmaysons.
The Armament and Tactics of the Greeks Before Troy. Jules de la Chauvelays.
The Annuaries of the French Army, 1819-1890. (Continued.) C. Boissonnet.
The True Kind of Field Fortification. L. Brun.
Tactics of the Thirteenth Century.

JOURNAL OF THE MILITARY SERVICE INSTITUTION.

While this magazine, being intended for army men, is to a great extent technical in matter and form, it yet contains a good deal that is of general interest. In another column will be found a brief account of General Wilson's description in the May number, of the building of the Red River Dam. In addition to this, one of the most interesting articles is a long extract from a letter concerning the "Recent Indian Craze," written by Capt. W. E. Dougherty, of the First Infantry. The writer states that according to Gen. Miles' opinion the late hostile manifestations were due to a general conspiracy instigated by the Mormons, and which spread among many tribes. Capt. Dougherty was much impressed by the great advance made by the Indians in recent years in point of military training, and he thinks that if a majority of the Indians had been in favor of war, the destruction of United States troops would have been complete. "Of course, their loss would have been great, but ours would have been total," he says.

BRITISH.

Colonel King-Harman, in an article on the British army in India which appears in the *United Service Magazine*, demands the constitution of a separate army for India, which should be slightly increased in numbers, which could be kept up to full strength by annual drafts of men on long service. Rear-Admiral Colomb writes on some "Fallacies Respecting Coaling Stations;" because the fleet cannot do without them it has suddenly been assumed that they could exist without the fleet. The military protection of trade, he points out, at such a coaling station as Aden, is wholly the business of the war-ships, and has nothing to do with strongholds of any kind. Colonel Cooper King, in a copiously illustrated paper, describes British outposts on battlefields in Egypt, Burmah, and Sikkim. Colonel Malleson tells the story of the collapse of Prussia after the battle of Jena, apparently with a view of encouraging France to believe that if she can produce a military genius, and deal Germany the first knock-down blow, she may confidently expect to repeat the First Napoleon's march on Berlin. Colonel Knollys discusses the interminable recruiting question, advocating the introduction of improvements, which would cost a great deal more money, but would, he claims, bring about a saving in deferred pay in hospitaling, in invaliding, and in crime and prison. He would add £800,000 a year to the estimates, in order to give every soldier three good meals a day. Admiral Elliot describes the Royal Naval Exhibition at Chelsea in a paper which is illustrated with a diagram of the grounds.

FRENCH.

In the *Journal des Sciences Militaires*, Commandant Nigote in "The Great Questions of the Day," analyzes the effect which the introduction of smokeless powder is likely to have on the human element. From statistics compiled in Germany, it appears that 250 bullets were fired to each Frenchman struck in the war of 1870-71. Doubtless this large expenditure was in part due to the German rifle being inferior to the Chassepôt; but after making every allowance it inevitably leads to the conclusion that even the best troops, with the moral advantage all on their side, fire without aiming. A still more striking evidence of the effect of excitement, aggravated probably by want of training, is related of the battle of Gettysburg, where no less than 24,000 rifles are stated to have been left on the field, of which only one-quarter were found on examination to be properly loaded. One-half were loaded with two cartridges; several had three, four, and more bullets, and in one rifle no less than twenty-two charges were found in the barrel. Given bad caps and powder, however, these facts, if true, would not have quite the full significance which Colonel Nigote seems to attach to them. In any case, it may be accepted as indisputable that the majority of soldiers fire away their ammunition without aiming; but if these same men can be placed under cover, in a position whence they can see the enemy—knowing that he is unable to discover the origin of their fire, and consequently is incapable of replying to it—they will regain all their *sang-froid*, and their confidence will become all the more absolute as they note the effect of their fire on the discomfited adversary. "In battle," says De Goltz, "the old rule always applies, that each side is frightened of the

La Marine Française.

M. Barbey's Fantastic Statement of the Condition of the French Navy.
French Interests in the Mekong Valley.
The *Projet de loi* on the Maritime Inscription.
Three Letters of the Late Admiral Aube on the Defense of Naval Ports and Submarine Boats.
The Navy and Colonial Troops.
Miscellaneous Paragraphs.

GERMAN.

Internationale Revue über die gesammten Armeen und Flotten.

Germany—A Pattern Horse-bit. (Illus.) The Gruson Gunnery Experiments, 1890. (Continued.)
Austria—Smokeless Powder, C-89. Barricade Fights at Sea.
Italy—A Military Glance on the Italian Colonial System of Eritrea. Italian Correspondence by Pellegrino.
France—The Defense of States—Fortifications from the Strategical Point of View.
Switzerland—The Military Budget for 1891.

Neue Militarische Blatter.

On the Practical Utility of the Study of Military History. II. Captain von Möller.
The Russian Cavalry Manœuvres in Volhynia in 1890.
On the Use of Cover in carrying out an Attack. Captain von Dechend.
Wolfram Projectiles for Small-arms.
Last Year's Training of the Russian Militia. (Opoltschenie.)
The First Bavarian Corps and the 22nd Infantry Division at the Advance and Capture of Orleans, 1870.
Daybook of the Hessian General Staff during the Campaign of 1792, in the Champagne and on the Maine. VI. Captain Dechend.
Contributions from Military History towards the Correct Appreciation of Neutrality.

AUSTRIAN.

Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete des Seewesens.

On Seamarks. (Illus.) Freiherr von Koudelka.
The Howell Automobile Torpedo. (Illus.)
The Deep-sea Expedition of H. M. S. *Pola* in 1890.
The Treatment of Persons Suffering from Drowning, Suffocation, Frostbites, Sunstrokes, etc. Dr. A. Plummert, R. N.
The Latest Marine Surveying Expeditions.
Electric Signal Apparatus invented by G. Conz, of Hamburg. (Illus.)

ITALIAN.

Rivista Marittima.

Deep-sea Sounding Apparatus Employed in the Surveys of the *Washington*. (28 figs.) Rear-Admiral Magnaghi.
The Electric Light on Board Ships of the Italian Navy. (Continued.) 13 color'd plates. Lieutenant Pouchain.
Modern Naval Tactics. (Continued.) Lieutenant Ronca.
Non-combatants on Board Ships of War. Dante Parenti.
The Fiske Range-Finder. (Illus.)
The Engines of the French Normand Torpedo-boats.

Rivista di Artiglieria e Genio.

Alluminium and its Alloys. Notes and Experiments.
On the Employment of Traction Engines in Fortresses. (3 plates.) Captain P. Mirandoli, R. E.
The Old and New Instructions for Cavalry and Artillery. Captain C. Siracusa, R. A.
General Considerations on the March of Artillery Parks and on the Replenishment of Munitions.
The New English Rifle and Its Defects.
Portable Metallic Bridges on the Henry and Seyrig Systems. (Illus.)
Appliances for Lessening the Recoil of Guns. (Illus.)

other. The side which is the first to subdue this feeling and masters the situation, that side will conquer; for that power which animates the heart and fills it—whether with fear and anguish or with proud confidence—is superior to all others." This phrase, written many years ago, would almost appear prophetic of the condition of two adversaries making use of smokeless powder. The first who discovers the other and can use his weapon under the full persuasion that his adversary will be unable to reply, is he not in the most favorable position to subdue the feeling of fear and to regain all his moral energy; whilst his adversary, on the contrary, labors under the most unfavorable conditions? This faculty of being able to oppose a barrier to the emotion which occasionally seizes the bravest, and turns victories into defeats, is perhaps therefore the most remarkable characteristic of the new powder, and the one which should secure the greatest amount of attention from tacticians, since it represents *moral force*. Colonel Nigote considers that the present system of guarding encampments is no longer adequate, and that it will have to be entirely remodeled. He also makes some suggestions on the best method of pushing troops rapidly forward either on cars or on cycles.

In *Le Spectateur Militaire*, M. L. Brun points out that until quite recent years no weapons possessed sufficient destructive power to prevent two bodies of determined troops from closing and from coming to hand to hand encounters, and that consequently the bravery of the troops advancing to the attack somewhat fairly counterbalanced the technical advantages supposed to belong to the defense. This quasi equilibrum between the attack and the defense has now, however, entirely vanished owing to the immense superiority conferred on the defense by modern weapons, and it therefore becomes a matter of urgency to seek for a solution which shall restore in some measure the balance to the side of the attack. All military writers are agreed that the introduction of the magazine rifle and of smokeless powder makes the old forms of attack impossible, but there is no sort of agreement as to how they should be replaced. At the present moment two forms of attack are being hotly discussed. The partisans of the first, who affect to pooh-pooh the generally admitted advantages of the defense, believe that a determined advance will always tend to destroy the *morale* of the defense, and advocate that the attack should therefore be pushed forward without pausing to fire a shot. Those of the second fully admit the disadvantages under which the attack labors, and recommend that the advance should be made under cover either of the natural features of the ground or of entrenchments, up to within a certain distance of the enemy, when further progress must necessarily be made in the open. Against the first plan M. Brun urges that the emotions likely to be experienced by the troops acting on the defensive are purely imaginary; that they will be *nil*, or almost *nil*—since the assailants abstain from firing, and their artillery must cease as soon as they reach close quarters—whilst their *morale* will be raised by seeing the havoc caused by their rifle fire. In regard to the second plan, he asks how an army is to entrench itself within rifle range of an enemy who has already made every preparation for defending his position; or, if the possibility is conceded, how the intervening space still existing between the two adverseries is to be passed over by the attack. After fully discussing both plans, he expresses the decided opinion that, under ordinary conditions, a position properly held by disciplined troops armed with magazine rifles cannot be carried by direct assault, even if the assailants only expose themselves within the last 200 or 300 yards. He considers, then, that the equilibrium can only be restored by designing some method for covering the advance of the attack with portable armor; probably in the form of light shields, which could be carried by stout men in front of the attacking line in much the same way as the *fin de siècle* sandwich-man carries his advertisements. The idea is not altogether novel, for it was mooted some twenty years ago by Colonel Goepp, and has attracted more attention in Russia within the last three or four years. The shields, each 6 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 3 in., if made of chrome steel, nickel, or some alloy of aluminium, and inclined at an angle of 44 deg., could probably be made quite capable of deflecting rifle bullets at a weight little in excess of 80lb., which would not be too heavy to admit of their being carried, as suggested, over moderate distances. About 500 shields would be sufficient for an army corps; the men selected to carry them should be conveyed on cars and be especially moved to the positions where their services are required. Of course their employment would not supersede the necessity for taking every advantage of cover, natural or artificial.

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY.

The Century Magazine.—May.

Illusions. Robert Underwood Johnson.
Poetry. Q. C. Auringer.
Of One We Love or Hate. Maurice Francis Egan.
Ballad of an Old Pine. John H. Boner.
In Disguise. Frances Louise Bushnell.
A Heady Maid. Louise Morgan Sill.

Scribner's Magazine.—May.

From the Hungarian. Duncan Campbell Scott.
As to Spring. Edward S. Martin.
To the Dewy Wind-Flower. Louise Imogen Guiney.
Dream-Poetry. Bessie A. Ficklen.

Harper's Magazine.—May.

Mortality. W. D. Howells.
Golden Bubbles. Robert Burns Wilson.

The Chautauquan.—May.

Poesie. O. F. Emerson.
When Lilacs Bloom. Jessie F. O'Donnell.

Cosmopolitan.—May.

Spring Song. Frank Dempster Sherman.
The Flight of Joy. John Vance Cheney.

The New England Magazine.—May.

Farmer Morrison's Wife. Kate Putnam Osgood.
Bird of the Greening Bough. Clinton Scallard.
An April Sketch. A May Sketch. Catherine Thayer.
The Ways of Life. W. P. Dole.

Belford's Magazine.—May.

Overtones. W. G. van Tassel Sutphen.
The Sidewinder. C. F. Lummis
Apportionment. Florence L. Snow.

Lippincott's Magazine.—May.

Poems by Charles Lüders. The Singer and His Song, The Footprint and the Transformation.
Absence. Owen Wister.
A Blossom from the Hague. William E. S. Fales.

The Atlantic Monthly.—May

The Last Bowstrings. Edward Lucas White
The Ideal. Florence Earle Coates.
Goethe's Key to Faust. (Second paper) William P. Andrews.

The Overland Monthly.—May.

Where She Lies Dead. Ella Higginson.
The Sleeping Sea. Isaac O. Rankin.
A Dream City. Walter Kelley
Some Books of Verse.

Poet-Lore.—May.

Shakespearian Qualities of "A King and No King." L. M. Griffiths.
Fairy-Lore: "Midsummer Night's Dream." Ethel G. Skeat.
Miranda and Ferdinand; Caliban and Ariel. Dr. W. J. Rolfe.
Hamlet as a Solar Myth. Dr. Sinclair Korner.

Argosy.—May.

The Church Garden. Christian Burke.

English Illustrated.—May.

The Voice of Spring. Lewis Morris.

Good Words.—May.

The Mail Cart. H. Johnston.
The Bridge of the Hundred Spans. G. Parker.

Longman.—May.

A Theory. May Kendall.
The Wall Paper. E. Gosse.

Murray.—May

Spring Thoughts. Rennell Rodd.

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

Mr. W. D. Howells contributes to *Harper's* the following brief poem on Morality :

How many times have I lain down at night,
And longed to fall into that gulf of sleep,
Whose dreamless deep
Is haunted by no memory of
The weary world above ;
And thought myself most miserable that I
Must impotently lie
So long upon the brink
Without the power to sink
Into that nothingness, and neither feel nor think !

How many times, when day brought back the light
After the merciful oblivion
Of such unbroken slumber,
And once again began to cumber
My soul with her forgotten cares and sorrows,
And show in long perspective the gray morrows,
Stretching monotonously on,
Forever narrowing but never done,
Have I not loathed to live again and said,
It would have been far better to be dead,
And yet somehow, I know not why,
Remained afraid to die !

The following poem on "The Singer and His Song," taken from *Lippincott's*, is by the late Charles Lüders :

'Tis said the muse hath no true lovers now—
That men are grown too wise to waste their days
Following afar each idle wind that strays
O'er Helicon from high Parnassus' brow.
"We have enough of song," men say, "and thou,
O poet, need'st no longer seek the haze
Of purple Dreamland, but in common ways
Must walk uncrowned, though false to oath and vow."
Perchance, perchance; yet, haply, should there come
One whose strong soul burned high with steadfast flame—
A singer mindful only of his song—
A wide-spread hush would tell of tongues struck dumb,
Of glad ears listening, till at last his name
Burst from the bosom of Earth s mighty throng.

"Illusions" by Robert Underwood Johnson, in the *Century* for May, is poetry of the higher order .

Go stand at night upon an ocean craft
And watch the folds of its imperial train
Catching in fleecy foam a thousand glows—
A miracle of fire unquenched by sea.
There in bewildering turbulence of change
Whirls the whole firmament, till as you gaze,
All else unseen, it is as heaven itself
Had lost its poise, and each unanchored star
In phantom haste flees to the horizon line.

What dupes we are of the deceiving eye !
How many a light men wonderingly acclaim
Is but the phosphor of the path Life makes
With its own motion, while above, forgot,
Sweep on serene the old unenvious stars !

ART TOPICS.

Magazine of Art.—(American.)—May.

Jephthah's Daughter. By Sir J. E. Millais.
Benjamin Constant. (Illus.) J. Murray Templeton.
The Crucifixion in Celtic Art. (Illus.) J. Romilly Allen, F. S. A.
Jean-Louis-Ernest Meissonier. (Illus.) Walter Armstrong.
The Modern School of Painting and Sculpture. (Illus.) Claude Phillips.

The Art Amateur.—May

An Art Student's Holiday Abroad. II. Holland.
Our Art Schools. V Chicago—The Art Institute. By Ernest Knaufft
Figures in Dresden Style. By Emma Haywood
The National Academy Exhibition. (Illus.)
"Summer" By T. W. Dewing
"A Girl in Rose." By Will H. Low.

The Art Interchange.—May

Off the Beaten Track in Normandy. (Illus.)

Magazine of Art.—(English.)

"Glad Spring." George Wetherbee, R I. Etched by J Dobie.
The Royal Academy, 1891. (Illus.) M. H. Spielmann.
Berkeley Castle. (Illus.) Percy Fitzgerald.
The Myth of the Nightingale on Greek Vase-Paintings. (Illus.) Miss J. E. Harrison.
"The International Shakespeare." (Illus.)
The Royal Holloway College Picture Gallery. (Illus.) Walter Shaw Sparrow.
Hokusai: A Study. (Illus.) S. Bing.
The French Revival of Etching. (Illus.) Frederick Wedmore.

Art Journal.

"The Twenty-ninth of May." Etching by J Dobie, after C. W. Bartlett.
Emmanuel Fremiet. (Illus.) R. A M. Stevenson.
Private Collections. I.—John Aird's. (With portrait and illus.)
Table Decorations. (Illus.) Rosa C. Gill
The Pilgrim s Way. (Illus.) Mrs. H. Ady.
Summer Exhibitions. (Illus.)

Portfolio

"The Hop-Gatherer." Etching by C. O. Murray, after T Uwins.
Elizabeth Louise Vigee Lebrun. (Illus.) Sophia Beale.
The Present State of the Fine Arts in France. —V (Illus.) P. G. Hamerton.
Mr. Varley's Pictures from Japan. (Illus.) A. H. Church.

Gazette des Beaux Arts.

Decorative Art in Old Paris. IV M. A. de Champeaux.
Bertrandon de la Brocquière. M. Schefer.
New Acquisitions at the Louvre. M. G Schlumperger. Louis Couragod.
Antoine Pesne. Paul Seidel
Charles Keene. Claude Phillips.

Century Magazine.

Exhibition of Artists Scraps and Sketches. (Illus.) W. L. Fraser.

The Chautauquan—May.

The Artist Meissonier. By Mrs. C. R. Corson.

Nineteenth Century.

The Royal Society of Painter-Etchers. P. Seymour Haden.

Girl's Own Paper.

A Ladies' Studio at Paris.

Atalanta.

W. B. Richmond, A. R. A. (Illus.) W. Praeger.

New Review

The Ideals of Art. W. Holman Hunt.

Strand—April.

Pictures with Histories. (Continued.) (Illus.)

Mr. O. F. Emerson has the following lines on "Poesie" in the *Chautauquan* for May:

The breath of morn, the glitter of the dew,
The play of color in the sky, first seen
When in the east the glimmer and the sheen
O'er the black robe of night the stars pursue,
Before the rising day-god peeps anew
In triumph—these alone are not, I ween,
Thy only charms, the love of which, O Queen
Of Beauty, does thy votaries imbue.

But thou dost give withal the seeing eye
That looks beneath the outward show of things;
The quicker sense for truth that shall outlast;
The mind that grasps the future and the past
And from the hidden hoard of wisdom brings
The hope, the trust, the faith that in them lie.

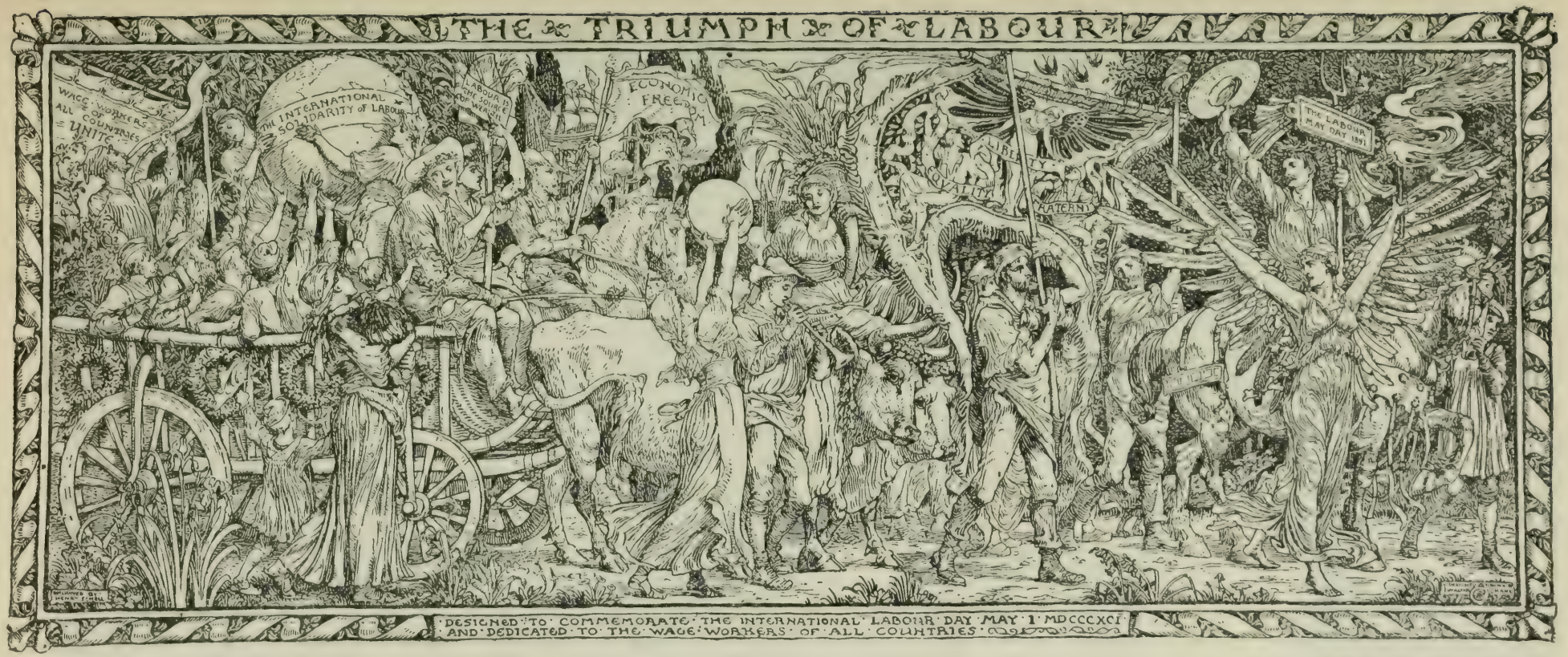
ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Magazine of Art (English).—This month, of course, the various series of articles on the Summer Exhibitions in England are begun. Mr. Spielmann thinks the exhibitions this year will lose much of their brilliance owing to the continued fogs and the long winter. He deplores, too, that the Academy has not yet accepted the reform of limiting to two the number of works which may be submitted by each artist for the approval of the selecting committee. The pictures reproduced are "Professor Huxley," by the Hon. John Collier; "Don Quixote s Niece and Housekeeper," by Sir John Gilbert; and "Still Evening," by W. B. Leader. Walter Shaw-Sparrow has an interesting paper on the Art Treasures of Holloway College, and S. Bing contributes the first part of an interesting study of Hokusai, the Japanese artist.

Portfolio.—"The Hop Gatherer," which is the subject of the frontispiece, hangs in the South Kensington Museum. Uwins, the painter of it, was born in 1782, and his picture, a water-color drawing, was exhibited in 1813. When the artist was forty-two years of age he went to Italy and studied there for seven years, and meanwhile was almost forgotten in England. When he returned, however, he began to exhibit oil-paintings, and was soon elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and six years afterwards an Academician. Later he became Librarian, Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, and eventually Keeper of the National Gallery, dying at the age of seventy-five. The interesting article on Madame Vigée Le Brun is continued. Her great *forte* seems to have been her happy power of posing her models. She was in perfect sympathy with them. Her ideal of good work was finish; she never left a picture till she felt she could finish it no more. A great deal of her success was due to her industry too; but at the same time the academies of the eighteenth century would seem to have been more just to women than is the nineteenth. Rosa Bonheur has not yet been elected a member of the Academy, and would probably not have been *décorée* but for the graceful thoughtfulness of the ex-Empress.

Art Journal.—This month a series of articles on the "Private Art Collections of London" is inaugurated with an account of the collection of Mr. John Aird, M.P., of Hyde Park Terrace. Instead of giving pictures to be exhibited at the galleries, Mr. Raven Hill has made a series of sketches of artists at work on their canvases, and it is proposed to continue the plan from month to month. It is interesting to note the attitudes of the different artists at their work. Mr. Marcus Stone sits; the others—Sir F. Leighton, Mr. Luke Fildes, Mr. David Murray, Mr. J. J. Shannon, and Mr. Chevallier Tayler—seem to prefer standing.

Mr. F. Seymour Haden, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* on the Society of Painter-Etchers, thus concludes: "No sooner had we succeeded in interesting the outer world in the revival of 'etching,' and in thus popularising the term, than the shop windows became filled by huge sheets of paper which, except that the etching process had been expended upon them, were neither original nor, in any legitimate sense, etchings at all. It is on these things that the popular taste has been educated. The bigger the thing, the better and greater the price asked for it. It has taken us years to expose this error, and to show that it is quality not quantity which makes a 'work of art.'"



Designed by WALTER CRANE. *Engraved on Wood by* HENRY SCHEN.

MAY-DAY, 1891.

THE TRIUMPH OF LABOR.

Like the voice of many waters,
  Hear the tongues of every land
Gather Labor's sons and daughters
  With one heart to understand.

  Chorus:
Sound upon the pipe and tabor!
  Blow the trumpet, beat the drum!
Leave your toil, ye sons of Labor!
  Come a-maying, toilers, come!

From the field, and from the city,
  See the highway thronged with folk,
Fain to win *one* day, for pity,
  From beneath the factory smoke.

March they not in shining warfare,
  No sword they bear, or flashing blade;
But the pruning-hook and plowshare,
  But the worn wealth-winner's spade.

Winged, to bear her torch afar,
  With dancing flame, doth Freedom lead,
Shining in each heart, a star:
  Scatt'ring o'er the earth her seed.

Like the horse with loosened traces
  Feels no more the wheels that grind,
So, this day of days, your faces
  Turn to hope—leave care behind!

See the floating standard borne
  By stalwart arms and courage good,
Red with all the hopes of morn—
  The Banner of Man's Brotherhood!

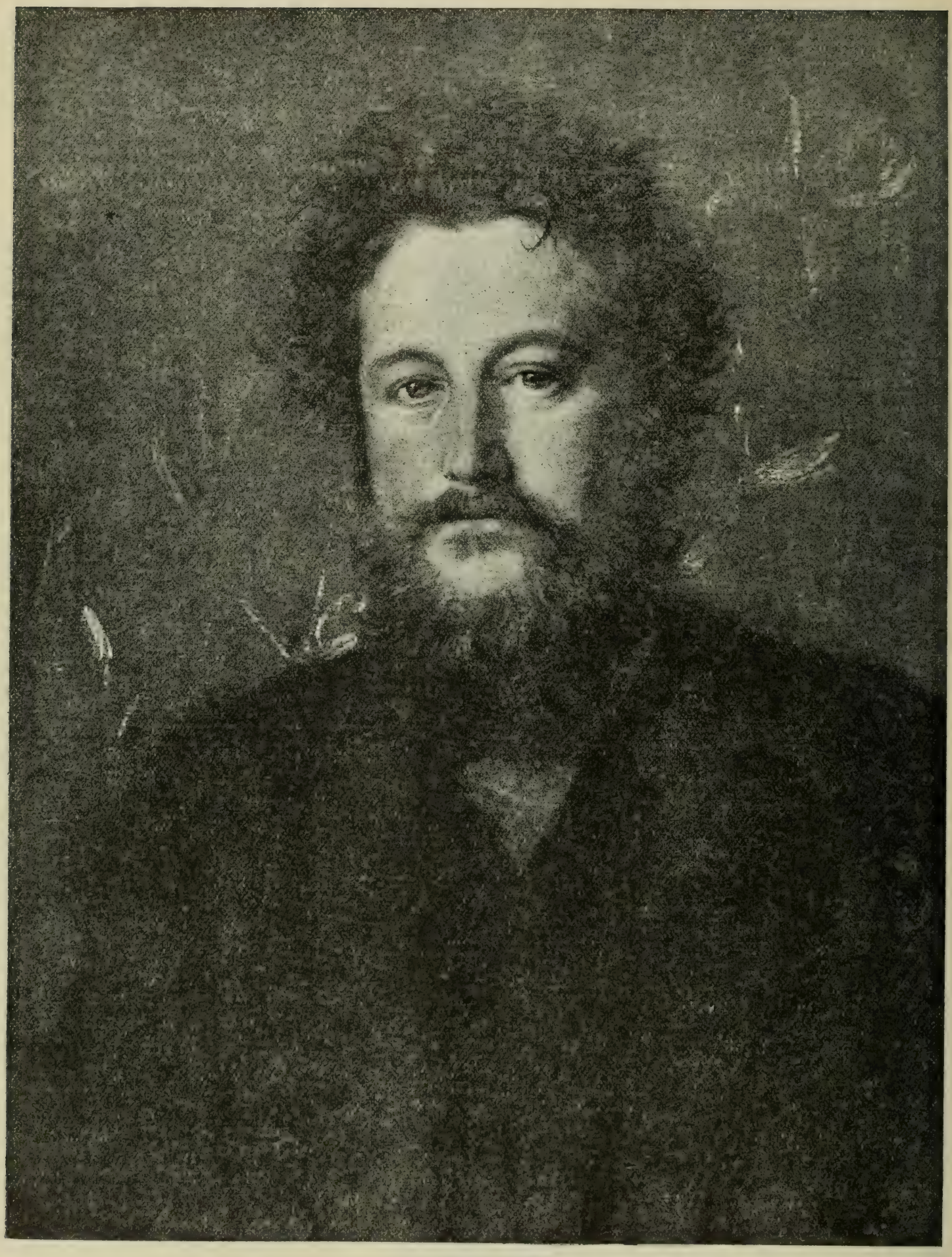
Not like the patient oxen, bearing
  Fruits of earth for idler's hand!
But, like men and women sharing
  Common wealth and common land.

Fruit of earth and fruits of ocean,
  Spade and trident side by side;
Like the sea's resistless motion,
  Around the world sweeps Labor's tide.

Hand to hand let every toiler
  Make a circlet round the world:
Break the bars of slave and spoiler
  Beneath the heart-hued flag unfurled!

Rejoice then, weary-hearted mothers,
  That your little ones shall see
Brighter days—O men and brothers!
  When Life and Labor ye set free!

Pall Mall Gazette. WALTER CRANE.



WILLIAM MORRIS.

THE NEW BOOKS

A POET'S VISION OF A SOCIALIST MILLENNIUM.

'Tis a poet who was sent
For a bad world's punishment,
By compelling us to see
Golden glimpses of To Be.
—LOWELL'S "Ghost Seer."

"News from Nowhere" is the very latest description of that "dear and future vision that eager hearts expect," and of which all the seers of all the ages have dreamed and sung, in verse and prose, since "I, John, saw the Holy City, New Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband." Mr. William Morris, socialist and seer, poet and romancer, gives us, in this shilling pamphlet of 238 pages, his apocalypse. It differs, no doubt, somewhat from the visions of Patmos. In the new heaven and the new earth which St. John saw when the first heaven and the first earth had passed away, the city had no need of the sun, neither of the moon, to shine in it, for the glory of God did lighten it. That conscious presence of the Lord God Almighty, without which, to the apostle, even the New Jerusalem would have been dark and hideous as an empty eye-socket, is absent from Mr. Morris' dream. Neither does he proclaim victory over death. But, allowing for these things, "News from Nowhere" reads like a far-off echo, materialized and broken, of the immortal words:

"And I heard a voice out of heaven, saying, Behold the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God. And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away. And he that sat upon the throne said, Behold, I make all things new."

Mr. Morris long ago sang of the Earthly Paradise in melodious verse. In this little book he describes the Earthly Paradise in prose as he dreams it may yet be realized in London and on the Thames.

THE APOCALYPSE OF HAMMERSMITH.

There is no lack of definiteness about this Apocalypse of Hammersmith, a quality often lacking in prophetic visions. "You could not fix a date, mister?" said an anxious and hard-pressed citizen to a vocalist who had been singing "There's a good time coming"; but Mr. Morris does fix dates without hesitation. The Socialist millennium will begin its labor throes in earnest in 1952, and get itself fully born after some years of desperate bloodshed. "The Utopian Romance," from which a few chapters make up "News from Nowhere, or an Epoch of Rest," is laid about the middle of the twenty-first century, when the millennium had lasted near a century and the new era had fully dawned. There is no doubt as to the charm of the "glory-winged dream" by which Mr. Morris bears us out of the sweat and turmoil of life. It is indeed a new heaven and a new earth—a realm in which Justice and Peace and Love, no longer idealized in a remote region above the stars, have come down and taken up their abode with men. The silver Thames, unpolluted by the sewage of a single town or the refuse of a single mill, flows thick with salmon beneath bridges of stone arches splendidly strong, and as graceful as they are strong, surmounted by quaint and fanciful buildings beset with painted and gilded vanes and spirelets, but showing no trace of grime or soot. Its banks are one continuous garden, with flowers blooming luxuriantly at the water's edge, sending delicious waves of summer scent over the eddying stream. London, no longer a great wen, has become a fairy city, or rather a group of idyllic villages scattered about the bosky glades of a forest glorious as the wood of Ardennes.

AN ARCADIA OF ART.

There are as many people in the land as there were in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, but the great manufacturing towns have been effaced from the land, and life has once more become a thing of beauty and of joy. In this Arcadia of art money does not exist save in museums, where Jubilee coins survive as dreadful examples of the hideous degradation from which English art once suffered. No one is paid for doing anything. Every one receives whatever he wants on asking for it. Poverty, disease, and crime are non-existent. All the men, even the dustmen, are gorgeous and splendid as mediæval heroes in golden armor: all the women are beautiful as the goddesses of Olympus. Universal brotherhood prevails; and if there is not immortal youth, it lasts so long that women of forty-two are apparently but twenty years of age. Great Guest Houses, whose floors are scattered with twigs of lavender and sweet-smelling herbs, dispense a generous hospitality to all comers. The ladies of the house are habited in light and gay garb, something between the ancient classical costume and the simpler forms of the fourteenth century garments. The air is full of jocund sounds of mirth, of children's laughter, and of music. But even here the shadow of black care still sits behind the horseman. Malthus made us shiver by the dread that in the millennium the world would run short of food. Mr. Morris is superior to that fear. The one haunting dread of the inhabitants of his Utopia is that they may some day run short of work; not because they need work in order to earn their daily bread—that is secured in any case, and no one is paid for his labor any more than women are paid for bearing children—but every one longs for labor as recreation and as a means of keeping up his physical development.

MR. MORRIS' PROPHECY.

Mr. Morris puts his story in the mouth of one William Guest—not easily distinguishable from the author of "The Earthly Paradise"—who goes to sleep in Hammersmith in 1891, and wakes up 150 years later in the new world which Humanity, regenerated by Socialism, is supposed to have in store for us. The story itself is slight, and although it is skillfully told, in this account of the book it can safely be ignored. It is a mere thread on which Mr. Morris strings the pearls of his speculations. Disentangling the prophetic history from the romance, this is Mr. Morris' prophecy of things to come.

Like all apocalyptic writers, Mr. Morris heralds his Epoch of Rest by visions of terror and doom. Always there rides forth first one clothed in a vesture dipped in blood; always before the New Jerusalem stands the winepress of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God. Mr. Morris, of course, phrases it differently, but the principle is the same. Before peace, strife; before the

millennium, the seven plagues of the wrath of God. According to the history which he gives us, the course of events will be something like this:

HOW THE OLD RÉGIME BROKE DOWN.

At the end of the nineteenth century, the power of the middle classes, the then tyrants of society, was so crushing, that even those who had conceived the hope of realizing a communal condition of life for all men, were without any definite idea as to the best means of bringing it about. But under the influence of the dissatisfaction of the slaves of the industrial system, a kind of State Socialism was put in motion in a very piecemeal way. Great confusion followed, and great suffering, which, however, was most helpful, for it taught the workmen to combine. These combinations took the form of a federation of all—or almost all—the recognized wage-paid employments. The Combined Workers extorted better conditions of labor; they first limited the length of the working day, then they fixed a minimum price of labor, and supplemented this by a law fixing the maximum price to be charged for the necessaries of life. The next step was the establishment of Government factories for the production of necessary wares, and markets for their sale. Terrible jobbery prevailed in these factories; one after another they all broke down, and in 1952, so terrible was the distress, a vast part of the population had to be fed by charity.

THE DAWN OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Combined Workers now put forward the demand that the whole natural resources of the country, with the machinery necessary for working them, should be handed over to what we should call the Trades' Union Congress. The privileged classes were then to be reduced to the position of pensioners, dependent on the pleasure of the workers. The classes took alarm, and began to demand repression. A meeting of the workers, summoned in Trafalgar Square, was dispersed by the police, five men being killed and hundreds cast into jail. Another meeting was summoned. This time the police got the worst of it, half a score being crushed to death, while the rest bolted. London was panic-stricken. There were riots "at a place called Manchester, which has now disappeared." The leaders of the Labor Federation summoned a great meeting in Trafalgar Square for Sunday fortnight. The Square meanwhile was given over to the people. Those who were starving began to empty the bakers' shops. The labor leaders, under the name of the Committee of Public Safety, sacked the stores and opened bakers' shops for the people, leaving papers with the plundered ones promising to pay the price of the sequestered goods. The Government, under stress of deputations of commercial people and angry newspaper editors, proclaimed a state of siege, and placed their youngest and cleverest general in command. When the day of the great meeting came, instead of shutting the people out from the Square, as was done by Sir Charles Warren, the crowd was jammed into it by bodies of troops deploying from Parliament House—"still existing and called the Dung Market"—and the Embankment. The soldiers formed along the south side of the Square, shutting the people up as it were in a trap.

THE MASSACRE OF TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

No sooner were the soldiers drawn up as aforesaid than, says an eye-witness, "a glittering officer on horseback came prancing out from the ranks on the south, and read something from a paper which he held in his hand; which something very few heard; but I was told afterwards that it was an order for us to disperse, and a warning that he had legal right to fire on the crowd else, and that he would do so. The crowd took it as a challenge of some sort, and a hoarse threatening roar went up from them; and after that there was comparative silence for a little, till the officer had got back into the ranks. I was near the edge of the crowd," says this eye-witness, "and I saw three little machines being wheeled out in front of the ranks, which I knew for mechanical guns. I cried out, 'Throw yourself down! they are going to fire!' But no one could scarcely throw himself down, so tight as the crowd were packed. I heard a sharp order given, and wondered where I should be the next minute; and then—— It was as if the earth had opened, and hell had come up bodily amidst us. It is no use trying to describe the scene that followed. Deep lanes were mowed amidst the thick crowd; the dead and dying covered the ground, and the shrieks and wails and cries of horror filled all the air, till it seemed as if there were nothing else in the world but murder and death. Those of our armed men who were still unhurt cheered wildly and opened a scattering fire on the soldiers. One or two soldiers fell; and I saw the officers going up and down the ranks urging the men to fire again; but they received the orders in sullen silence, and let the butts of their guns fall. Only one sergeant ran to a machine gun and began to set it going; but a tall young man, an officer too, ran out of the ranks and dragged him back by the collar; and the soldiers stood there motionless, while the horror-stricken crowd, nearly wholly unarmed (for most of the armed men had fallen in the first discharge), drifted out of the Square. I was told afterwards that the soldiers on the west side had fired also, and done their part of the slaughter. How I got out of the Square I scarcely know: I went, not feeling the ground under me, what with rage and terror and despair."

So says our eye-witness. The number of the slain on the side of the people in that shooting during a minute was prodigious; but it was not easy to come at the truth about it. It was probably between one and two thousand. Of the soldiers, six were killed outright and a dozen wounded.

THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

The massacre in Trafalgar Square began the civil war. The Government, appalled at the carnage, withdrew the state of siege, but arrested the surviving members of the Committee of Public Safety, and sent them to be tried by jury. The jury acquitted them, with a rider condemning the action of the soldiery as "rash, unfortunate, and unnecessary." The Government gave way, and the victory of the people was celebrated by great meetings in the parks.

The Committee of Public Safety thenceforth became the popular rallying point in opposition to the Parliament. A new network of workmen's associations grew up very speedily, whose avowed single object was the tiding over of the ship of the community into a simple condition of Communism. The Government of the day becoming alarmed arrested the Committee of Public Safety "in the lump." They made no resistance, but next day a general strike attested the universality of the organization of labor, and the determination to have its own way. The Socialist newspapers were the only journals that could be got out, and the relief of the starving population was undertaken by the Federation of Workmen. On the third day the Government gave in, and the Committee of Public Safety were released, and the Government entered into an arrangement with them which

conceded all their demands, including the recognition of the Committee of Public Safety and all its affiliated associations.

THE LAST STRUGGLE OF THE OLD ORDER.

In the breathing time that followed, the young men of the classes banded themselves together as "Friends of Order," guarded and garrisoned the factories, and actually held for a time the whole of Manchester. The Government, which at first stood neutral, afterwards declared for the Friends of Order, and the civil war began anew. It lasted two years. The best of the soldiers joined the Socialists. The working people boycotted and struck against the Reactionists everywhere. The workmen and the gentlemen between them destroyed commercialism, and in the end the workmen remained undisputed victors.

Then they organized the millennium. Men settled down, and then labor soon filled up the gap in wealth caused by the war. The loss of the spur of competition did not interfere with the necessary production of the community, but for a moment it seemed as if a dull level of utilitarian comfort would be the end of all aspirations. From that danger they were delivered by art of work-pleasure, a desire to make everything the best of its kind. Then little by little a craving for beauty seemed to awaken in men's minds. "Thus at last and by slow degrees we got pleasure into our work; then we became conscious of that pleasure and cultivated it, and took care that we had our fill of it; and then all was gained, and we were happy. So may it be for ages and ages!"

Mr. Morris tells us that the northern parts of America suffered so terribly from the full force of the last days of civilization, and became such horrible places to live in, that they are still—2050—very backward in all that makes life pleasant. "Indeed, one may say that for nearly a hundred years the people of the northern parts of America have been engaged in gradually making a dwelling-place out of a stinking cinder heap, and there is still much to do, especially as the country is so big."

AN ANARCHICAL MILLENNIUM.

In regenerating England, its new rulers found plenty to do; they converted the Parliament House into a dung-market, and abolished all government. The civil law courts, being upheld for the defense of private property, were no longer needed. Thou shalt not steal was translated into thou shalt work in order to live happily. Neither was there any criminal law. Crime springs from property; property being abolished, crime went with it. Woman being no longer regarded as a chattel of some man, jealousy disappeared, and families no longer being held together by the tie of property, envy and hatred were exorcised. Occasional homicides occurred in hot blood, but the man-slayer was left to the punishment of his own conscience. "In a society where there is no punishment to evade, no law to triumph over, remorse will certainly follow transgression." The business of exchange is governed by regulations of the markets, varying according to circumstances and guided by general custom. These are matters of general assent not to be enforced by prison. Many carry on the business of exchange from love of avoiding waste, and seeing that nothing sticks fast uselessly, but the greater number are positively unhappy unless employed in making beautiful things. Politics are unknown.

GOVERNMENT BY THE MOTE.

The following is Mr. Morris' description of the nearest approach to government that is permitted in his Utopia:

"You see in matters which are merely personal, which do not affect the welfare of the community—how a man shall dress, what he shall eat and drink, what he shall write and read, and so forth—there can be no difference of opinion, and everybody does as he pleases. But when the matter is of common interest to the whole community, and the doing or not doing something affects everybody, the majority must have their way; unless the minority were to take up arms and show by force that they were the effective or real majority; which, however, in a society of men who are free and equal is little likely to happen; because in such a community the apparent majority *is* the real majority, and the others, as I have hinted before, know that too well to obstruct from mere pig-headedness, especially as they have had plenty of opportunity of putting forward their side of the question. Let us take one of our units of management, a commune, or a ward, or a parish (for we have all three names, indicating little real distinction between them now, though time was there was a good deal). In such a district, as you would call it, some neighbors think that something ought to be done or undone: a new town hall built; a clearance of inconvenient houses; or, say, a stone bridge substituted for some ugly old iron one—there you have undoing and doing in one. Well, at the next ordinary meeting of the neighbors, or Mote, as we call it, according to the ancient tongue of the times before bureaucracy, a neighbor proposes the change, and, of course, if everybody agrees, there is an end of discussion, except about details. Equally, if no one backs the proposer—'seconds him,' it used to be called—the matter drops for the time being; a thing not likely to happen amongst reasonable men, however, as the proposer is sure to have talked it over with others before the Mote. But supposing the affair proposed and seconded, if a few of the neighbors disagree to it, if they think that the beastly iron bridge will serve a little longer and they don't want to be bothered with building a new one just then, they don't count heads that time, but put off the formal discussion to the next Mote; and meantime arguments *pro* and *con* are flying about, and some get printed, so that everybody knows what is going on; and when the Mote comes together again there is a regular discussion, and at last a vote by show of hands. If the division is a close one, the question is again put off for further discussion; if the division is a wide one, the minority are asked if they will yield to the more general opinion, which they often, nay, most commonly do. If they refuse, the question is debated a third time, when, if the minority has not perceptibly grown, they always give way; though I believe there is some half-forgotten rule by which they might still carry it on further; but I say, what always happens is that they are convinced, not perhaps that their view is the wrong one, but they cannot persuade or force the community to adopt it. As a matter of principle and according to the rule of such cases, the question must then lapse, and the majority, if so narrow, has to submit to sitting down under the *status quo*. But I must tell you that in point of fact the minority very seldom enforces this rule, but generally yields in a friendly manner."

HOW LONDON WAS TRANSFORMED.

The following is a description of the transformation that was effected in London:

"Once a year, on May-day, we hold a solemn feast in those easterly communes of London to commemorate The Clearing of Misery, as it is called. On that day we have music and dancing, and merry games and happy feasting on the site of some of the worst of the old slums,

the traditional memory of which we have kept. On that occasion the custom is for the prettiest girls to sing some of the old revolutionary songs, and those which were the groans of the discontent, once so hopeless, on the very spots where those terrible crimes of class-murder were committed day by day for so many years.

"East of Bloomsbury, now, there are but few houses between the British Museum and the outer part of the old city; but in the city we have a thickly-dwelling population. Our forefathers, in the first clearing of the slums, were not in a hurry to pull down the houses in what was called at the end of the nineteenth century the business quarter of the town, and what later got to be known as the Swindling Kens. You see, these houses, though they stood hideously thick on the ground, were roomy and fairly solid in building, and clean, because they were not used for living in, but as mere gambling booths; so the poor people from the cleared slums took them for lodgings and dwelt there, till the folk of those days had time to think of something better for them; so the buildings were pulled down so gradually that people got used to living thicker on the ground there than in most places; therefore, it remains the most populous part of London, or perhaps of all these islands. But it is very pleasant there, partly because of the splendor of the architecture, which goes further than what you will see elsewhere.

THE NEW EAST END.

However, this crowding, if it may be called so, does not go further than a street called Aldgate, a name which perhaps you may have heard of. Beyond that the houses are scattered wide about the meadows there, which are very beautiful, especially when you get on to the lovely river Lea (where old Izaak Walton used to fish, you know) about the places called Stratford and Old Ford.

"When you get down to the Thames side, you come on the Docks, which are works of the nineteenth century, and are still in use, although not so thronged as they once were, since we discourage centralization all we can, and we have long ago dropped the pretension to be the market of the world. About these Docks are a good few houses, which, however, are not inhabited by many people permanently; I mean, those who use them come and go a good deal; the place being too low and marshy for pleasant dwelling. Past the Docks eastward and landward it is all flat pasture, once marsh, except for a few gardens, and there are very few permanent dwellings there; scarcely anything but a few sheds, and cots for the men who come to look after the great herds of cattle pasturing there. But, however, what with the beasts and the men, and the scattered red-tiled roofs and the big hayricks, it does not make a bad holiday to get a quiet pony and ride about there on a sunny afternoon of autumn, and look over the river and the craft passing up and down, and on to Shooters' Hill and the Kentish uplands, and then turn round to the wide green sea of the Essex Marsh-land, with the great domed line of the sky, and the sun shining down in one flood of peaceful light over the long distance. There is a place called Canning Town, and further out, Silvertown, where the pleasant meadows are at their pleasantest: doubtless they were once slums, and wretched enough. South of the river it is much the same as the land about Hammersmith. North, again, the land runs up high, and there is an agreeable and well-built town called Hampstead, which fitly ends London on that side.

THE PROVINCIAL TOWNS.

"The big murky places which were once, as we know, the centres of manufacture, they have, like the brick and mortar desert of London, disappeared; only since they were centres of nothing but 'manufacture,' and served no purpose but that of the gambling market, they have left less signs of their existence than London. Of course, the great change in the use of mechanical force made this an easy matter, and some approach to their break-up as centres would probably have taken place, even if we had not changed our habits so much; but they being such as they were, no sacrifice would have seemed too great a price to pay for getting rid of the 'manufacturing districts,' as they used to be called. Of the smaller towns there has been but little clearance, though much rebuilding. Their suburbs, indeed, when they had any, have melted away into the general country, and space and elbow-room have been got in their centres; but there are the towns still with their streets and squares and market-places; so that it is by means of these smaller towns that we of to-day can get some kind of idea of what the towns of the older world were like;—I mean to say at their best.

THE PRIGS AND PARASITES OF OXFORD.

"Oxford was beautiful even in the nineteenth century when Oxford and its less interesting sister Cambridge became definitely commercial. They (and especially Oxford) were the breeding places of a peculiar class of parasites, who called themselves cultivated people; they were indeed cynical enough, as the so-called educated classes of the day generally were; but they affected an exaggeration of cynicism in order that they might be thought knowing and worldly-wise. The rich middle classes (they had no relation with the working classes) treated them with the kind of contemptuous toleration with which a mediæval baron treated his jester; though it must be said that they were by no means so pleasant as the old jesters were, being, in fact, *the* bores of society. They were laughed at, despised—and paid. Which last was what they aimed at.

THE INVASION OF THE COUNTRY.

"The change which in the country took place very early in our epoch was most strangely rapid. People flocked into the country villages, and, so to say, flung themselves upon the freed land like a wild beast upon his prey; and in a very little time the villages of England were more populous than they had been since the fourteenth century, and were still growing fast. Of course this invasion of the country was awkward to deal with, and would have created much misery if the folk had still been under the bondage of class monopoly. But as it was, things soon righted themselves. People found out what they were fit for, and gave up attempting to push themselves into occupations in which they must needs fail. The town invaded the country; but the invaders, like the warlike invaders of early days, yielded to the influence of their surroundings, and became country people; and in their turn, as they became more numerous than the townsmen, influenced them also; so that the difference between town and country grew less and less; and it was indeed this world of the country vivified by the thought and briskness of town-bred folk which has produced that happy and leisurely but eager life of which you have had a first taste.

THE FUTURE OF ENGLAND.

"This is how we stand. England was once a country of clearings amongst the woods and wastes, with a few towns interspersed, which were fortresses for the feudal army, markets for the folk, gathering places for the craftsmen. It then became a country of huge and foul workshops and fouler gambling dens, surrounded by an

ll-kept, poverty-stricken farm, pillaged by the masters of the workshops. It is now a garden, where nothing is wasted and nothing is spoilt, with the necessary dwellings, sheds, and workshops scattered up and down the country, all trim and neat and pretty. Like the mediævals, we like everything trim and clean, and orderly and bright; as people always do when they have any sense of architectural power; because then they know that they can have what they want, and they won't stand any nonsense from Nature in their dealings with her.

"Besides the villages, there are plenty of scattered country houses. It is not easy to be out of sight of a house; and where the houses are thinly scattered they run large, and are more like the old colleges than ordinary houses as they used to be. That is done for the sake of society, for a good many people can dwell in such houses, as the country dwellers are not necessarily husbandmen; though they almost all help in such work at times. The life that goes on in these big dwellings in the country is very pleasant, especially as some of the most studious men of our time live in them, and altogether there is a great variety of mind and mood to be found in them which brightens and quickens the society there."

CONCLUSION.

But we have quoted enough to give the reader an idea of the vision of things to be which Mr. Morris describes in his "News from Nowhere." There is plenty more to quote, but the foregoing must suffice, although we have not given a single extract from the lovely idyl of the journey up the Thames, which has become as beautiful and as divine as the river of the four streams which watered the Garden of Eden. We have omitted also all his descriptions of the new West End, with the great forest which stretched from Kensington over Paddington and Primrose Hill; and regretfully pass over his theory of Education. The book abounds in characteristic touches, as that, for instance, in which he alludes to the "great clearance which took place of the beastly monuments to fools and knaves which once blocked up Westminster Abbey." The book is bright as the roses and the sunshine of June. "O me! O me!" cries his heroine, "how I love the earth, and the seasons, and weather, and all things that deal with it, and all that grows out of it. The earth and the growth of it and the life of it! If I could but say or show how I love it." There is the passionate joy of living; the revel of grown-up children in the sunlit air, tremulous with the song of the birds, odorous with the scent of May blossoms. All is fresh and intoxicating like the fragrance of new-mown hay or the bloom of the hawthorn. Joyous beauty, radiant health, exuberant life—from the midst of all these the dreamer was suddenly recalled to the sombre realities of life. And those with whom he had been companying seemed to say:

"No, it will not do; you cannot be of us; you belong so entirely to the unhappiness of the past that our happiness even would weary you. Go back again, now you have seen us, and your outward eyes have learned that in spite of all the infallible maxims of your day there is yet a time of rest in store for the world, when mastery has changed into fellowship—but not before. Go back again, then, and while you live you will see all round you people engaged in making others live lives which are not their own, while they themselves care nothing for their own real lives—men who hate life though they fear death. Go back and be the happier for having seen us, for having added a little hope to your struggle. Go on living while you may, striving, with whatsoever pain and labor needs must be, to build up little by little the new day of fellowship, and rest, and happiness.

"Yes, surely! and if others can see it as I have seen it, then it may be called a vision rather than a dream."

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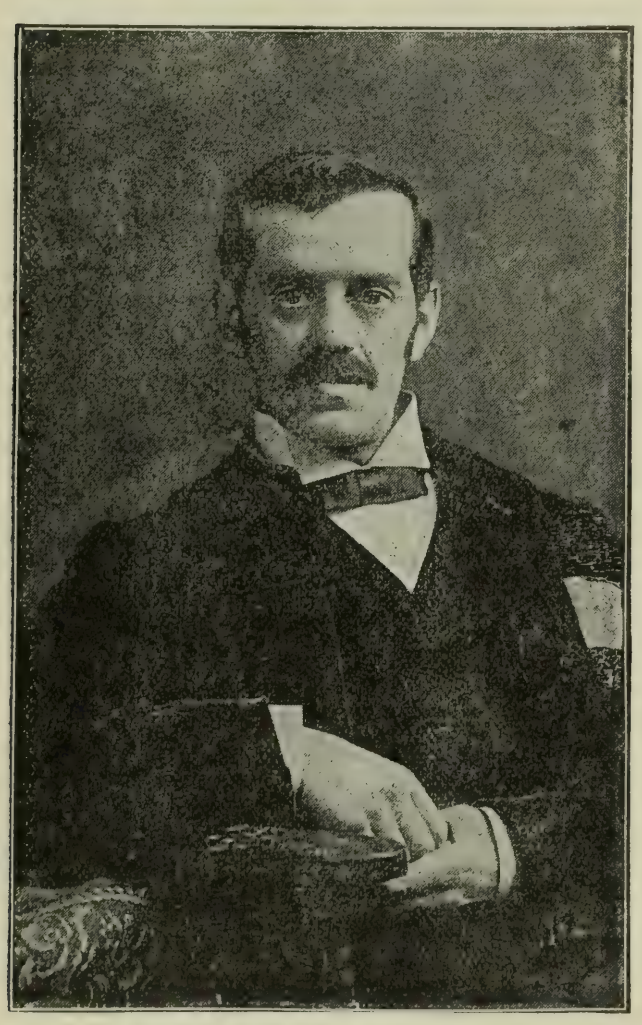
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The Expositor.—May.

Glycerius the Deacon. The Story of a Heresy. Prof. W. M. Ramsay.
A Survey of the Synoptic Question. New Hypothesis. Prof. W. Sanday.
The Descent of Christ into Hades. A Correspondence between Prof. Franz Delitzach and Prof. von Hofmann.
Dr. Martineau and the Gospel. Prof. J. Massey.

Fireside Magazine.—May.

First Impressions of Rome. (Illlus.) Rev. H. C. G. Morile.
The Mothers of Distinguished Men—George Washington. E. C. Kenyon.
Sailors Afloat and Ashore. G. Holden Pike.

Fortnightly Review.—May.

The Journal of Sir Walter Scott. A. C. Swinburne.
The Midnight Baptism. T. Hardy.
Personal Recollections of Mazzini. Miss M. Blind.
The Transatlantic Cattle Trade. M. Frewen.
The Ibcen Question. O. Crawfurd.
Trade Unionism among Women. Lady Dilke and F. Routledge.
Private Life in France in the Fourteenth Century. A. Mary F. Robinson.
Elementary Education a Municipal Charge. Lord Sandford.
A Chemist in the Suburbs. F. Wedmore.
Virginia Mines and American Rails.—II. Duke of Marlborough.
The Russian Censure. E. B. Lanin.
South African Problems. J. S. Keltie.
A Suggestion on the Elgin Marbles. Hon. G. Curzon.
One of Our Conquerors. (Conclusion.) G. Meredith.

The Forum.—May.

State Rights and Foreign Relations. Ex-Secretary T. F. Bayard.
The Commonwealth of Australia. Sir Roderick W. Cameron.
The United States Census. Francis A. Walker.

Reciprocity—Why Southward Only? Roger Q. Mills.
Spain a Democratic Nation. Emilio Castelar.
South-western Commerce and Gulf Harbors. W. P. Frye.
Changes of Orthodoxy in England. Rev. Dr. Alfred Momerie.
The Transmission of Culture. Prof. Lester F. Ward.
Chemistry To-day and Its Problems. Prof. William Crookes.
The Bertillon System of Identification. Alphonse Bertillon.
Our Servility in Literature. Prof. Thomas Davidson.
Free Silver Coinage—Why Not? Edward Atkinson.

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.—May.

Sink-Holes and Caverns of Jamaica. Allan Eric.
Up the Cameroons River. David Ker.
Dr. Junker's Last Explorations.
Peary's Expedition to North Greenland.
The Oldest City of the Western Mainland—Cartagena.
Tomb of the Head Priests of Amon. George Ebers.

Gentleman's Magazine.—May.

The Tea Industry of India. Col. George Cadell.
Comet Lore. F. H. Baker.
Stendhal. G. Smith.
Pains and Penalties. W. H. Davenport Adams.
Living To Eat, and Eating To Live. Dr. Yorke-Davies.
Pages on Plays. Justin H. McCarthy.

Girl's Own Paper.—May.

A Ladie's Studio: Paris. A Student.
In the Nordland. Rev. T. B. Willson.
The Infant Children's Aid Association. W. L. Liston.

Good Words.—May.

Phosphorus and Phosphorescence. Prof. Thorpe, F. R. S.
On Telling the Truth. R. W. Dale, LL. D.
In the Faeroes. II. Caroline Birley.
The Eccentricities of Tommy Atkins. Rev. E. J. Hardy.
Oskar Pletsch. Robert Walker.

Great Thoughts.—May.

Portraits and Biographies of Edwin Waugh and Raymond Blathwayt.
Interviews with and Portraits of Rev. C. A. Berry and Walter Besant.

Harper's Magazine.—May.

The Warwickshire Avon. A. T. Quiller Couch.
Some American Riders. I. Col. T. A. Dodge, U. S. A.
The Argentine People and their Religious and Educational Institutions. Bishop J. M. Walden.
The English Ancestry of Washington. Moncure D. Conway.
The Salvation Army. Ven. Archdeacon F. W. Farrar, D. D.
The Republic of Uruguay. Theodore Child.
Over Johnson's Grave. A. Causerie. Walter Besant.
Roman London. Eugene Lawrence.

Health Record.—May.

Ether and Methylated Spirit Drinking. C. R. C. Tichborne.

Help.—May.

A New Hope for the Deserving Poor. An Interview with Mr. Stansfeld.
The Brabazon Employment Scheme at Work.
A Reformed Public House. An Interview with Mr. Macnaghten.
A Women's Union for Women. Lady Aberdeen.
Dinner Hour Concerts. W. Hazell.
The Magic Lantern Mission. Proposed National Society of Lanternists.

The Home-Maker.—May.

Some Old-Time Jersey Weddings: The Bridal of Lady Kitty Alexander at Basking Ridge. Emeline G. Pierson.
The Camera and Its Devotees. Francis Stevens.
Out-Door Sports of Women: Bicycling. Josephine Redding.
Home Art. Emma Moffett Tyng.
To What Age Ought People To Live? H. M. Plunkett.

Indian Magazine and Review.—May.

Lord Clive. C. E. Plumptre.
England as a Training Ground for Young India. Mrs. Pinhey.
"In India." Surgeon-General C. R. Francis.

Irish Monthly.—May.

"Waiting for the May." D. F. MacCarthy and His Imitators.

Journal of Education.—May.

Mary Astell. (Concluded.)

Jewish Quarterly Review.—April.

The Jews of France. Rabbin S. Debré.
Jewish Ethical Wills. I. Abrahams.
Jair Chayim Bacharach. II. Prof. D. Kaufmann.

Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.—April.

Paper on Australian Defence. Major-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards.

Juridical Review.—April.

The Recent Progress of Codification. J. D. Wilson.
Possession in English Law. C. Sweet.
Une Bataille de Livres: An Episode in the Literary History of International Law.—II.
The Law of Riot. J. B. L. Birnie.
The Administration of Justice in the Levant. I. D. Démétriaées.
The Criminal. C. Scott.

King's Own.—May.

Position of Women in English Guilds. M. F. Pease.
Prof. Drummond "Pax Vobiscum." L. Leisching.

The Lamp.—May.

Twelve Days Among the Latian Hills. E. C. Vansittart and E. Bulwer.
The Lady Amateur Flower Girl. M. S. Warren.
The Death of Mrs. Craven.

Lippincott's.—May.

The Experience of a Photographer. A. Bogardus.
Lost Treasures of Literature. William Shepard.
Some Familiar Letters by Horace Greeley. III. Edited by Joel Benton.
"A Successful Woman"—"Julien Gordon." M. E. W. Sherwood.
Aims of University Extension. Sydney T. Skidmore.
What Country Girls Can Do. Grace H. Dodge.
Latent Force. John W. Keely.
The Personality of the Prince of Wales. Frank A. Burr.

London Quarterly Review.—April.

Some Men and Women of the Revolution.
Philip Henry Gosse: A Puritan Naturalist.
The Writings of Dean Church.
Professor W. Kitchen Parker.
A Plea for Liberty.
Lord Houghton.
The Rewards and Responsibilites of Medical Practice.
The Critical Problem of Isaiah.

Longman's Magazine.—May.

On Autographs. I. A. Taylor.
Dust. Dr. J. G. McPherson.

Lucifer.—April.

The Negators of Science.
The Puritans. M. N. Dvivedi.
Problems of Life, from "The Diary of an Old Physician." N. I. Pirogoff.
The True Church of Christ. (Continued.) J. W. Brodie Innes.
Schools in Theosophy. A. Fullerton.

Ludgate Monthly.—May.

Ludgate and Its Memories. C. R. B. Barrett, M. A.
Life in Darkest London. James Greenwood.
The Last Relief. Rudyard Kipling.

Magazine of American History.—May.

A Great Public Character—W. H. Seward. Mrs. Martha D. Lamb.
An Early West-Pointer—Capt. Adam A. Larrabee. Hon. Charles Aldrich.
The First European Attempt To Colonize the New World. Rev. Geo Patterson.
The First American Ship. Prof. C. Brown Goode.
Gen. James M. Varnum on a Constitution of Government in 1787.
President Lincoln and the Sleeping Sentinel. Hon. L. E. Chittenden.
Judge Law of Indiana. Frank A. Meyers.

Magazine of Western History.—May.

Colorado: The Cattle Interest. Geo. F. Marshall.
Lake Leman. Hon. F. C. Sessions.
The Aztec Gold Mine, New Mexico, and Its Discoverer, Michael Lynch. Henry D. Teetor.
Abraham Lincoln. Gen. James M. Ashley.

The Menorah.—May.

Realism and Art. Concluded. Rev. Emil G. Hirsch.
Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice. Day Krolik.
The Chemistry of What We Eat. IV. Prof. Henry A. Mott.
History of Jewish Literature. (Continued.) Dr. Gustave Karpeles.

Methodist Review.—May-June.

The Epistle of Paul, the Apostle to the Philippians. Rev. Jesse B. Young.
Major-General Clinton B. Fisk. Rev. A. B. Leonard.
Life: A Symposium. R. H. Howard, H. H. Moore, Prof. H. Lummis.
Bristol in Relation to American Methodism. Rev. W. H. Meredith.
Newfoundland. Rev. Richard Wheatley.
The Southern Problem. Rev. L. M. Hagood.
The Theology of the New Testament.
Sociological Christianity a Necessity.
The Ground of Woman's Eligibility.

The Missionary Herald.

The United States and the Brussels Agreement.
Shall the Missionary Concert Be Revived?
How Retrenchment Works Among the Missions.
Picture Preaching in India. S. B. Fairbank, D.D.

Murray's Magazine.—May.

Memoir of John Murray. Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
The Fighting Power of the Navy. Rear-Admiral R. E. Scott.
Talleyrand and His Memoirs. Mdlle. Blaze de Bury.
Great Steamship Lines.—IV. To the Cape. Morley Roberts.

Mind.—April.

Free-Will. An Analysis. S. H. Hodgson.
Thought and Language. G. F. Stout.
The Nature of Consciousness. A. F. Shand.
Arnold Geulincx and His Works. Prof. J. P. N. Ladd.

Macmillan's Magazine.—May.

English War Songs. G. Saintsbury.
The Centenary of Boswell. Dr. Birkbeck Hill.
Some Old German Humorists. C. H. Herford.
Types for the Blind. L. W. Carter.
Schoolmasters in Council. P. A. Wright Henderson.

Methodist New Connexion Magazine.—May.

James Russell Lowell. J. C. Story.

Month.—May.

Dr. Windthorst.
Dean Church and the Tractarian Movement. The Editor.
The Abolition of Serfdom in Europe.—III. Russia. Canon Brownlow.
American Ambition. F. B. Scannell.

Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend.—May.

The Massacre of Amboyna, 1623. James Clephan.
John Graham Lough, Sculptor.

Monthly Packet.—May.

Art as a Profession for Girls. F. Reason.
Unpublished Letters of Mrs. Barbauld.—II. E. C. Rickards.

National Review.—May.

On the Present State of the Law Relating to the Married. J. Edmonson Joel.
The Story of Swordsmanship. Captain Egerton Castle.
The Hill-men Around Manipur. C. N. Barham.
Luck, Merit, and Success. Geo. R. Gallagher.
How I Became a Conservative. Bertha Thomas.
A Modern High-School Girl. Emily C. Cook.
The Agricultural Problem as a Whole. Compton Reade.
The Revolt of Strephon. George Morley.
Some Jail Experiences in India. C. T. Buckland.
The Mazeppa Legend. Lieut.-Col. H. Spalding.
Preservation of the Colonies and the Price of Bread. Lord Stanley of Alderley.

Newbery House Magazine.—May.

Some Thoughts about Journalism and Literature. Rev. H. Jones, M. A.
Prayers for the Dead.—II. Rev. T. W. Belcher, D.D.
Eminent Churchmen.—IV. Archbishop Laud. Rev. Canon Bright, D.D.
A Sweet Singer in Israel: Rev. J. B. Dykes, Mus. Doc. Rev. G. Huntingdon.
Apple-Farming in Nova Scotia. Rev. W. H. L. Cogswell, D.D.
The Agricultural Laborer. Rev. E. W. Bowling.

New Englander and Yale Review.—May.

The American Conception of Architecture. Barr Ferree.
Divorce, Sociologically Considered. E. Janes.
A Sketch of Russo-Chinese Intercourse. F. Wells Williams.
Transliteration from the Russian: What's in a Name? J. Sumner Smith.
Was Christ a Buddhist? Merwin-Marie Snell.
Evolution and the Realistic Philosophy. Thomas. S. Potwin.
The Inductive Method and Religious Truth. E. B. Howell.
Prof. Burgess' "Political Science and Constitutional Law." Prof. Edward V. Ragnolds.

New England Magazine.—May.

Walt Whitman at Date. Horace L. Traubel.
The Loyalists. James Hannay.
The Notes of Some New England Birds. Simeon Pease Cheney.
Early Dorchester. Mrs. Bernard Whitman.
The Dakota Metropolis. Sioux Falls.
Lovejoy—Hero and Martyr.
The Oldest House in Washington. Milton T. Adkins.
Some Old Newspapers. O. S. Adams.

New Review.—May.

Legal and Constitutional Aspects of the Lynching at New Orleans. James Bryce, M.P.
The Science of Criticism. Henry James, Andrew Lang, and Edmund Gosse.
The Outcome of the Manipur Disaster. Sir Richard Temple.
The Ideals of Art. W. Holman Hunt.
A Model City; or. Reformed London. III. A Bird's-eye View. G. Shaw Lefevre, M.P.
Stray Memories. (Continued.) Ellen Terry.
Exercise and Training. Part II. Sir Morell Mackenzie.
Our Neighbor. Countess of Cork.
Continental Comments: From Paris, Joseph Reinch; From Berlin, Georg Von Bunsen; From Rome, R. Bonghi.

Nineteenth Century.—May.

The Judicial Shock to Marriage. Mrs. E. Lynn Linton.
Italy and the United States. Mrs. Jessie White Mario.
Resuscitation by Oxygen. Lieut.-Col. Henry Elsdale.
Town and Country Parsons. Rev. Harry Jones.
Kaisir-i-Hind and Hindoostani. Rafiuddin Ahmad.
Noticeable Books: Esther Pentreath, Leonard Courtney, M.P.; Mr. Lecky's New Volume, W. S. Lilly; Untrodden Ground in Astronomy and Geology, Major-Gen. J. C. Cowell; The Religious Renascence in Italy, Maurice Hewlett: Animal Life and Intelligence, Prof. G. J. Romanes; Philomythus, Mrs. Humphry Ward.
The Royal Society of Painter Etchers. F. Seymour Haden.
The Warfare of the Future. Archibald Forbes.
On the "Enormous Antiquity" of the East. Prof. Max Müller.
The Realm of the Microbe. Mrs. Priestley.
"Trusts:" an Alarm. Samuel Plimsoll.
Is it Aristotle's Tomb? Dr. Charles Waldstein.

North American Review.—May.

Wealth. A Symposium. Bishop H. C. Potter, Hon. Edward J. Phelps, and Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.
Canada and the United States. Marquis of Lorne.
Napoleon's View of Religion. H. A. Taine.
Common-Sense on the Excise Question. W. S. Andrews, and Howard Crosby.
The Modern Extinction of Genius. Julien Gordon.
Our Business Prospects. Henry Clews.
Lynch Law and Unrestricted Immigration. Henry Cabot Lodge.
The Politician and the Pharisee. Hon. J. S. Clarkson.

Our Day.—April.

The Student Volunteer Movement. Rev. A. J. Gordon, and Miss A. B. Child.
The Political Value of the Independent Voter. John P. Donaldson.
The Jewish Christian Conference at Chicago. G. F. Magoun.
The Hutchinson Family as Reformers. Rev. R. H. Howard.
Two Boston Monday Lectures. Joseph Cook.
University Extension. Presidents Dwight, Patton, and Low.
Work and Prospects of National Divorce Reform League. Rev. Dr. Dike.

Outing.—May.

Sprinters and Their Methods. M. W. Ford.
The Wisconsin National Guard. Captain C. King, U. S. A.
The Rowing Clubs of Canada. Captain T. Blackwell.
Canoe Building for Amateurs. H. J. Van Alstine.

Overland Monthly.—May.

Dairying in California. II. Fred Warren Parks.
An Exploring Expedition in 1850. C. T. W.
Plan for the Colonization of Sonora. I. W. M. Gwin.
The Farmers' Alliance Considered. S. R.
Heat a Form of Energy. John Le Conte.

Palestine Exploration Fund.—April.

Land Tenure, Agriculture, etc., in Palestine. Rev. G. E. Post.
Proverbs and Sayings Among the Spanish Jews. Rev. J. E. Hanauer.
The Lachish Inscription. Prof. Sayce.
Comparison of Temperature in Palestine and in England in the Ten Years Ending 1889. J. Glaisher.

Photographic Quarterly.—April.

The Camera's Service to Art.
The Relation Between Absorption and Sensitiveness of Sensitized Plates. J. J. Akworth.
The Teachings of a Chemical Actinometer. Charles A. Kohn.
Round Europe. Cyril S. Cobb.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—April.

Recent Dogmatic Thought in Scotland. John Cairns.
Christianity and Tolerance. William M. Sloane.
Mr. Gore on the Holy Spirit and Inspiration. Robert Watts.
Federal Union between the Reformed Churches: A Symposium.
Presbyterian Union in India: A Symposium.
Klostermann on the Pentateuch. Lewis B. Paton.

Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research.—April.

Experimental Studies in Thought Transference. Baron von Schrenck-Notzing.
Some Recent Experiments in Automatic Writing. T. Barkworth.
On the Evidence for Clairvoyance. I. Mrs. H. Sedgwick.
Apparitions of the Virgin in Dordogne. L. Marillier.

Parents' Review.

Two Extremes in Education. Lady Frederick Cavendish.
St. George's Guild. Julia Firth.
Parents as Inspirers. The Editor.

Phrenological Magazine.—May.

Dr. S. Kennedy. (With portrait.)
Men and Women of Our Times. (With portraits.)

Poet-Lore.—April.

Shakespearian Qualities of "A King and No King." L. M. Griffiths.
Fairy-Lore: "Midsummer Night's Dream." Ethel G. Skeat.
Miranda and Ferdinand; Caliban and Ariel. Dr. W. J. Rolfe.
The Meaning of "Talents" in "A Lover's Complaint." Dr. Horace Howard Furness.
The True History of the London Shakespeare Tercentenary. Isabella Banks.
Victorian Shakespeare Commemorations. III. George Morley.
Musical Setting to Shakespeare's "Come Away, Death." Helen A. Clarke.
"Hamlet" as a Solar Myth. Dr. Sinclair Korner.
Browning's Tribute to Shakespeare. Charlotte Porter.

Popular Science Monthly.—May.

Miracles and Medicine. Andrew D. White, LL.D.
Ice-making and Machine Refrigeration. Frederik A. Fernald.
Fortifyiug Against Disease. Sheridan Delépine, M.B.
Some Games of the Zuñi. John G. Owens.
An Experiment in Moral Training. Dr. Mary V. Lee.
Prof. Huxley on the War-path. Duke of Argyll. Concluded.
My Garden on an Onion. Katharine B. Claypole.
Evolution of Patent Medicine. Lee J. Vance.
The French Institute. W. C. Cahall, M.D.
The Mexican Messiah (Quetzatcoatl). Dominick Daly.
The Education of Children.
Sketch of Niels H. C. Hoffmeyer. With portrait.

Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.

Rev. Edwin Hill and Prof. T. G. Bonney on the Northwest Region of Charnwood Forest.
Prof. T. G. Bonney on a Contact-Structure in the Syenite of Beadgate Park.
Dr. Chas. Callaway on the Unconformities between the Basal Rock Groups of Shropshire.
Prof. Prestwich on the Age, Formation, and Drift-stages of the Darent Valley.
Prof. H. G. Seeley on *Agrosaurus Macgillivrayi.*
Prof. H. G. Seeley on *Saurodesmus Robertsoni.*
Mr. T. H. Holland on Rock Specimens from Korea.
Mr. Jukes-Browne and Prof. Harrison on the Geology of Barbadoes, with two Appendices by Mr. W. Hill. (With plate.)
Mr. O. A. Derby on Nepheline Rocks in Brazil.

Quarterly Review.—April.

Neo-Paganism.
Ibsen's Social Dramas.
The New Papyri.
Fleets and Forts.
Anglo-American Copyright.
University Extension.
Mandeville's Travels.
The Lambeth Judgment.
A Plea for Liberty.
Canada and the United States.

The Quiver.—May.

Some Curious Maori Traditions.
For Erica's Sake. New Serial. M. E. Shepherd.

Scots Magazine.—May.

Higher Missionary Education in India. Rev. P. J. Gloag.
The Solution of the Church Question. Rev. D. Macmillan.

Scottish Review.—April.

Modern Socialism. J. Grant.
A French Envoy in 1745. J. G. Alger.
The Tell Amarna Tablets. Major C. R. Cander.
Economic Principles and University Reform. Prof. J. S. Nicholson.
The Spread of Gaelic in Scotland. Prof. J. Rhys.
The Spanish Inquisition. F. Legge.
Lux Mundi.

Scribner's Magazine.—May.

An Ocean Steamship—The Ship's Company. J. D. Jerrold Kelley.
The Transfer of the Temples of Ise. E. H. House.
Broadway—Great.
Great Streets of the World—Broadway. Richard Harding Davis.
Shakespeare as an Actor. Alexander Cargill.
Dream-Poetry. Bessie A. Ficklen.

Strand Magazine.—April.

On the Stump for the Pump. Sir Wilfrid Lawson.
Portraits of Celebrities at Different Times of Their Lives.
A New Industry for Ladies. (Market Gardening.) Miss Grace Harriman.
Orchids; From a Popular Point of View.
The State of the Law Courts. I. Playwrights' Manuscripts. (With fac-similes.)
Jamrach's. (The Wild Beast Merchant.)

The Sun.—May.

Rome and Its Religion. A. H. Japp.
"Makers of Music."—VIII.—Mendelssohn. R. F. Sharp.
Rubbish as Recreation. J. F. Mayo.

Sunday at Home.—May.

Religious Life and Thought in France.
Philip Henry Gosse.
The Race-Types of the Egyptian Monuments.
Social Life Among the Assyrians and Babylonians: The Religion of the People. Prof. Sayce.
Dr. William Connor Magee, Archbishop of York.
Special Forms of Christian Work in America.

Sunday Magazine.—May.

Christian Manliness in Games. Hon. and Rev. E. Lyttelton.
Captain Coram's Family. The Foundling Hospital. Rev. A. R. Buckland.
Cardinal Newman and John Wesley. Rev. J. Telford.
Madame Schumann. (With portrait.) J. F. Rowbotham.
The Virtue of Fasting. Rev. Harry Jones.

Temple Bar.—May.

Sarsfield: A Jacobite Rapparee. Frederick Dixon.
Bores and Bored.
Through Chinese Spectacles. W. H. Wilkinson.

Tinsley's Magazine.—May.

Billiards.
Mr. J. Blundell Maple, M. P. (With portrait.)

Westminster Review.—May.

The Primrose League.
The History of Canada. F. R. C. J.
The Paris Municipal Refuge for Working Women. E. R. Shearman.
The Sentiment of Nationality. T. R. Edwards.
Defoe's Political Career. H. Harrison.
The Sufferings of a Bulgarian Patriot. W. R. Morfill.
The Early Inhabitants of Britain. R. S. Long.
Professor Burgess' Political Science.
The Centenary of the Polish Constitution. A. Gielgud.

Work.—May.

A Hanging Music Canterbury in Fretwork.
Knotting, Splicing, and Working Cordage.
Artistic Lithography.
The Safety Bicycle: Its Practical Construction.

Young Man.—May.

The Young Men of To-day. Annie S. Swan.
Leaders in Thought and Action. Rev. H. P. Hughes. W. J. Dawson.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.
A.A.P.S.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political and Social Science.
A. C.	Australasian Critic.
A. C. Q.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.
All W.	All the World.
A. M.	Atlantic Monthly.
Ant.	Antiquary.
A. R.	Andover Review.
Arg.	Argosy.
As.	Asclepiad.
Ata.	Atalanta.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.
Bel. M.	Belford's Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
B. O. P.	Boy's Own Paper.
B. T. J.	Board of Trade Journal.
C.	Cornhill.
Cal. R.	Calcutta Review.
Cape I.M.	Cape Illustrated Mag.
C. F. M.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
Ch Mis. I.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.
Ch. Q.	Church Quarterly Review.
C. J.	Chambers's Journal.
C. M.	Century Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
C. R.	Contemporary Review.
Crit. R.	Critical Review.
C. S. J.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.
C. W.	Catholic World.
D.	Dial.
Econ. R.	Economic Review.
Ed. E.	Education (England).
Ed. R.	Educational Review.
Ed. U. S.	Education (United States).
E. H.	English Historical Review.
E. I.	English Illustrated Magazine.
E. R.	Edinburgh Review.
Esq.	Esquiline.
Ex.	Expositor.
F.	Forum.
Fi	Fireside.
F. R.	Fortnightly Review.
G. G. M.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.
G. M.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G. O. P.	Girl's Own Paper.
G. T.	Great Thoughts.
G. W.	Good Words.
H.	Help.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
High M.	Highland Monthly.
Hom. R.	Homiletic Review.
H. M.	Home Maker.
H. R.	Health Record.
Hy.	Hygiene.
I. J. E.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
I. N. M.	Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine.
In. M.	Indian Magazine and Review.
Ir. E. R.	Irish Ecclesiastical Record.
Ir. M.	Irish Monthly.
J. Ed.	Journal of Education.
Jew. Q.	Jewish Quarterly.
J.R.C.I.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.
Jur. R.	Juridical Review.
K. O.	King's Own.
Lad.	Ladder.
L. A. H.	Lend a Hand.
Lamp.	Lamp.
L. H.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
L. Q.	London Quarterly Review.
L. T.	Ladies' Treasury.
Luc.	Lucifer.
Lud. M.	Ludgate Monthly.
M.	Month.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
M. A. H.	Magazine of Am. History.
M. C.	Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend.
Men.	Menorah.
Mind.	Mind.
Mis. R.	Missionary Review of World.
Miss. H.	Missionary Herald.
M. N. C.	Methodist New Connexion.
Mon.	Monist.
M. P.	Monthly Packet.
M. R.	Methodist Review.
Mur.	Murray's Magazine.
M.W.H.	Magazine of Western History.
N. A. R.	North American Review.
Nat.	Nationalist.
Nat. R.	National Review.
N. C.	Nineteenth Century.
N. E.	New Englander.
N. E. M.	New England Magazine.
New R.	New Review.
N. H.	Newbery House Magazine.
N. N.	Nature Notes.
O.	Outing.
O. D.	Our Day.
O. M.	Overland Monthly.
Pater.	Paternoster Review.
P. E. F.	Palestine Exploration Fund.
P. F.	People's Friend.
Photo Q.	Photographic Quarterly.
Photo R	Photographic Review.
Phren. M.	Phrenological Magazine.
P. L.	Poet Lore.
P. R.	Parents' Review.
P. R. R.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
P. S.	Popular Science Monthly.
P. S. Q.	Political Science Quarterly.
Psy. R.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research.
Q.	Quiver.
Q. J. Econ.	Quarterly Jour. of Economics.
Q.J.G.S.	Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.
Q. R.	Quarterly Review.
S.	Sun.
Scot. R.	Scottish Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Str.	Strand.
Sun. M.	Sunday Magazine.
Sun. H.	Sunday at Home.
Syd. Q	Sydney Quarterly.
T. B.	Temple Bar.
Tim.	Timehri.
Tin.	Tinsley's Magazine.
U. S.	United Service.
U. S. M.	United Service Magazine.
W.P.M.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
W. R.	Westminster Review.
Y. E.	Young England.
Y. M.	Young Man.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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- Portugal and England in Africa, Prof. G. de Vasconsilos-Abseu, AQ, Apr.
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Ancient Colonization and Modern Earth Hunger, A. C. Macmahon, AQ, Apr.

Anglo-American "Unco' Guid," Max O'Rell, A, May.

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- Archaeological Antagonisms, James McCarroll, AM, May.

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- Argentine People, and their Religious and Educational Institutions, Bishop J. M. Walden, Harp, May.

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- On the Constitution of Athens, ER, May.

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- Tactical Guides for the Cavalry Division, Capt. G. F. Leverson, USM, May.
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- The Eccentricities of Tommy Atkins, Rev. E. J. Hardy, GW, May.
- Warfare of the Future, A. Forbes, NC, May.
- British Outposts on Actual Battlefields, Col. Cooper King, USM, May.
- The Last Victim of the Gauntlet, H. Graham, US, May.
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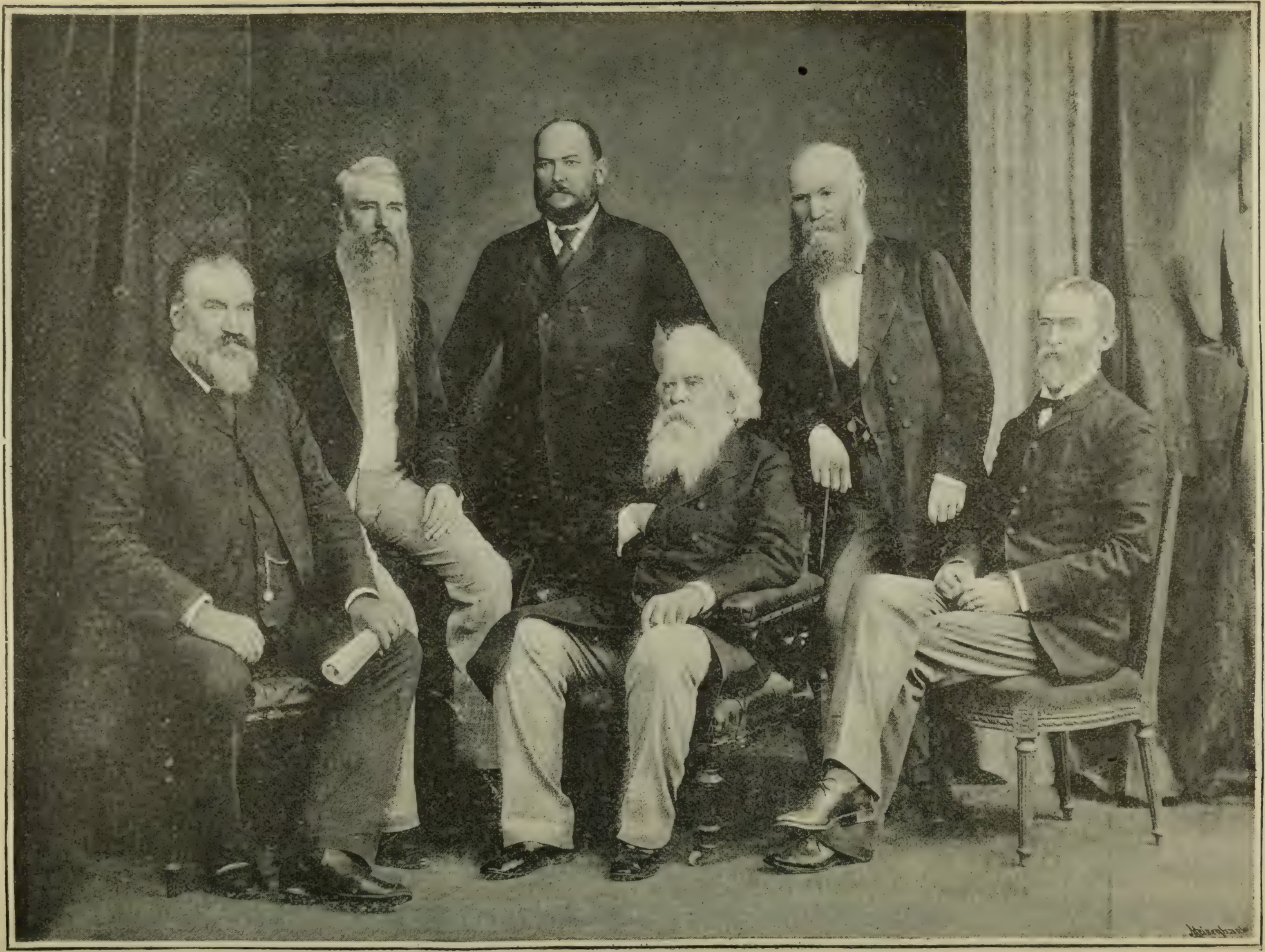
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SIX AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTERS.

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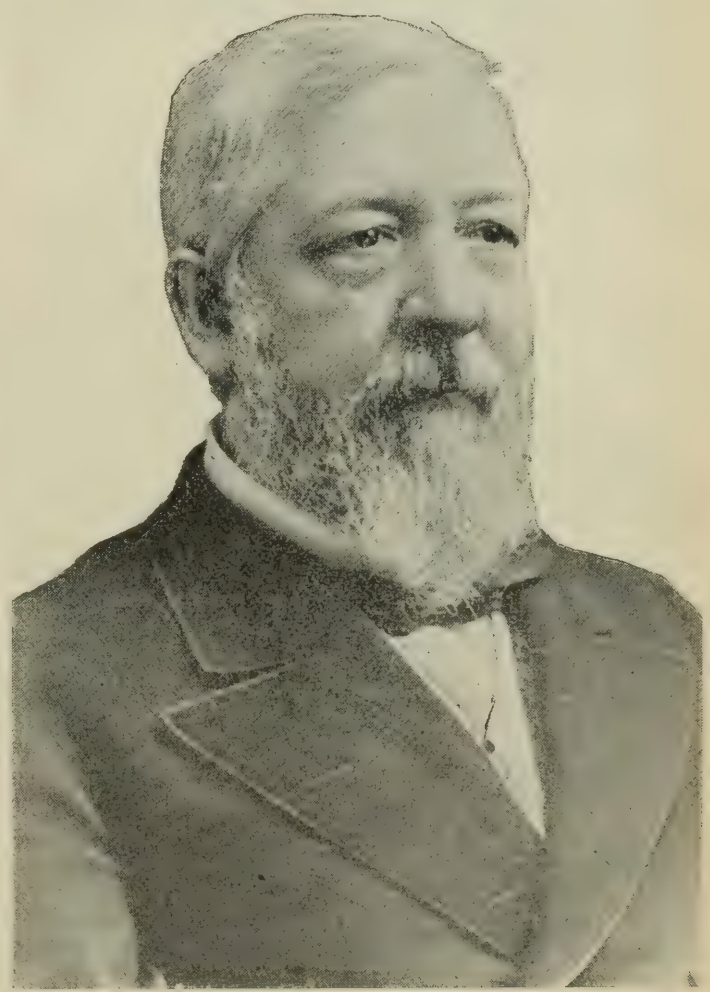
THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Mr. Blaine and his Work.

Mr. Blaine's temporary indisposition has been made the occasion for much bewildering newspaper gossip as to his general state of health, his diplomatic tasks and his plans and ambitions touching his future career. The cartoon elsewhere reproduced, entitled "Mr. Blaine Saws Wood," is completely expressive. The clever artist means to say that in the midst of all this clamor about his health and his intentions, Mr. Blaine has gone on steadily and serenely with his work, and has already a number of accomplished results to show. His convalescence should certainly be hastened by the peaceful surrender of the "Itata," which removes all possibility of trouble with either faction in Chili, and by the acceptance on Great Britain's part of his proposal for a close season in the Bering Sea, pending arbitration. As for the Italian affair, the government at Rome seems to have subsided entirely, and Mr. Blaine has won a clear victory in the diplomatic correspondence. The reciprocity treaties are progressing satisfactorily, and Mr. Blaine can well afford a quiet summer's vacation. He has reason to be gratified with the cordial manner in which the great majority of the American people, regardless of party, have recently sustained and commended the course of the State department.

True Notes of Progress.

It is no mere shallow sentimentalism that would claim that great progress has been made in the past month towards the improvement of international relations, and especially towards the harmony of the English-speaking world, by the settlement of two vexatious difficulties. The Newfoundland fisheries question involved that island Province, Great Britain, and France directly, and Canada and the United States indirectly. Newfoundland has passed a bill which means the enforcement for the present of all treaty obligations that give the French fishermen a color of rights on the Newfoundland coast, and the acceptance in good faith of the result of arbitration between France and Great Britain touching the whole subject. Upon motion of Mr. Bryce, the British parliament dispensed with further consideration of the Knutsford bill, which was intended to coerce the Newfoundlanders. Thus self-respect has been preserved on both sides, and there has been a triumph for mod-



JAMES G. BLAINE.

eration and good sense. Sir William Whiteway emerges as another of the British colonial statesmen worthy of the world's good opinion. Arbitration may now calmly proceed to determine the exact rights of all parties concerned, in the fisheries and on the coasts of Newfoundland; and when those

rights are established it will be possible to negotiate for transfers from one party to another. The second great point gained for progress in international relations was the passage of an act by parliament author-



MR. J. J. C. ABBOTT.

izing Her Majesty's government to prohibit for a definite period the taking of seals in the Bering Sea by vessels carrying the British flag. Thus the earnest and long continued requests of the United States that Great Britain join our country in maintaining a close season have been acceded to in satisfactory form and in good faith. The general questions in controversy as to sealing rights will now be submitted to arbitration, and there can be no further ground of unpleasant feeling on either side. Whatever the results may be, the findings of the arbitration board ought to be accepted thankfully. The successful adjustment of international differences by arbitration is worth more than all the seals in all the oceans.

Colonial Statesmen.

Sir John A. Macdonald, whose character as a man and politician and whose career as an "empire-builder" were graphically sketched in the REVIEW two months ago, has passed away, full of years and honors. He was one of the masterly parliamentarians and administrators of the century. The honors that were paid his memory in Westminster Abbey had been earned by devoted service to the interests of the British Empire. While the federation of the British American provinces was not in any sense the work of one man, it is true that Sir John more than any other was the statesman who led that important movement and who worked out the terms upon which the Dominion was formed. It is interesting to note the new appreciation that England is manifesting for her colonial statesmen. The marked and official tributes paid to Sir John at London are without precedent in the history of the British dependencies. But so, also, is the elevation to the peerage of a Canadian, Sir George Stephen. If, as has been intimated, this favor bestowed by royalty is the first step in pursuance of a plan of Lord Salisbury's to create a number of Canadian life peerages, a majority of Canadians will not be pleased. Sir George has led in the achievement of the Canadian Pacific Railway and cognate enterprises. But democracy is too deep-rooted in North America to make the erection of successful railroad men into titled aristocrats other than generally distasteful. It is, however, as one of various marks of a growing sense in England of the dignity and importance of the colonies that Sir George's new title is principally significant. The dominance of the Canadian Pacific Railway is at least suggested by the designation of Mr. J. J. C. Abbott, the railway company's chief legal adviser, as Sir John Macdonald's successor. Mr. Abbott is a Canadian public man of long experience; but he is not so well known in the United States as some of his colleagues. Sir John's death does not seem likely to occasion any immediate changes in the Canadian policy. If it had occurred before the recent election, however, the result at the polls might have been something quite different.

The early, constructive days of a popularly governed commonwealth have not infrequently, as history tells us, called out a good supply of a fine order of statecraft. The most noteworthy instance is furnished by our own republic, with its group of brilliant founders and constitution-makers. Canada has to-day a very able body of men in public life, a dozen of whom if transferred to Westminster would take high rank as practical statesmen. Australia, also, has evolved out of its own political exigencies a group of men equal to the great problems that confront the English-speaking man in the South Seas. Our readers cannot fail to be attracted by the group of prime ministers of the Australian states—Sir Henry Parkes in the center—that appears as the frontispiece of this number of the REVIEW. Strong and resourceful men they would seem to be,—such men as our own Western States produce.

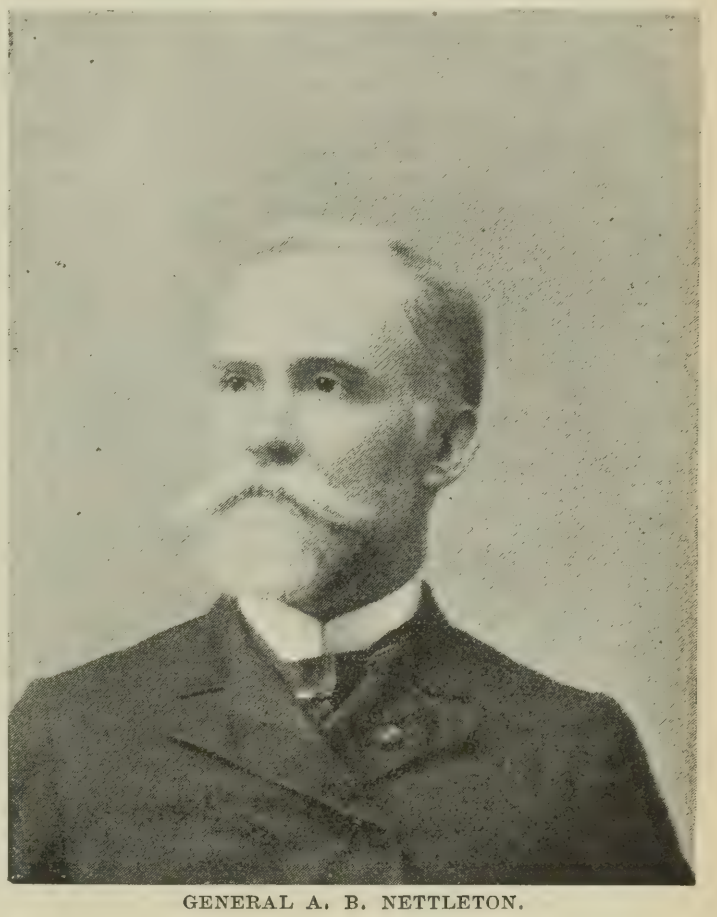
The New "People's Party."

One year hence, the American people will be entering upon the quadrennial distraction and strain of a presidential contest. The principal preparation that has thus far been made is the formal organization of a new party of more pretentious character than new parties generally possess. The great nucleus of the "People's Party," formed at Cincinnati late in May, is the Farmers' Alliance. After its achievements in the West and South last November, it would be blind and stupid to treat the farmers' political movement as a trivial matter. The new party will at least outlive next year's election, and it may dis-

turb the calculations of the old parties in many surprising ways. From the point of view of practical politics, the new party has made the mistake of allowing opinionated men to commit it, in its platform, to too wide a range of creeds and definite propositions. Thus its indorsement of the so-called "sub-treasury" scheme, which contemplates loans of public money to farmers at a nominal rate of interest, is just what its enemies would have desired. Fundamentally, it is the inflation of the currency and a corresponding advance in the price of products that the farmers want; and the proposed government loans to individuals introduce a wholly different class of projects. It is impossible to understand the farmers' movement and the motives that underlie the new party, unless one considers in a broad way the nature of the economic development of the West. To state it in the simplest way, let it be assumed that five hundred thousand square miles of good land, wholly unoccupied two decades ago, now support ten millions of people. The occupancy and the use of this land required, let us say, an investment of $2,000,000,000. The great mass of men and the great mass of capital came together on this expanse of agricultural land, to develop it. The title to the soil was for the most part acquired by the men who occupied it. Let us assume that they also took with them or soon acquired half of the requisite capital. There remained $1,000,000,000 furnished in one form or another by capitalists elsewhere. There had to be created the habitations of ten million people, the buildings for animals, the fences, the roads. Machinery and implements, horses and cows, household furniture and various permanent supplies had to be purchased. The lending capitalists were secured by mortgages and liens. There was a period of prosperity when liquidation would have been comparatively easy; but the West found the use of capital so profitable that instead of paying its non-resident capitalist partners off, it increased its loans in order to do larger business with more advantageous instruments. Loans were renewed rather than repaid; interest rates were high, but everybody was prosperous. There quickly followed a long period of declining prices. The West's great debt to the East was payable in dollars, and its nominal dimensions did not shrink with the increased purchasing power of money. Those farmers who had invested their own capital, and those who had paid off their debts with the profits of a single crop or two in the prosperous times, had no cause of complaint; for if they received only half as many dollars for subsequent crops, they could buy twice as much of what they wanted. But the West in general was in debt for the capital with which it had begun business, and it found itself obliged to pay back much more in value than it had received. The whole effort of the so-called financial heresies of the farmers' movement is based upon the idea that the average purchasing power of money should remain as nearly stable as possible, and that its subtle appreciation through a term of years is almost ruinous to a young, producing community, that borrows its fixed and its working capital from older and richer communities. Hence the demand for free silver coinage, for the direct issue of treasury notes, and for various other monetary and financial experiments. The remedies might prove far worse than the grievance; but it is absurd to regard the Western and Southern farmers who hold to these plans as cheats or repudiators.

Immigration, Past and Present.

Only a few short years ago nearly all of the Western States and territories were maintaining immigration bureaus and, together with the great railway corporations whose lines traverse the Mississippi Valley and extend into the further West, were spending money freely



GENERAL A. B. NETTLETON.

in European countries to promote the movement of population to the United States. The incoming tide of Europeans was commonly regarded as a most important source of our prosperity, and so optimistic were prevailing views regarding our capacity for the easy assimilation and Americanization of limitless millions, that scarcely any effort was made to prevent or even discourage the importation of criminals and paupers. A great change in the attitude of America has come about. To-day, so far as is known, no American State or territory, and no railway corporation, is expending money to maintain agencies abroad for the purposes mentioned, and the prevailing optimism has well nigh disappeared. The wisest and best of the foreign-born already here deprecate as strongly as do native-born Americans the undiminishing volume of arrivals at our Atlantic ports, and ask that the inflow be regulated

by some mode of sifting and restriction. The free homestead area in the United States is practically exhausted, and the westward agricultural migration has been carried already beyond the safe limits of the rain-belt, with the inevitable result of disappointment, local distress and occasional abandonment of drouth-afflicted lands. This would account in part for the revulsion of American feeling on the subject of immigration. But the change in the character of immigrants affords no less weighty a reason. The earlier comers were generally skilled farmers with some means, or trained mechanics of intelligence and character. The more recent tide has been composed in large part of unskilled laborers from the cities of Europe, who bring little that is desirable to the augmentation of our industrial forces. The steamship companies have so reduced the cost of transit that immigration is no longer the mark of energy, intelligence or frugality. With the ocean passage costing only eighteen dollars including subsistence, the temptation to European communities to administer poor relief to their least desirable classes in the form of assistance to reach America, has been too strong to be successfully resisted. Under these circumstances it is not strange that there should have been within the past few years a rising demand for the stricter scrutiny of immigration and for more stringent laws. In view of this demand, and further in view of the fact that the present year bids fair to witness a larger migration to this country than any preceding year since the flood-tide of 1882, when the arrivals at our seaports were more than 730,000, it may be well to sum up the precise situation and the steps that the Government has taken or has in contemplation.

The Most Recent Measures.

Our existing laws are the result of a series of acts passed by Congress in 1875, 1882, 1885, 1887, 1888 and 1891, to which general enactments should also be added the Chinese exclusion act of 1882. The effect of these statutes is positively to prohibit the landing in the United States of Chinese laborers, of persons under contract to perform labor, of polygamists, of idiots and lunatics, of paupers, of persons likely to become a public charge, of persons suffering from loathsome or contagious diseases, and of persons who have been convicted of felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, not including political offenses. The enforcement of all laws affecting immigration have been entrusted to the Secretary of the Treasury. The act of March 3, 1891, took effect on April 1. Its administration was confided by the Secretary of the Treasury to Assistant-Secretary Nettleton, who has taken in hand the task with a system and thoroughness never attempted before. Among the measures which form a part of the present Treasury policy, has been the termination of all existing contracts with State boards of immigration and the consequent assumption of entire responsibility by the federal government for the administration of the immigration laws throughout the country. Secretary Windom adopted this policy in 1889 at the port of New York, where ninety per cent. of the immigrants are landed, and where on Ellis Island in the harbor the new immigration depot is practically completed and will be occupied in July or August with appointments and accommodations that must greatly facilitate the more leisurely and thorough inspection of the arriving throng. Heretofore very slight attempt has been made to enforce such meager provisions as existed for the exclusion of paupers and criminals. Under the new arrangements there is close and genuine inspection. It is worth while to note the fact that by General Nettleton's order the first polygamists ever sent back to Europe were the other day refused admittance. The Government has already doubled the number of immigrant inspectors, to insure a sufficient force of trained officials at all ports to make the enforcement of the law something more than a farce. These inspectors act under instructions that are definite and positive, and our laws, such as they are, must henceforth be regarded both in letter and spirit. Among other steps that the Secretary of the Treasury has taken has been the appointment of a commission of inquiry which has been sent to Europe to investigate the immigration question at its source. The commissioners will endeavor to learn the extent of assisted emigration in various countries; will examine the practices of steamship companies and their inland agents; will inquire into the causes of the greatly increased volume of migration to America from Italy, Hungary, Poland and Bohemia; and will endeavor to ascertain whether or not it would be feasible to subject intending emigrants to America to a preliminary inspection and certification by our consuls at foreign ports. The contract labor question will be studied, and an attempt will be made to ascertain how important is the proportion of immigrants who come to this country intending to return with their accumulations. Without waiting for the results of this investigation, the Treasury Department has asked steamship companies to co-operate with the Government in carrying out a system of voluntary inquiry and inspection abroad, to prevent the transport of classes of people forbidden entrance by our statutes. Several of the leading steamship lines have already adopted the suggestion and are in good faith winnowing the immigrants that apply to them for passage. While the steps we have taken seem in no wise drastic, and while they can scarcely affect in a visible way the great volume of the stream that is flowing in this direction, they may have the effect to act in European communities as a check upon the plans of designing promoters of undesirable migration, and thus at the fountain head there may be diverted the most noxious elements. At least, the signs are encouraging.

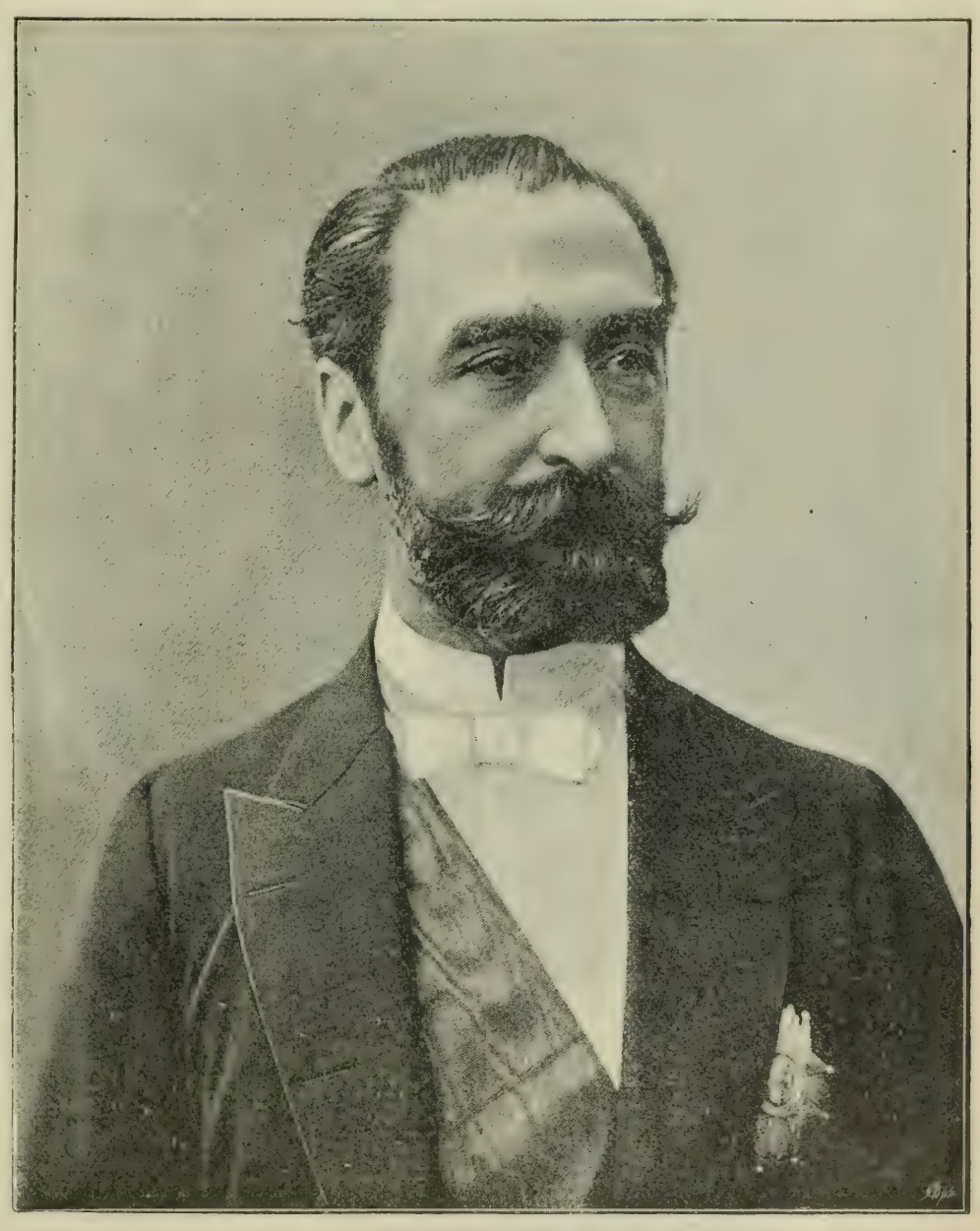
Ballot and Electoral Reform.

An article that appears elsewhere in this issue of the REVIEW sums up in detail the extent to which our American States have adopted the Australian ballot system or some kin-

dred improvement. It shows that the legislatures of the current year have added an important list to the number that had already adopted the reform, and that several States have considerably improved the half-way measures that had been taken in previous years. Our map shows at a glance the territorial progress that the movement has thus far made. No single party and no group of self-styled reformers can justly assume credit for the rapid success of a reform that is winning its way simply and solely because it appeals to the honesty and sense of fair play of the whole people. Although a scientific ballot system greatly diminishes the opportunities to employ corrupt electoral methods, it will remain true that the series of ballot laws must be followed by a series of laws defining and punishing "corrupt practices" in elections and strictly regulating the expenditure of money in campaigns. Good laws along these lines have eliminated nine-tenths of the electoral corruption that formerly existed in England; and it is reasonable to believe that no less favorable results would accrue in the United States. Meanwhile the pessimists who see only discouraging tendencies in American politics might do well to ponder the fact that twenty-eight States have within three years adopted reformed ballot laws.

President Carnot's Tour.

Since the foundation of the Third French Republic, few events in France have had more solid significance than the recent journeying through the provinces of President Carnot. The unanimously enthusiastic reception according him in old-time centers of reactionary influence, where two or three years ago a republican president would not have been welcome, was not merely a sign that M. Carnot himself is personally popular, but it was meant to show that at last France accepts the Republic. At the bottom of the change lies the friendly attitude that the Pope and the Church have adopted towards popular government. The present French ministry with M. de Freycinet as premier and war minister, has held its ground since March, 1890, and is the strongest that France has known in many a year. Its firmest and most statesmanlike figure, in the general opinion of the world, is M. Constans, Minister of the Interior. With Ribot holding the foreign portfolio, Rouvier administering the finances, and such other experience mend as Ives Guyot, Fallières, Jules Roche and Admiral Barbey holding cabinet positions, it cannot be said that France is without statesmen at the helm. It would be folly for Germany to ignore the fact that the improved tone of domestic politics in France makes that country a more dangerous and formidable foe, and increases rather than diminishes the chances of European war. For there is no other one thing that so imperils the peace of the world as the determination of France to attack Germany at the first favorable opportunity.



PRESIDENT CARNOT.

The Exodus of the Jews.

The Russians being balked of their loan by the refusal of the French Rothschilds, under pressure of popular protests in England, to "finance" the persecutors of their co-religionists, appear to have determined to enforce with severity the existing law which confines the Jews, with certain specific exceptions, to a large tract of



M. CONSTANS.

territory in the southeast, which, by the way, is many times larger than the land of Canaan. The process of turning out the non-authorized Jews from Moscow to St. Petersburg is being carried out with relentless severity. The Grand Duke Serge and his newly converted wife have taken up their abode in Moscow, of which the Grand Duke is Governor General. M. Pobedonostzeff, whose shadow is now almost eclipsing the throne, is forging fresh edicts of persecution against the Jews. They have now to be forbidden either to open their shops on Sunday or close them on Saturday. Baron Hirsch is pushing forward his schemes for transporting his compatriots to South America. The Russians are reported to be arranging to settle half a million on the Gulf of Akabah, in the Red Sea. There are many Jews trickling back to Palestine, but nothing is more curious about the modern Israelite than the contempt in which he holds the land of his forefathers.

The Czarowitz in Japan.

The East comes ever nearer to the West, and it is now less than four weeks from London to Japan. The new steamship line of the Canadian Pacific brings the mails across the Pacific in ten or eleven days. Ninety hours fetch them to Montreal. The close proximity of the land of the Rising Sun to the Old World will make Japan more popular than ever with European tourists. The cut which the Czarowitz received over the head from the sword of a Japanese policeman at Otsu on May 11th might, if it had been an inch deeper, have changed the history of Europe for the next half century. The cause of the sudden attack on the heir to the Russian throne is still obscure; but the fact that the blow was dealt by a policeman of several years' standing has inclined many people to the belief that the young men had gone to "see life," and that in the course of their high jinks the heir apparent went too far, and suffered accordingly. The story, since contradicted, that the Crown Prince of Greece saved the life of the Czarowitz, has excited some enthusiasm in Russia. If it were true it might yet have an important bearing upon the future of Eastern Europe. The Czarowitz's wound appears to have been but slight, but he is already on his way home through Siberia, where his visit has been made the occasion for a general shortening of the sentences of the convict population. If only the young man could but make a tour of the prisons and convict establishments!

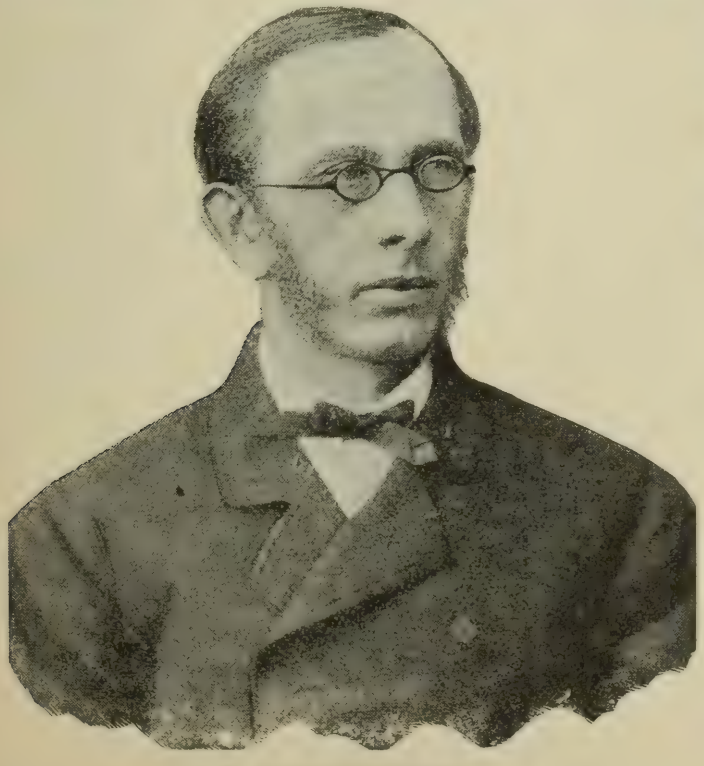
Russia and the Balkans.

Meanwhile, during the absence of the Czarowitz, it is reported and contradicted once more that a marriage has been arranged between him and one of the princesses of Montenegro. The Princess Helene is a young lady whom any man ought to be glad to marry. She brings with her no dower save the inheritance of the mountaineer—health, uncorrupted blood, high spirits, and the indomitable soul of the most heroic race of southeastern Slavdom. Educated in St. Petersburg,

the Montenegrin girls were regarded at one time as possible brides for some of the Grand Dukes. If a Montenegrin princess should become Empress of Muscovy, her sisters will find Grand Dukes enough among their suitors. The affairs of the Balkan Peninsula will long continue to pre-occupy the attention of Russian diplomacy. The confused and confusing politics of Servia, where the Regents distinguished themselves last month by expelling Queen Natalie with illegality and brutality, and the disappointing policy of Bulgaria will tend to concentrate more and more the sympathy of the Russians upon the people of the Black Mountains.

Evolution of Conscience.

Many things have happened in the past month at home and abroad, but few things have been more significant of the progress of the world than the unanimous vote by which, on the twelfth of May, the House of Commons expelled Captain Verney from the Imperial Parliament. Captain Verney had not done anything which before the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885 would have been deemed detrimental to his position as a legislator or his standing as an officer or a gentleman. But in 1885, under the pressure of a great outburst of moral indignation, the Legislature passed a law which, among other salutary provisions, consigned to prison all those who conspire to procure immoral intercourse with a girl, especially in a foreign country. Captain Verney's conduct in a particular case brought him within the scope of this clause. The strong moral sense of a destined victim, and the fortunate circumstance that confirmatory legal evidence was forthcoming, enabled the law to be applied, and Captain Verney, although he had not succeeded in his intent, was sent to jail for twelve months. Thereupon we had a signal illustration of the extra-



M. POBEDONOSTZEFF



BARON HIRSCH.

ordinary moral possibilities latent in a law. It is often said that you cannot make a man moral by Act of Parliament. It is now incontrovertibly proved that you can enormously raise the moral standard of Parliament itself by a single clause in an Act of Parliament. If that particular clause had not been included in that Act, Captain Verney would have been received everywhere as a person against whose fitness for a seat in Parliament it was pharisaism to say a word. Because that clause was carried, the leader of the House declares, with the unanimous consent of both parties, that it is impossible for Captain Verney to remain a member of



THE CZAROWITZ.

the House, or efficiently discharge his duties to his constituents, and the House, after hearing the same thing from the temporary leader of the Liberals, at once, without a dissentient voice, expels the offender from the number of its members. Thus the Act, which was extorted from Parliament in 1885, has actually in 1891 created a conscience in Parliament. It is a limited conscience, it is true—painfully limited. Unfortunately, in 1885, there was failure to add a clause to the Bill making the corruption of a young married woman, or seduction when effected by fraud or false pretenses, or when followed by desertion, a criminal offense. Had this been done no doubt there would have been created a conscience on these subjects also. That work, however, still remains to be done. But the expulsion of Captain Verney gives an enormous impetus to the determination with which all decent men and women will work for legislation on these matters. For it is now clear as daylight that by law you can not only punish criminals, but you can develop the conscience of the whole community as regards some forms of offending.

If Conscience were King.

The evidence which this case and others afford of the evolution of what may be called the rudiments of a Christian conscience even in politicians and wire-pullers, leads a thoughtful writer in one of the leading Nonconformist newspapers to recall Butler's great saying that, "had conscience power as it has authority, it would rule the world." In the Parnell case, as he reminds us, this authority exerted power in unmistakable fashion

The new force took no account of the customary and conventional authorities, asserted itself regardless of them, peremptorily issued its mandates, imperiously secured their accomplishment, and transformed as a consequence the entire political situation. It brushed aside, as with the strength of a young giant, all the policies and tactics which had been supposed to be alone important. It has since shown no sign of retreating."

And in this exercise of the authority of the Christian conscience, be it noted, the English Nonconformists and the Irish Catholics played a leading part — a happy illustration of Christian unity on the ethical ground, of good omen for the future. The *Independent* continues the argument:

Power the Christian conscience in our English commonwealth indubitably possesses; dare we look to it consciously and deliberately to rule? No one proposes to invest it with the functions of formal legislation and administration; these may safely be left to the existing machinery. But can that which constitutes true government—the initiation, impulse and direction of national action—be openly claimed for the Christian conscience, not merely as a matter of right but as a matter of fact? Unorganized as yet, and scarcely articulate, it has proved its superiority to the organized forces of party and prescription. As the situation presents itself to our view, there is not a political factor which can be compared with it for strength or effectiveness. Shall we conclude, then, that the transitional nature of the present epoch is a veritable call of God to the Christian conscience of this country to take to itself its great power and reign?

No doubt. But will the keepers of the Christian conscience hear and obey the call? And will they, if they hear, have sufficient of that Divine sympathy and saving common sense, which is as grace



PRINCESS HELENE OF MONTENEGRO.

from on high, to enable them to use this great power without abusing it, and with a resolute impartiality that does not excuse in an Englishman—say—in the Forest of Dean, what is held to be a capital offense in the case of the leader of the Irish people?

As to the Prince Himself.

Certainly this powerful invasion by the British conscience of the domain of public life is finding abundant room for aggressive activity. The Parnell and Dilke and Verney cases are now overshadowed by the Tranby Croft scandal with all its disagreeable ramifications. Viewed from the American standpoint, the foundations of the throne itself would appear to be seriously affected. In a country like Great Britain, the chief security of monarchical institutions must rest in the conviction of the most of the best people that such institutions are upon the whole exerting a beneficent influence. But without a certain degree of seriousness and moral elevation in the personal life and character of the monarch, how by any pretense, in this generation, can royalty be held to make for righteousness in government or society? The English people had forgiven the Prince of Wales very much; and their mood to-day seems that of profound discouragement mingled with indignation. It is not, perhaps, one thing or another in particular that gives offense, so much as the painful evidence of a seemingly invincible frivolity and lightness that has accumulated against the Prince. He will be fifty years old in November, and he is a grandfather. The Queen was seventy-two last month. The Prince's debts are so heavy as to place him in a financial situation that detracts from the dignity of the royal house. The terms in which the British newspapers and various religious and public bodies have assumed to censure the Prince in view of the testimony at the baccarat trial are without precedent for plainness, and seem to mark another distinct step in the progress of modern public opinion as against traditional forms of authority.

Virtue Proves Profitable.

The dismay with which the party wire-puller regarded the first manifestation of the will of this new sovereign, has been considerably allayed by the discovery that, in the old phrase, "Godliness has promise of the life that now is as well as that which is to come"; or, to render the same truth in modern phrase, it was a good paying policy to repudiate Mr. Parnell. If Mr. Gladstone had not, as he said, acted the part of a docile reporter, the Liberal party would at this moment have been shattered into irretrievable ruin. It would have lost most of the recent by-elections, and Home Rule would have been postponed to the Greek Kalends. As it is the Liberals have consolidated their position, and rendered victory at the General Election as much of a certainty as any electoral event can be. The result of the recent by-elections shows that, if Mr. Gladstone lives, the return of a Liberal majority in next Parliament may be counted upon with the unquestioning confidence with which men anticipate the rising of the sun or the appearance of the morning paper. It is perfectly easy to foretell, with the absolute certainty of a scientific calculation, how a general election in England will go, if only you have a sufficient number of by-elections by which to test the rising and falling of the party vote in comparison with the recorded polls at the previous elections. There have been more than enough by-elections in the past month to show that the Unionist majority of 1886



QUEEN NATALIE.

will disappear whenever Parliament is dissolved. There have been five contested elections in May, which were also contested in 1885, when the Liberal-Irish majority in the House was one hundred and seventy, and in 1886, when the Unionist majority was one hundred. The result shows that the Unionist majority has disappeared, and that the electors approximate to the position of 1885. The figures are as follows:

	1885.		1886.		May, 1891.	
	L.	T.	L.	T. U.	L.	T. U.
Whitehaven .	1,125	1,336	1,110	1,216	1,105	1,338
Stowmarket .	4,606	3,475	3,363	3,906	4,346	4,132
South Dorset.	3,128	3,095	2,486	3,477	3,238	3,278
Harborough..	5,502	5,336	4,578	5,708	5,982	5,493
North Bucks.	5,462	4,006	4,389	4,460	5,013	4,632
	19,825	17,248	15,918	18,767	19,684	18,875

The totals come out as follows:

	1885.	1886.	May, 1891.
Liberal.....	19,825	15,918	19,684
Tory.....	17,248	18,767	18,875
Majority (L)	2,577	(C) 2,849	(L) 809

Data for Prophecy.

The figures for the three periods are very remarkable. The first period stretches from the general election down to the formal repudiation by Mr. Gladstone of the clause which wrecked his Bill. The second and longest cover the time between the repudiation of the clause expelling the Irish members and the O'Shea divorce case. The third begins with the divorce case and ended—so far as this retrospect goes—with the North Bucks election, May 28th. Comparing the by-elections of these three periods with the polls in the same constituencies in 1885 and 1886, it is as clear as noonday (1) that until Mr. Gladstone repudiated the fatal clause which converted Ireland into a taxed republic, the polls at the byes were almost "as in 1886." They would have been much worse but for the last two, Ilkeston and Burnley, when the Liberal candidates gained their seats by repudiating the clause before Mr. Gladstone spoke. (2) That after Mr. Gladstone dropped that clause down to the O'Shea divorce case "the polls were as in 1885." And (3) that since the divorce case, while the polls are still far better for Liberalism than they were in 1886, they have not regained the high-water mark of 1885. The figures are as follows:

First Period: From the general election to the abandonment of the "Jonah clause." Nine constituencies:

	1885.	1886.	By-Elections.
Liberals.....	29,466	25,639	27,515
Conservatives and Unionists.....	26,751	26,903	26,709
	Lib.+2,715	Lib.—1,264	Lib.+ 906

Second Period: From July 1, 1887, after the clause was abandoned, to November, 1890, before the divorce case, forty-four constituencies:

	1885.	1886.	By-Elections.
Liberals.....	165,588	134,134	167,057
Conservatives and Unionists.....	140,447	134,910	144,415
	Lib.+25,141	Lib.—776	Lib.+22,642

Third Period: Eight constituencies, from divorce case to May 28th:

	1885.	1886.	By-Elections.
Liberals.....	32,578	25,688	32,055
Conservatives and Unionists.....	26,855	29,493	31,210
	Lib.+5,723	Lib.—3,813	Lib.—155

Of course, from this comparison all by-elections are excluded which were not contested both in 1885 and 1886. But sixty-one by-elections, in ter per cent. of the constituencies, afford quite suffi ent data on which to base a confident calculation as to the result of the approaching general election.

"Free Education" in England.

Unionists naturally look upon this result with dismay, and they are the more aghast because these Liberal victories have taken place immediately after they played their trump card. There is no reason to doubt that the reluctance of the Conservatives to "free education" was chiefly overcome by representations of the enormous party advantage that would be reaped by an offer to pay school fees from the imperial exchequer. It is always painful to swallow your principles, but it can be done if you believe that you will get fat on your meal. But what if they stick in your throat, or produce indigestion? That seems to have been the case last month on this matter of free education. As usual, the caricaturists hit off the situation more neatly than the penmen. Although the ministry kept the promise of free education before the country for more than a month, it did not venture to explain the method by which it proposed to give effect to the project. The Derby number of *Punch* shows us Mr. Goschen leading the Conservative party to the starting post with his free education bill as a jockey in the saddle. But the horse has blinders over its eyes, and Mr. Goschen apologetically explains that, with such a rider up, blinkers are indispensable. The effect on the electorate is more roughly portrayed in cartoons reduced from the *Dart*, a Birmingham weekly of some considerable ability, in our caricature department.

The Turn in the Tide.

The change in the Liberal fortunes dates from the abandonment of the proposal to expel the Irish members from Westminster. That fatal clause, which, in Mr. Rhodes' phrase, converted Ireland into a taxed republic, marked the dividing line between separation and union. Every one is against separation on the English side of St. George's Channel; every one is in favor of some method of decentralization. Of this we have had last month remarkable evidence in the speech delivered by Lord Salisbury at Glasgow on May 20th. He referred to a speech he had made some years ago at Edinburgh, "the capital of the other side of Scotland." He said:

I ventured to make remarks in favor of decentralization, of avoiding as much as possible the extreme interference and officialism which arise from centralization, and pointing to the powers of municipalities as the great remedy for such an evil. When I came home the late Duke of Buccleuch, with whom I had been staying, said to me, "What a Home Rule speech you have been making." Well, it was perfectly true. Before I say anything further in praise of Home Rule, allow me to make this observation—that if there is any country in the world where divisions are historically so deep and feelings are so bitter that they cannot be trusted to do each

other justice, that country can only receive any portion of municipal self-government with considerable precaution. I can only say that hypothetically, so that you may not assume that I am not raising the giving of Home Rule to such a country if it exists; but with this reservation I am a great believer in Home Rule. I should like to give to the municipalities, the municipal authorities, the oldest representatives of popular government in this country, the very utmost powers in dealing with all legislation that is of a business-like character.

If Lord Salisbury can speak thus, is it surprising that the electors at large have shown a general tendency to support Home Rule ever since July, 1887, when Mr. Gladstone first made it quite clear that he was not determined to insist upon destroying the Imperial Parliament as a detail of his scheme for creating a subordinate statutory assembly at Dublin?

The following is a list of the seats gained by the Liberals since July, 1887:

Spalding, Coventry, Northwich, Edinburgh (W), Southampton, Ayr, Govan, Kennington, Rochester, Peterborough, Bucks (N), St. Pancras (N), Carnarvon, Barrow, Eccles, Hartlepool, Stowmarket, Harborough.

The Tory Unionists have gained Doncaster and have retaken the Ayr Burghs. The strong general drift liberal-wards is too evident for any casuistry to explain away.

Mr Parnell's Fate.

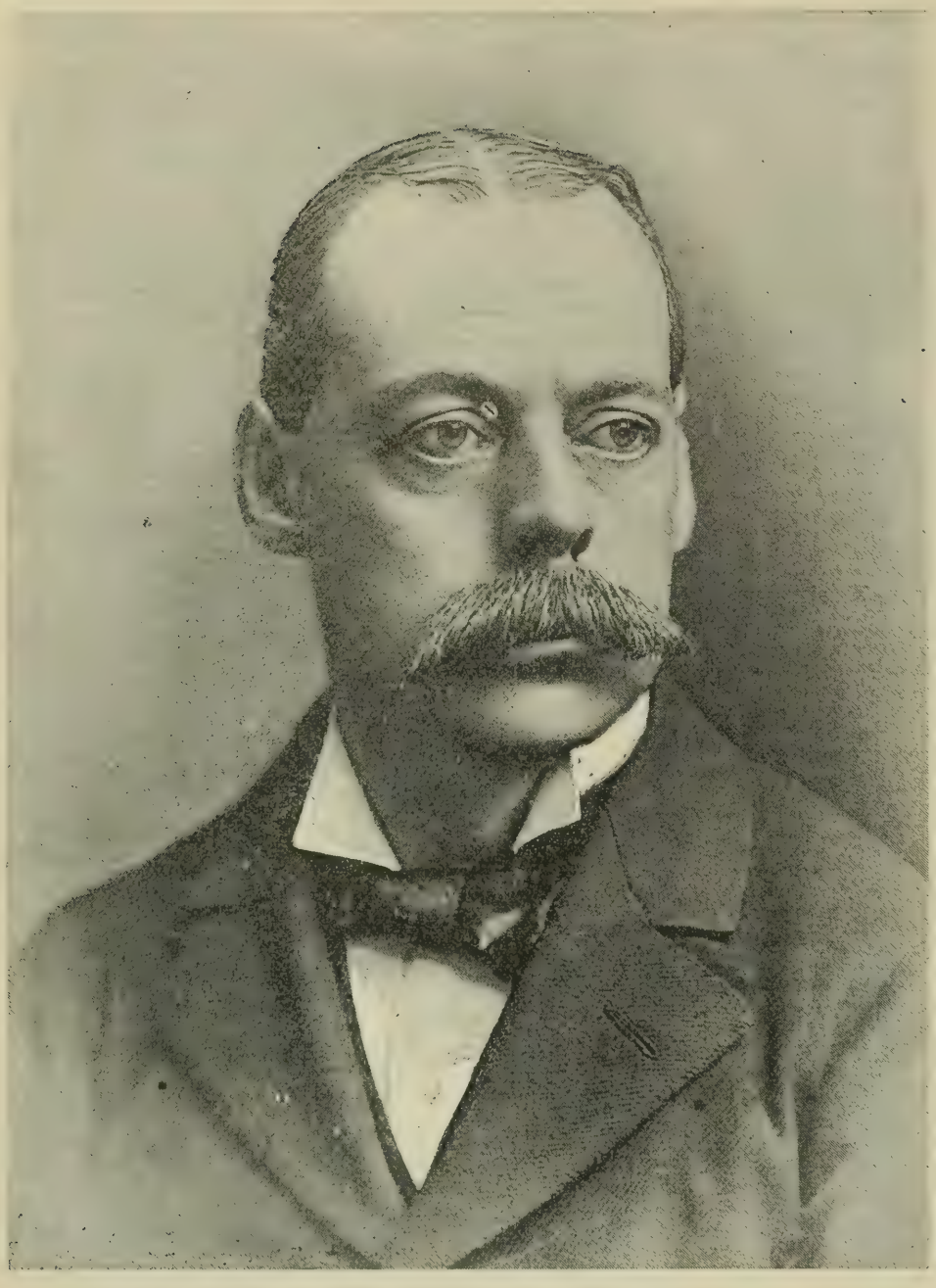
The Irish National League of Great Britain held their annual convention at Newcastle on May 16th, and unanimously condemned Mr. Parnell as both morally and politically unfit for any further trust or confidence. Archbishop Croke has made his annual visitation through his diocese one long demonstration against the disruptionist and divider. The enthusiasm with which he has been greeted is the way in which the honest Catholics of the South protest against the ruffianism of the Parnellite attack upon the hierarchy. Archbishop Walsh, who has just returned from Rome, has explained in the *Times* how it was that the Irish bishops, with a charity that suffereth long and is kind, refused to condemn Mr. Parnell until they were quite sure that he had no answer to the charge brought by Mr. O'Shea. Certainly of that charity which suffereth long and is blind, but which is still the first of all the graces, there has seldom been a more conspicuous illustration than the refusal on the part of many Irishmen even now to believe that Mr. Parnell had not a complete answer to the accusation. The decree *nisi* was made absolute last month, and it is expected that the respondent and co-respondent will marry. Should they do so, even the most skeptical of the Irish will admit that they can no longer pretend that the relations between Mr. Parnell and Captain O'Shea's wife were other than was asserted in the Divorce Court. The marriage would simplify matters considerably. When that is announced the chief difficulty of the hierarchy will disappear.

Trouble in South Africa.

"Portugal," said Mr. Rhodes lately, "is still troubling me, but the matter will right itself in time. It is like a fly that tickles your nose in hot weather. The proper thing is not to swear." This philosophic mood is probably due to the fact that his capacity for "swear" is overdrawn upon in other directions. The threatened trek of the Boers across the Limpopo, although originally employed as a means of extorting "globular thousands" from Mr. Rhodes for a worthless concession, has not been abandoned. President Kruger seems to be acting loyally enough in "damping" the trek, but its authors persist in saying that they will seize Banyaland as soon as the recent deluge dries up. Should they be as good as their word, Mr. Rhodes will be compelled to do one of two things —fight them or make terms. He will probably prepare to do the first, the better to do the second. At present he is on the fighting tack. If need be, he will lay down the premiership, his tenure of which depends on the Dutch vote, and stand forth as President of the British South African Company, holding the pass against the Boer invasion of British territory. As the Boers know that Mr. Rhodes is a man of his word, there will probably be no trek, or if there is it will be conducted under Rhodian auspices. Mr. Rhodes will fight without scruple and without remorse if unfortunately he should be forced to fight; but his whole instinct is in the other direction. He has had no experience of bloodshed, whereas he has spent his life and made his reputation as the very Ulysses of shrewd and crafty management. If he cannot manage the trekkers when he has President Kruger and the whole power of the British Empire at his back, then indeed the hand of the great amalgamator must have lost its cunning. That is the very last thing that is implied by the news from the Cape, where he has just bought a site for the new South African University, and where his government has introduced a Licensing Bill, under which two-thirds of the electors in any locality can forbid the renewal of any license, and where no new license can be issued until two-thirds of the electors have intimated their desire that it should be granted. That is to say, two-thirds of the electors minus one cannot shut up an existing public-house, but one-third of the electors plus one can prevent a new public-house being opened.

Concessions to Portugal.

Lord Salisbury has offered the Portuguese Government an arrangement by which, in return for the cession of Manica, Portuguese sovereignty is recognized over fifty thousand square miles on the north of the Zambesi. The basis of this arrangement was explained by the Prime Minister with almost cynical candor at Glasgow. After describing Mr. Cecil Rhodes as "a very considerable man, a man of very many remarkable powers and remarkable resolution and will," —one of the most emphatic tributes ever paid by a British Prime Minister to a Colonial statesman—Lord



LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

Salisbury declared that not even the desire of pleasing our fellow-countrymen at the Cape could induce the Foreign Office to abandon the paramount duty of observing and sustaining international law and right. Therefore—

We have come to a conclusion with respect to the occupation of territory which I believe will be beneficial to both parties if our present proposals are accepted. The territory we shall recognize as belonging to South Africa is high land on which white men can work and settle, and the peculiarity of English rule is that we are not satisfied with ruling over the natives, but that we should fill the land with our own people and our own blood. All the land on the bank of the Zambesi, and which we have offered to Portugal in exchange, and to which we think she has some historical claim, is land which can only be dealt with by those born in the country and who have the blood of the country.

Which being interpreted briefly is to this effect Wherever white men can live and breed and settle in Southeastern Africa the land belongs to England. Wherever they weaken and die it is left to Portugal. The arrangement is not a bad one, from England's point of view, if it is accompanied by two stipulations: First, that the English must have an indisputable right of way, free from duties or Portuguese botheration, through the unhealthy lands left to Portugal; and, secondly, that wherever there is navigable water, on which a British gunboat can float, such navigable water must belong to them by the same rule which secures them the whole of the habitable plateaux. The cradle and the gunboat ought really to be quartered on the royal British arms.

The Fight on the Pungwe.

Two "indunas" from King Gungunhama arrived in England in May, praying for an audience from the Great White Queen. Meanwhile the Portuguese and the English had come into collision inland of Massi-Kesse. The students from Lisbon and a miscellaneous rabble of Portuguese natives appear to have pushed in from Massi-Kesse, which they found deserted, into the neighborhood of the first post of the British South African Company. Hereupon, as was inevitable, the British pioneers brushed the invaders back across the frontier, the operation being accompanied with the loss of so few lives as to indicate very little stomach for a fight on the part of the Portuguese. The fight occurred on May 11th, according to the English telegram from Umtassa's kraal. The Portuguese attacked a police post held by forty-seven men, six miles to the west of Massi-Kesse, on the plateau, and were beaten back after two hours' fighting. The Portuguese official version says that the Chartered Company's police, who were concealed in an intrenched position, suddenly opened fire on a Portuguese reconnoitering party, killing seventeen and wounding twenty. Unfortunately, however, the latter, when foiled in their ambitious projects inland, avenged themselves by closing once more the mouth of the Pungwé. Lord Randolph Churchill, who is acting at Capetown as special correspondent of the *Daily Graphic*, has telegraphed that "the immediate occupation of the coast by a British naval force seems to be imperative." Mr. Rhodes' young men are very well able to take care of themselves inland,

but the British admiral on the Mozambique station should be instructed to keep the river door open in the rear.

The Prospects of Australian Federation.

The New South Wales Parliament was opened on May 19th. The attempt to adopt uniform action in submitting the Federation proposals to all the Colonies has failed. Sir Henry Parkes gave notice of a resolution in favor of Federation, subject to reserves as to omissions or amendments, and a reference to the people in the electoral capacity for final approval. When, however, he announced that he would postpone his resolutions until after the adoption of his Local Government Bill and the Bill abolishing plural voting, Mr. Dibbs, as leader of the Opposition, moved a vote of no confidence, which, on being pressed to a division, was negatived only by the casting vote of the Speaker. It would not be surprising, considering the jealousy which New South Wales Free Traders have shown of the Federation scheme, if no further progress was made for a time in the direction of Intercolonial Federation. That, however, only increases the urgency of progress in the direction of Imperial Federation. The Empire Trade League gains adherents daily, and its Canadian members are about to address the Crown through the Dominion Parliament, asking for a conference of Colonial representatives in London, to discuss the best means of promoting inter-imperial trade.

On the Frontier of India.

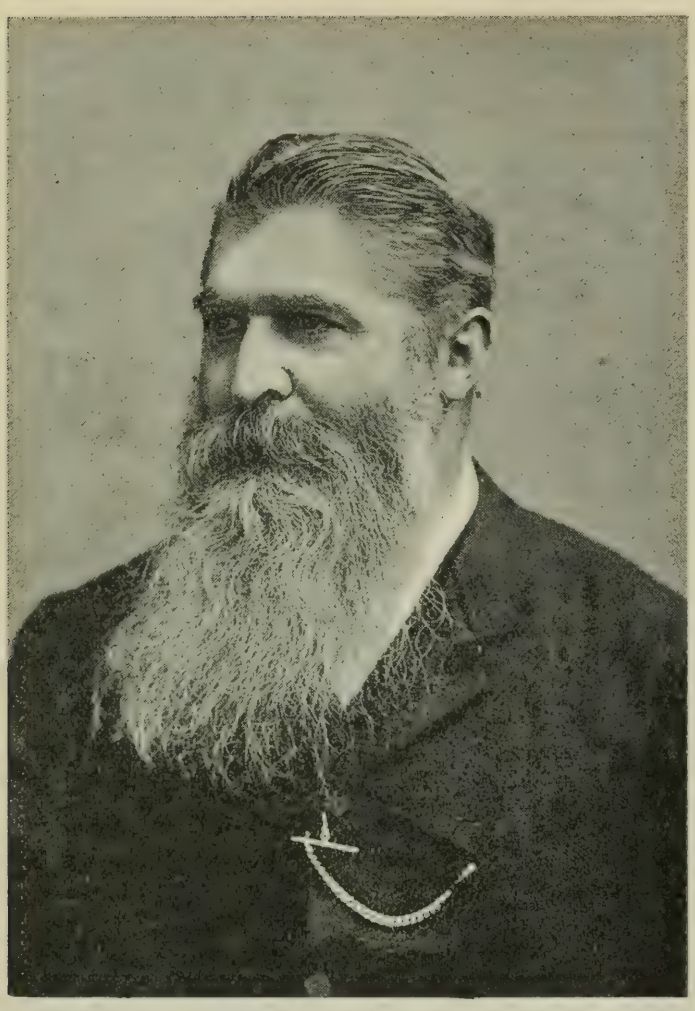
The Miranzai expedition against the Pathan tribes on the northwest frontier of India has come to a close. Sir W. Lockhart, at the head of a punitive column, was for several weeks engaged in penetrating into the heart of mountain fastnesses, inhabited by warlike highlanders who had defied British authority, troubled the peace of the border, and shown signs of a disposition to enter into a hostile confederacy against the civilized power in the plains. The tribe made a stand at Mastaon on the ninth, where they were routed with a loss of three hundred of their clansmen; and Sir W. Lockhart was able to levy fines and destroy towers all along the Miranzai border. The enterprise was, however, not by any means a holiday promenade. When the expedition was over it was found that Sir Walter had lost one hundred men killed and wounded, including five British and three native officers. The total loss on board the *Victory*, Nelson's flagship, at the decisive victory of Trafalgar, was only fifty-seven killed and 108 wounded. The only permanent gain purchased by these expeditions is the roads, the construction of which they necessitate. Nothing pacified the Scotch Highlands until General Wade made roads passable for cannon.

Vengeance on Manipur.

The vengeance of the Indian Government has descended upon Manipur, and all the leaders in the recent opposition to the policy of Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Quinton have now been arrested. Manipur is in the military occupation of British troops, and the Jubraj, the Sennaputty, and all their chief men are awaiting trial. The elephant has crushed the rat, but the question whether or not the rat was in the right is being hotly discussed in England. Opinion is divided. Putting out of court all those partisan prints which always jump to the conclsion that their countrymen are in the wrong—when that conclusion is likely to damage the Government of the day—there is no doubt that many Englishmen regard the policy sanctioned by Lord Lansdowne with regret, not unmixed with some degree of shame. Some object to any interference with the Sennaputty, who has played a part in Manipur very much like that of Arabi in Egypt; others, who admit that it was lawful and just to punish the Sennaputty for king-making without our leave, condemn the apparent treachery of inviting him to a "durbar" on leaving which he was to be arrested after hearing his sentence; while yet a third section, who see nothing savoring of treachery in the invitation to the durbar, roundly condemn Mr. Quinton and Lord Lansdowne for attempting so perilous an enterprise with such inadequate means. It is noteworthy that in Manipur, as in Egypt, the fatal first step was forced on from outside in opposition to the judgment of the British Resident, whose views, as he was on the spot, ought certainly to have been regarded as worthy of more consideration than they received. The Manipur incident is a gloomy one, relieved only by the story of the escape of Mrs. Grimwood—whose march across the hills under fire is a signal illustration of the latent capacity of woman to suffer and to dare—and the brilliant defense of Thobal by Lieutenant Grant. "How could we be beaten under Grant Sahib?" said his Ghoorkahs and Punjabis. "He is a tiger in fight." Grant has received the Victoria Cross "for conspicuous bravery and devotion to his country."



MRS. GRIMWOOD.



REV. W. G. LAWES.

New Guinea's Apostle.

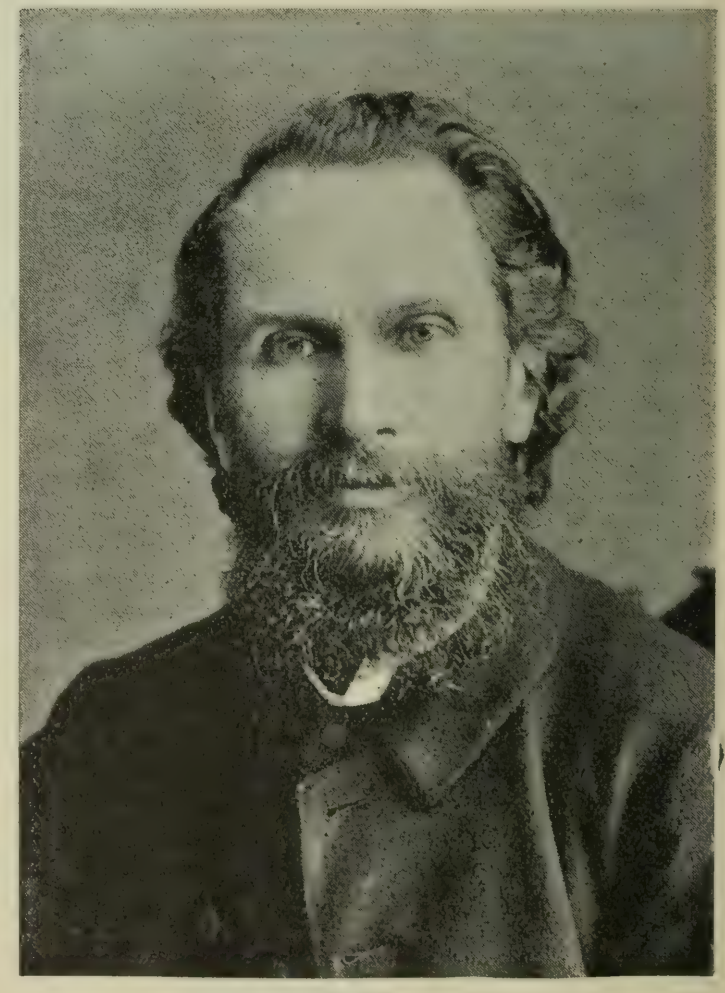
The "May meetings" have brought, as usual, to the somewhat pagan region of Fleet Street and the Strand, London, an invigorating flood of enthusiasm and self-sacrifice. The missionary meetings have been as well attended as ever, and Exeter Hall has heard once more the reports of propagandists among the distant and dusky races of mankind. Few of these heralds of Christian civilization brought back so cheerful a report as the Rev. W. G. Lawes, who has returned from Port Moresby after eleven years' absence, for the purpose of seeing through the press his translation of the Gospel into Motu, which the missionaries have decided has the best claim to be regarded as the missionary language of New Guinea. The London Missionary Society has fifty stations occupied in that island, with 227 colored teachers for the adjacent islands, and two thousand children in school. Twenty New Guineans are themselves employed as teachers, carrying the spelling-book and the arithmetic into regions where their fathers could only have gone as prisoners awaiting a cannibal feast, or as conquerors spear in hand.

At a missionary meeting—the first held in New Guinea—a few months ago, one of the speakers picked up a spear, and he said: "This used to be our constant companion. We dared not go to our gardens without it; we took it in our canoes; we carried it on our journeys; we slept with it by our side, and we took our meals with it close at hand; but," he said, "we can now sleep safely because of this," holding up the book of the Gospels. "This book has brought to us peace and protection, and we no longer require the spear."

Mr. Lawes speaks highly of the British administrator, Sir W. McGregor, who appears to obey in spirit and to the letter his instructions, "to the utmost of his power to provide religion and education among the native inhabitants." Nothing is heard of the Germans on the North, beyond vague rumors of disease and death. No news crosses the island, journalism not yet having been invented in New Guinea, although the natives are very eager to obtain newspapers, which they value as substitutes for the fig leaf of our first parents. The *Times*, Mr. Walter will be glad to hear, is in particular request, owing to the fact that it is printed on the thickest paper.

The Children's Archbishop.

These May meetings afford no inadequate register of the faith and courage and charity of the British public. The Church Missionary Societies report higher receipts than ever before—the two divide between them no less than $2,000,000; while the Wesleyan, the Baptist, and the London Missionary Societies all report deficits, which in the case of the first two amount to $50,000 each. Strange to say, the Bible Society, which has an annual income of more than $1,000,000, cannot make both ends meet. Its deficit last



MR. BENJAMIN WAUGH.

year was $70,000, and it is now $200,000 in debt. One of the younger societies, which has displayed the most astonishing vitality, as measured by the growth of its subscriptions and branches, is the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Unlike most other societies, it has a soul, and that soul is Benjamin Waugh, the editor of the *Sunday Magazine*. Mr. Waugh is a veritable children's Archbishop of all England, and not for England only, but for the whole of the three kingdoms. Wherever a tortured child moans in a garret or in cellar, there Mr. Waugh appears as a deliverer and avenger. He has now sixty aid committees in England, two in Wales, and three in Ireland. The annual income of the Society has risen from $44,000 to nearly $100,000, but it is unable to cope with the whole field for lack of funds. It ought to have a revenue of $250,000 per annum, and no doubt before long Mr. Waugh will raise that and more also. Last month he secured the quasi-conditional support of Mr. Herbert Spencer, who has publicly confessed that:

To bring punishment on brutal and negligent parents seems, on the whole, a beneficial function; for though, by protecting the children of bad parents (who are on the average of cases themselves bad), there is some interference with the survival of the fittest, yet it is a defensible conclusion that in the social state philanthropic feeling may, to this extent, mitigate the rigor of the natural law.

To have extorted such an admission from the great apostle of the doctrine, "let the devil take the hindmost," justifies a belief that Mr. Waugh will raise his $250,000 per annum. It is much easier to take a collection than to convert the very pope of *laissez-faire*.

The Citizenship of Women.

The House of Commons has refused by seventy-eight to fifty-two to pass a resolution in favor of allowing women to sit as County Councilors. More than the usual amount of nonsense was talked by the opponents of the resolution, apparently for the purpose of showing that no matter how illogical female citizens may be, they cannot be more illogical than many of the elected (male) representatives of the exclusively male electorate. Mr. Cremer, for instance, declared of half the human race that "they toiled not, neither did they spin," a remark which ought to cost him his seat at next election; while Mr. Labouchere, posing as the traditional conservative and representative of the wisdom of our ancestors, likened the inability of women to sit on County Councils to the inability of himself and his fellow-members to suckle children. Of course in the interest of the children a good deal might be said in favor of an Act of Parliament forbidding Mr. Labouchere to assume the functions of a wet nurse; but as everybody is content to rely upon the disability imposed by nature, why cannot he show the same confidence in the natural incapacity of women to act as County Councilors, instead of insisting upon reinforcing nature by an Act of Parliament? The fact is that the question will not be put on its true footing until one insists upon the entire abolition of all artificial barriers between capable persons and the due discharge of all the duties of citizenship. There may at least be claimed for women as absolute a right to sit in Parliament or to command a regiment as for Mr. Labouchere to suckle his wife's babies. The more obvious the unfitness of either man or woman for certain functions, the less need is there for statutory interdicts. The Women's Liberal Federation, however, notwithstanding the earnest and eloquent appeal of the Countess of Carlisle, refused, although by a narrow majority, to insist upon the political enfranchisement of their sex. The majority is still content that women should be the Gibeonites of politics, doing the drudgery for the dominant male, but denied any opportunity of molding a policy in support of which they are exhorted and expected to speak, to canvass and to toil.



MRS. CUNINGHAME GRAHAM.

A Modern Woman.

Apropos of women in politics and affairs, it is interesting to note that, as one of the incidents of Labor Day, Mrs. Cuninghame Graham went from London to Madrid and addressed an immense mass meeting with brilliant success. Mrs. Graham spoke to the Spanish workers in their own sonorous and eloquent language, and was naturally welcomed with overwhelming enthusiasm. Mrs. Graham is said to be engrossed at present in studies preliminary to an important biographical work; but she could not resist the temptation to see whether she could address her own former countrymen as fluently as she can lecture in the less musical tongue of her adopted country. The results showed that the English socialists can always count upon an efficient and sympathetic intermediator between London and Madrid whenever Mrs. Graham can be recalled from her literary work in the era of Saint Teresa.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"Actions speak louder than words." In the truth of this old saying lies the secret of the caricaturist's power. It is through his ability to represent man in action that he often wields a mightier influence in the land than the writer with his words. Nast's caricature of the "Tweed Ring," in which each member was depicted as indicating by his thumb that the one next behind him was responsible for the misuse of the municipal funds entrusted to the Ring's keeping, did more to overthrow in New York City the system which invited corruption, than did all the essays and paragraphs on "Irresponsible City Government" published at the time. In the May number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS appeared, it will be remembered, one of the cartoons which saved the Tories in the recent Canadian elections. The cartoon which is said to have carried the Stowmarket elections for the English Liberals is reproduced in this number. Green, the Unionist candidate, was very badly hit by the use made of a remark of his that the only piece of land the electors were certain to get was about six feet by two. The way in which it was taken up by the Liberals was denounced by the Unionists as scandalously unfair, but the cartoon did its work. It is interesting as illustrating the kind of argument that tells much more in English county elections than disquisitions concerning the abstract merits and demerits of Home Rule.

Not always must the cartoonist distort to produce effect. The strength of the artistic little sketch at the foot of this page lies wholly in its strict conformity to life.

Few will miss the late Premier of Canada more keenly than J. W. Bengough. In the death of Sir John, the Conservative party lost a leader and *Grip's* artist a subject. Bengough's caricatures of the old "Chieftain" were always his strongest; but, perhaps, never before has he done better than in his latest sketch, "The Empty Saddle," in which the face and figure of his favorite subject are conspicuously absent. The other cartoon from *Grip* is in illustration of a remark, made by Professor Goldwin Smith in a recent lecture, reflecting upon the methods adopted in the last Canadian election by the holder of a baronetcy.

The caricatures from the Sydney *Bulletin* are characteristic of that wicked little journal; especially the one representing Her Majesty's feelings on hearing that the Australasian Conference had decided to use the word "Commonwealth" instead of "Dominion." A cartoon is selected for this month's department from the Australian comic paper, the Queensland *Boomerang*. "Moloch's" sketch in *La Silhouette* of the Prince of Wales as *L'Enfant Prodigue* is a typical specimen of French caricature, although in Paris they are usually very lenient to prodigal sons. In fact, Paris is thought by some to have been "the far country" whither *L'Enfant Prodigue* of the parable betook himself when he determined to waste his substance in riotous living. The Baccarat Scandal will, no doubt, have afforded a text to many other caricaturists. Of the topical history of the day in caricature, we have a French view of Labor's May-Day, and a bold but vigorous representation of the locust plague which is devastating Algeria and is threatening Egypt. In these lands it is the locust who is king, and the cartoon represents the insect monarch reminding the Governor-General of Algeria of the fact with scant ceremony. The cartoonist who portrays King Leopold refusing the advice of King William hits off the Belgian monarch's nose with more than the usual caricaturist's skill. The first of the two cartoons reproduced from the Birmingham *Dart* represents Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, as adding the last straw, in the form of a "Free Education" tax, to the load of the already overburdened English tax-payer; and the second contains the tax-payer's answer.





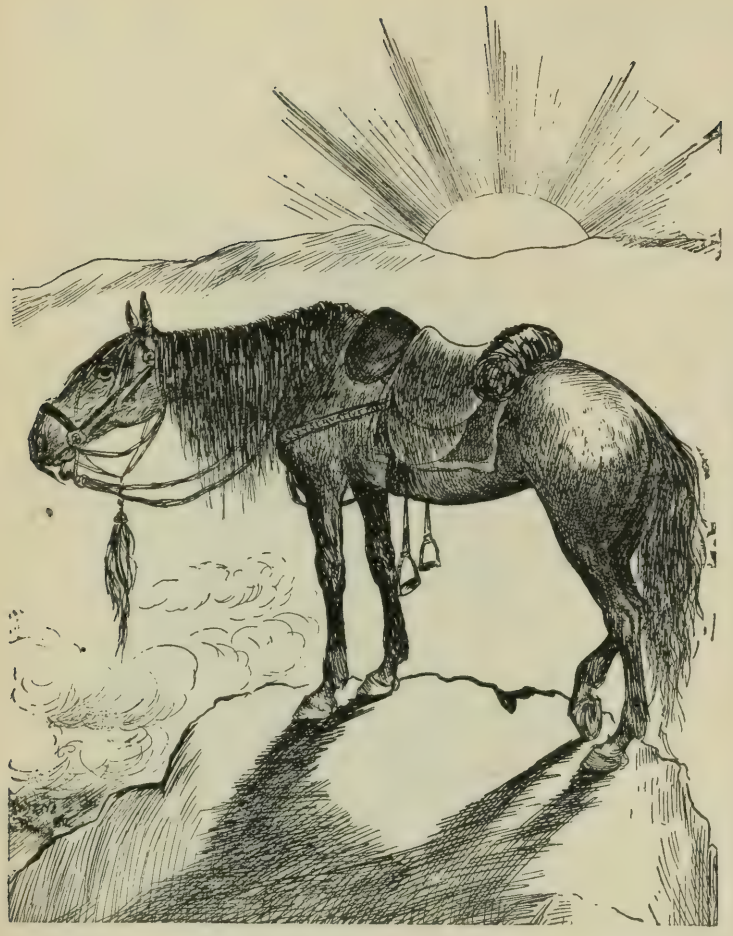
A PARTY OF PATCHES.
Grand Balloon Ascension—Cincinnati.
From *Judge*, June 6, 1891.



TRUE TO HER OLD LOVE.
"Jimmy B. sly, sir, dev'lish sly."
From *America*, May 21, 1891.



"SAW WOOD AND SAY NOTHING."—Blaine's Motto.
From *Judge*, May 23, 1891.



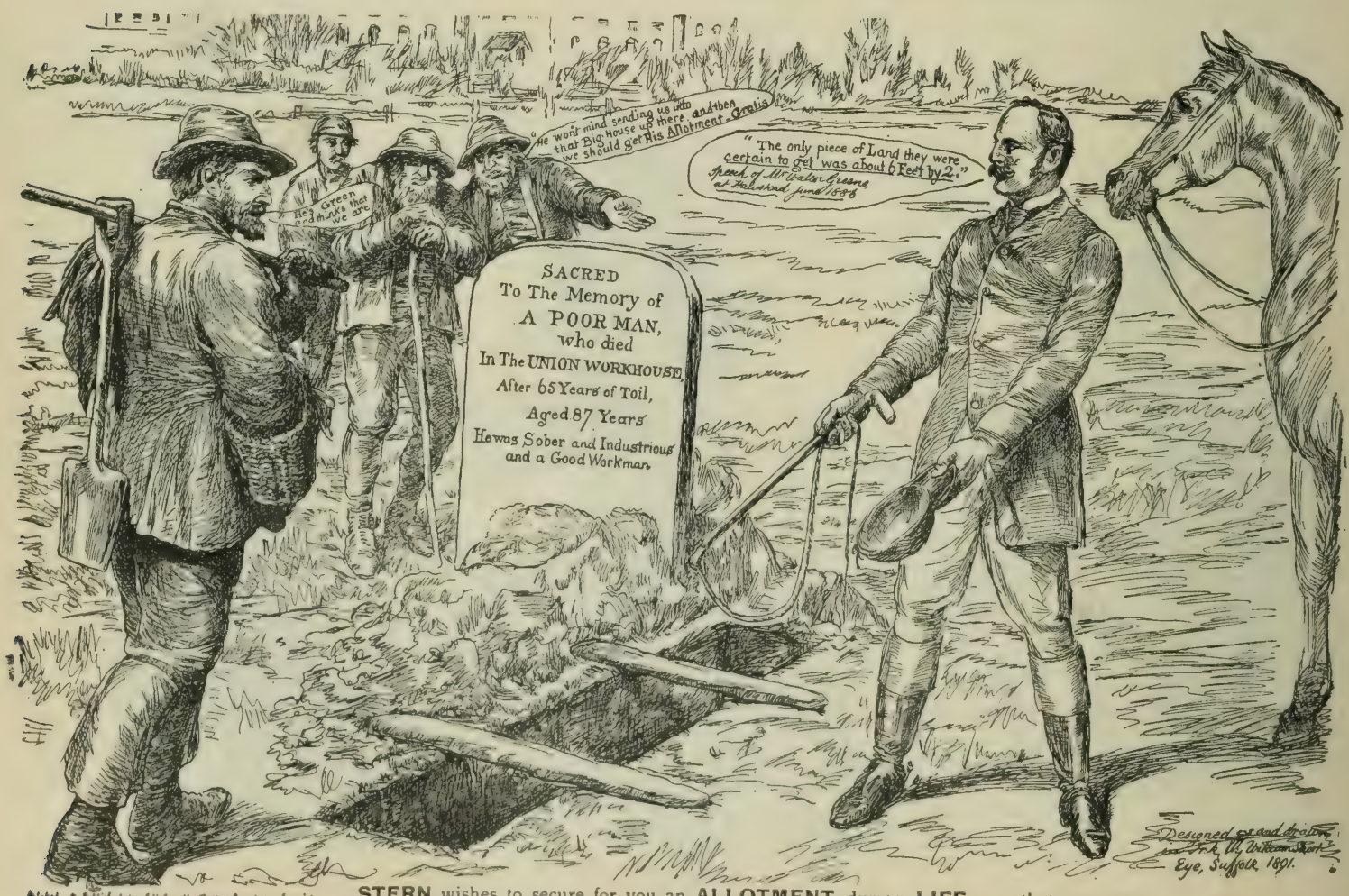
"THE EMPTY SADDLE."

From Toronto *Grip*, June 13, 1891.



HIS OPINION OF HEREDITARY ARISTOCRACY.

"If we were asked to say whose name among all our politicians has been most associated with the practice of corruption, are we sure that a baronet would not be the man?"—*Goldwin Smith's Lecture.*—From Toronto *Grip*, May 23, 1891.



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THE CARTOON THAT WON STOWMARKET ELECTION.



THE LAST STRAW. HOW WILL THE CAMEL STAND IT?



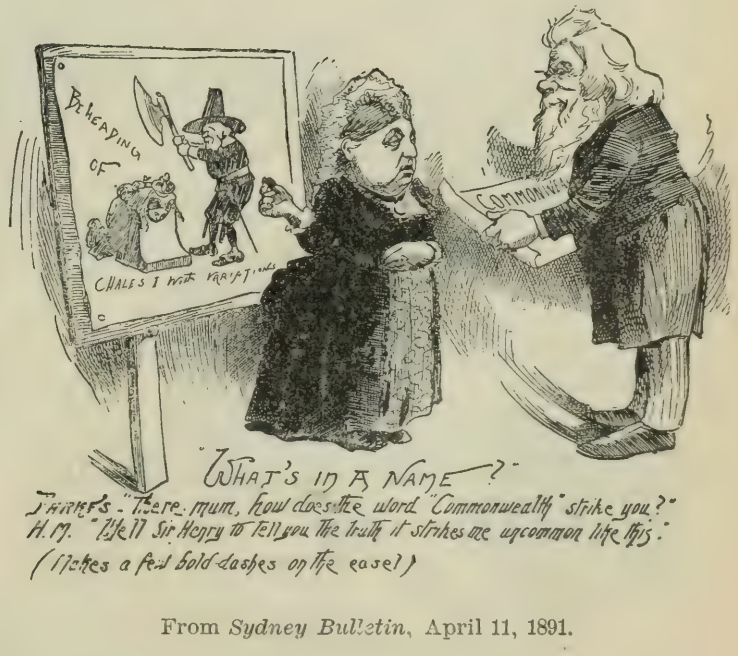
THE CAMEL'S ANSWER.
From *Dart*, May 5 1891.



L'ENFANT PRODIGUE—PAR MOLOCH.

HER MAJESTY: "My son, you have fifty millions of debts! Be reassured. I will not pay them. But on what can you have spent so large a sum?"

THE PRINCE OF WALES: "Oh, my mother!!"—From *La Silhouette*, May 24, 1891.



"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

Traitor's—"There, mum, how does the word 'Commonwealth' strike you?"
H. M.—"I'll tell Sir Henry to tell you the truth it strikes me uncommon like this."
(Makes a few bold dashes on the easel)

From *Sydney Bulletin*, April 11, 1891.



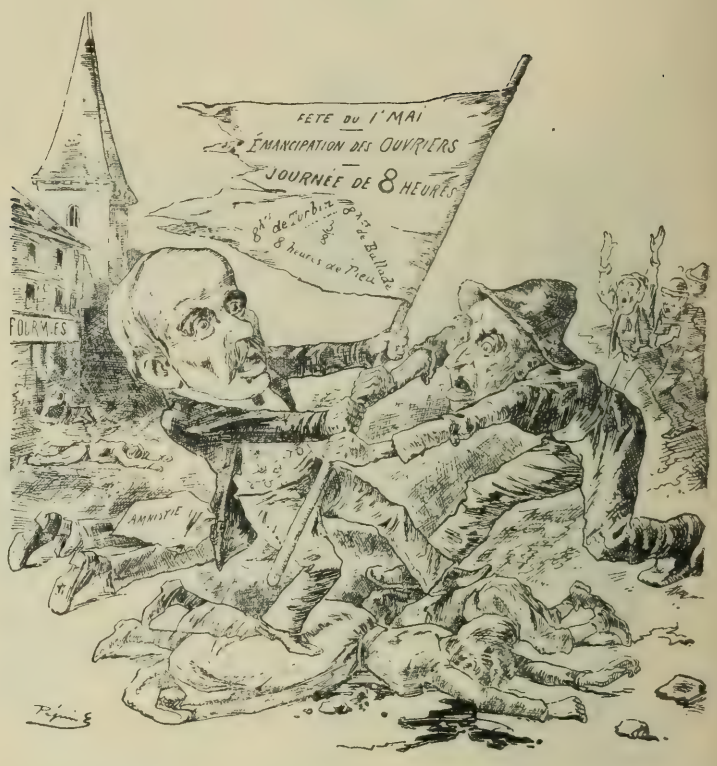
THE AUSTRALIAN FLEET?

YOUNG QUEENSLAND:

I haven't much faith in your ships
(There's no fun in finding the "chips"):
If I can't with them play
Save when you say I may,
They might as well stay on the slips.

The "Paluma's" enough for me—
A tight little man-o'war she—
To regulate traders
And keep off invaders,
And scoot o'er the bright sunny sea.

From *Queensland Boomerang*, April 4, 1891.

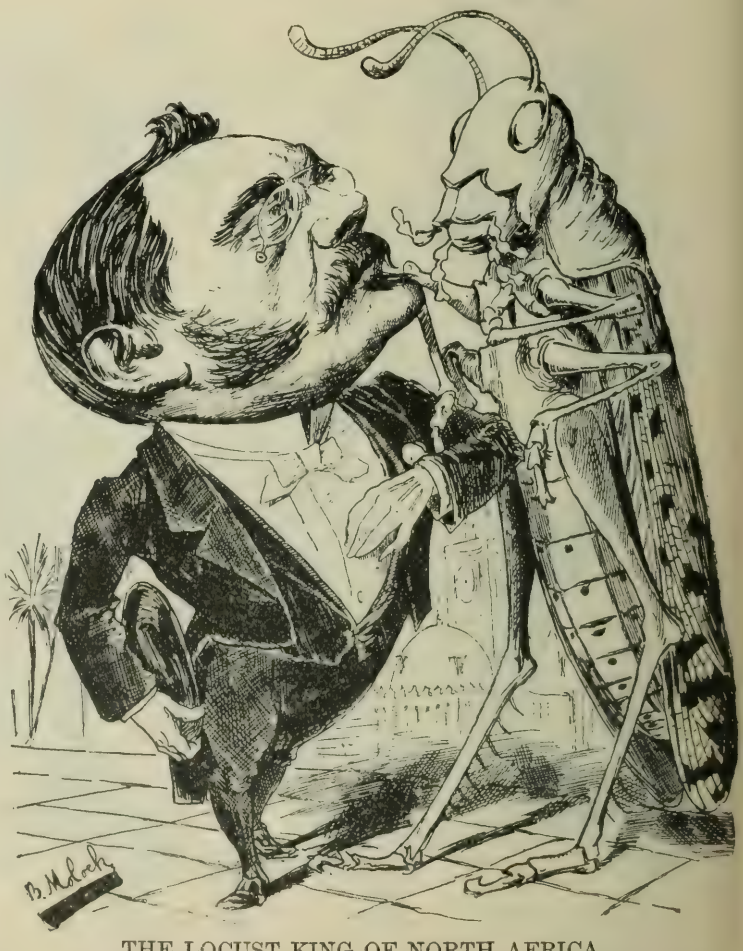


M. CLEMENCEAU ENDEAVORS TO MAKE CAPITAL OUT OF THE LABOR DAY RIOTS.

From *Le Grelot*, May 17, 1891.



THE KING OF THE BELGIANS: "Thanks, I am very comfortable. There is no need to set my throne on fire."—From *La Silhouette*, May 17, 1891.



THE LOCUST KING OF NORTH AFRICA.

THE LOCUST TO M. CASUBON: "Permit me to introduce myself to you as the real Governor-General of Algeria."—From *La Silhouette*, May 10, 1891.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

May 16.—The Cruiser Baltimore joined the San Francisco at the Chilian port Iquique, awaiting the Itata, while the Charleston, with the Chilian insurgent steamer Esmeralda, remained in the Mexican port Acapulco.....Mr. Gladstone's slight relapse occasioned anxiety.....Announcement of Herr Maybach's retirement from German cabinet....The President, at home again, received many callers at the White House..... Pension Commissioner Raum declared his belief in his son's innocence, and offered himself to resign if the President so desired.....The retirement of Admiral Braine occasioned promotions in the Navy.....The English "Trans-Atlantic Cattle Trade" committee reported, approving the United States regulations, and finding Mr. Plimsoll's charges of systematic cruelty to cattle at sea not sustained by the facts.....President Carnot started on his tour through the South of France.

May 17. —Rear Admiral McCann was given command of the American vessels in the South Pacific.....Mayor Shakespeare of New Orleans asked for the recall of Mr. Corte's exequatur by the President, on the ground that the Italian Consul's presence was dangerous to that city.....Preparations begun in New York City for a celebration in September of the 600th anniversary of the independence of Switzerland..... A number of people were killed and several villages destroyed by lava from a volcano in Armenia.....Several people injured in a fight between Irish factions at Kanturk.

May 18.—The Charleston sailed from Acapulco, resuming her search for the Itata.....The Belgrade students defeated an attempt to expel ex-Queen Natalie from Servia.....The announcement is made that the Czarowitz is to marry the Princess Helene of Montenegro.....Hundreds of delegates assembled at Cincinnati, especially from Kansas and the West, to attend the "National Union Conference".....Admiral Braine's retirement took effect.....The Metropolitan Museum of Art Trustees (New York) decided to open the Museum on Sundays.....Information received of political troubles in Hayti — the Premier, Antenor Firmin, resigning, and Emile Audain, journalist and legislator, being expelled from the country by order of President Hyppolite.....Twenty-third Annual Co-operative Congress met at Lincoln, England.

May 19. — The Regents and Ministers of the Servian Government decided to expel ex-Queen Natalie from Belgrade; and the police forcibly placed her on board a railway train, after a sharp conflict with citizens and students.....A deputation from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress waited upon Sir John MacDonald and urged the further restriction or total prohibition of Chinese immigration. Sir John thought the existing $50 entrance tax sufficient, and further intimated that the Chinese who entered Canada did so in order to cross the line into the United States.....The Czarowitz had recovered from his wound sufficiently to leave Japan for Vladivostock..... The Nova Scotia legislature was prorogued by Lieutenant-governor Daly.....At Tarrytown, on the Hudson River, an explosion of dynamite on a work train killed thirteen laborers, chiefly Italians, and injured many others.....The National Union Conference opened at Cincinnati, and Senator Peffer of Kansas was selected for chairman.....The Trans-Mississippi Congress opened at Denver.....Thirty-eight students were graduated from the Union Theological Seminary, New York. The directors of the Seminary received a theological statement from Rev. Professor Briggs and approved his views.....Bishop Potter reported to have decided upon action in the case of the protest against Rev. Heber Newton, D. D..... Damage by tornadoes in Texas and frosts in New England.....Congress to celebrate the six hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Hanseatic League, met at Lubeck, England.....Martial law proclaimed in Hayti.

May 20.—The People's Party of the United States was formed at the National Union Conference held in Cincinnati. In the platform adopted the new party demand the abolition of National Banks as banks of issue. and the substitution of a plan for the loan of money by the government on the security of farm produce; the free and unlimited coinage of silver; the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land; that all national, state or county revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government; the national control of railroads and the election of President, Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.....A test made of the dynamite guns of the United States cruiser Vesuvius in the Chesapeake Bay failed to show that they could be relied upon for accuracy of aim.....The American Institute of Electrical Engineers in session at New York City.....The International Postal Congress was opened in Vienna, its objects being the further promotion of the facilities of the postal union.....Queen Natalie, who was expelled from Servian territory, arrived in Hungary, where she was received with welcome.....Lord Salisbury presented with the freedom of the city of Glasgow.

May 21. —The Presbyterian General Assembly met at Detroit. Interest in this meeting was exceptionally great on account of the question of the revision of the Westminster Creed and the charges against Dr. Briggs. Rev. William H. Green, D. D., Professor in Princeton Theological Seminary, was elected Moderator.....The Lutheran General Assembly met at Lebanon, Pennsylvania.....Rev. Heber Newton, D. D., addressed a letter to Bishop Potter, asking that the charges against him might be formally tried..... A great majority of the dioceses, as reported from day to day, have indorsed the election of Phillips Brooks, as Bishop of Massachusetts..... Pierre Loti, the nautical novelist (real name Viaud), was elected to the French Academy to fill the place left vacant by the death of Octave Feuillet. Zola had eight votes on the first ballot.....A Portuguese Cabinet was formed, in which Joao Chrysostomo is President and War General.....The first division of the present session of the Canadian House of Parliament gave the Tories a majority of twenty-nine.

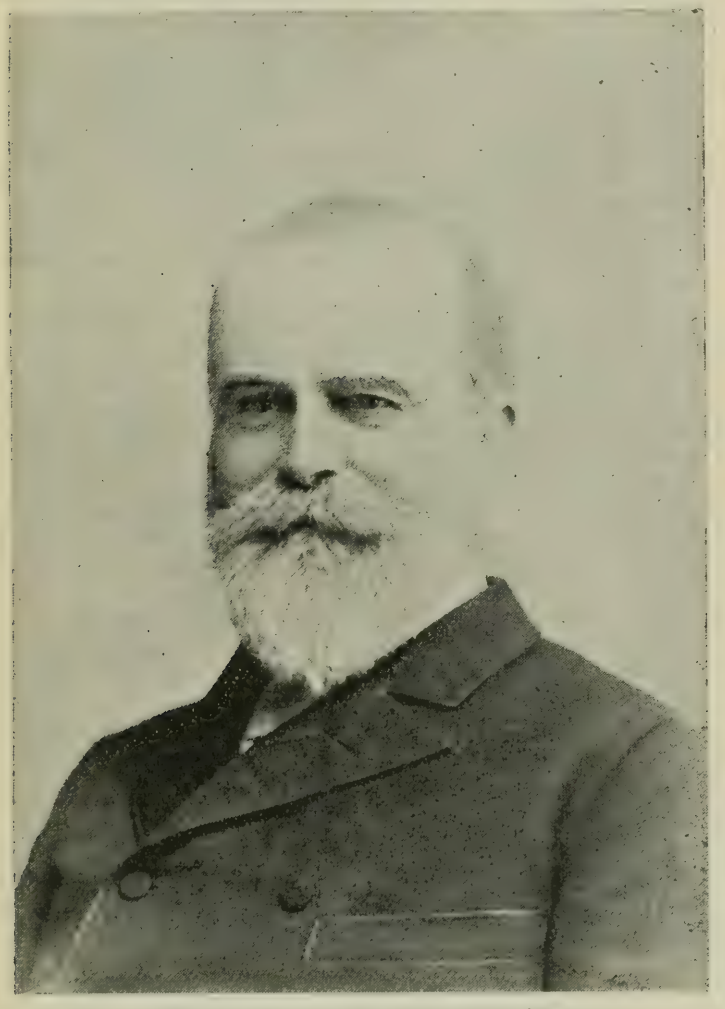
May 22. —The Presbyterian Assembly voted to refer the report of the Revision Committee to the Presbyteries, to be acted on finally next year.....Secretary Foster made a financial statement showing that the Treasury could meet the quarterly pension payments.....Failure of the Star Rubber Company at Trenton, announcement that Joseph Davis' liabilities (at Boston) will reach $3,000,000, failure of the Hill Shoe Company of Memphis, and other financial disasters slightly affected the commercial world.....Gas explosion killed six miners near Birmingham, Ala.....The steamer Veenham, Netherlands-American line, reported disabled at sea.....The Pope's Encyclical made public.....Mr. Gladstone well enough to go to Hawarden.....Jubilee of the King of Roumania.

May 23.—Pope Leo XIII. appointed a commission of three cardinals to effect a reduction in expenditure at the Vatican. The occasion for this reduction is supposed to be due to the increased demands upon the Holy See and to the enlargement of its work.....The Pope, it was reported, wrote to Cardinal Gibbons for the details of the New Orleans affair and requested the Cardinal to use his influence in obtaining an equitable solution of the question at issue between Italy and the United States.....A commission composed of General Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio; Judson N. Cross, of Minnesota; Dr. Walker H. Kempster of Wisconsin and Joseph Powderly of Pennslyvania, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to proceed to Europe and investigate the various phases of the immigration question.....The Commercial Congress in session at Denver, Colorado, adopted a report favoring free and unlimited coinage of silver.....Secretary Tracy issued an order to fill all positions of foremen at the Norfolk Navy Yard by examination.

May 25.—The second reading of the so-called "delegates' measure," in the Newfoundland House of Assembly, practically assured the cessation of the troubles as to the French claims.....The Australian Colonies, through their delegates at the Postal Congress, announced their purpose to join the Postal Union in October; Bolivia also entered the Postal Union..... The Pope ordered popular translations of his labor Encyclical, for workingmen of all countries.....The Paris omnibus drivers

struck.....The Supreme Court decided that the Original Package Law passed by the last Congress is valid and constitutional. This decision secures to the States full authority to prohibit the sale of liquors imported from other States. Ex-City Treasurer Bardsley of Philadelphia was charged with an additional embezzlement of over $360,000 of State money.

May 26.—Herbert W. Ladd (Republican), of New Jersey, was declared Governor by the two houses of the State Legislature in Grand Committee.....The Senatorial contest in Florida ended in the election of the Hon. Wilkinson Call.....The general strike among the stage drivers in Paris resulted in a victory for the men.....The Government of Great Britain made a proposal to the Newfoundland delegates which, it was held, would obviate the passage of the Knutsford bill..... An ordinance forbidding Hebrews to observe the Hebrew Sab-



THE LATE JUDGE BRECKINRIDGE.

bath by closing their places of business, and compelling them to close their stores on Sundays, was submitted to the Council of the Russian Empire..... The French Chamber of Deputies adopted new tariff duties of eight francs per 100 kilograms on swine, ten francs per head on cows and oxen, and fifteen and one-half francs per head on sheep.....Lieutenant Grant of the British army was decorated with the Victoria Cross and promoted to the rank of major for his gallant stand against the Manipurists at Thobal.....The closing sessions of the Baptist Missionary Union held in Cincinnati..... The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association held in Boston.

May 27.—Dr. Briggs' appointment in the Union Theological Seminary disapproved of by a chosen committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly in session at Detroit, Michigan..... Assistant Secretary Nettleton of the United States Treasury decided that Holyer Pettison and wife, of Sweden, detained at New York as polygamists, fell within the prohibited class of immigrants and ordered their return at the steamship company's expense; this is noteworthy as being the first time that polygamists have been debarred from the country..... The United States revenue cutters Rush and Bear ordered to sail for the waters of Alaska to protect the seal fisheries..... The sub-treasury scheme was repudiated by the Ohio Farmers' Convention in session at Columbus.....The United States war-ship Charleston arrived at Callao having seen nothing of the Itata.....Derby-day in England; Sir F. Johnstone's "Common" winner by two and a half lengths. . . .Senhor Carvalho Minister of Finance, Portugal, announced his intention to introduce bimetallism in Portugal.

May 28.—The American University was organized in Washington, D. C., with Mark Hoyt, President of the Board, and Bishop Hurst, Chancellor of the University.....Church fairs and festivals were declared by the Southern Presbyterian Assembly in session in Birmingham, Alabama, not proper means of raising money.....Portuguese troops were defeated by a British force near the Bembe River, South Africa..... Berlin Municipal Council passed resolutions by seventy-three votes to five, requesting the Government to abolish the corn duties.

May 29.—The Presbyterian General Assembly disapproved of the appointment of Dr. Briggs to the chair of Biblical theology in the Union Theological Seminary of New York by a vote of four hundred and forty to sixty.....Major M. P. Handy, Mr. J. M. Waller, of Connecticut, Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, Hon. Carl Schurz, of New York, and ex-Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, were appointed as a committee to visit Europe in the interests of the World's Fair.....A bill for prohibiting British subjects from catching seals in Bering Sea for a limited period was introduced into the House of Commons.... The Gladstonians won the by-election for North Buckinghamshire by an increased majority.

May 30.—Memorial day was observed throughout the country. .....The Newfoundland Legislature was prorogued after the longest sessions on record for that body....The Portuguese Cortes opened.....The French Chamber of Deputies pass a bill permitting the free importation of raw hides and furs into France....The preliminary conference of the International Peace Congress convened in Milan, Italy. An invitation from the Boston Peace Society to hold an international congress in Chicago during the World's Fair was accepted....Sir George Stephen, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was raised to the English Peerage. Never before has a native of a British Colony been made a peer....A revolution broke out at Port-au-Prince, Hayti. . . . The New Hebrides was in a state of anarchy.

May 31.—The International Peace Congress in session at Milan, Italy, approved a motion for referring the difficulty arising from the New Orleans affair to the International Institute, at Ghent, Switzerland, for arbitration. ....The International Templars Conference in session at Edinburgh resolved that it was not a violation of Templar obligations for a member to communicate the work of the order to a clergyman under the seal of the confession....Victoria sealers sent to Sir Charles Tupper their protest against the passing of the bill before the House of Commons to close Bering Sea for a year....President Canovas del Castillo announced that the commercial convention with the United States had been concluded....Strike among the street railway employees in Grand Rapids, Michigan....The Metropolitan Museum (Central Park, New York) opened on Sundays....The five central labor bodies of Chicago held a meeting, in which they took a radical stand against further efforts to give public assistance to the World's Fair, as long as their demands for a minimum rate of wages was refused.

June 1.—The bill for closing the Bering Sea, pending arbitration between the United States and Great Britain passed its second reading in the House of Commons....More correspondence on the Bering Sea question made public....Official announcement made that the German corn duties will not be reduced....Postmaster-General Raikes announced in the House of Commons that all efforts to induce the United States Government to institute a parcel post with Great Britain had failed....Gladstonians won the by-election held at Paisley by an increased majority over the previous election....One thousand men employed in ship-building in Glasgow, Scotland, went on strike....The first part of the Trans-Siberian Railroad opened by the Czarowitz of Russia....The "baccarat trial" began.

June 2.—The Presbyterian General Assembly at Detroit ad-

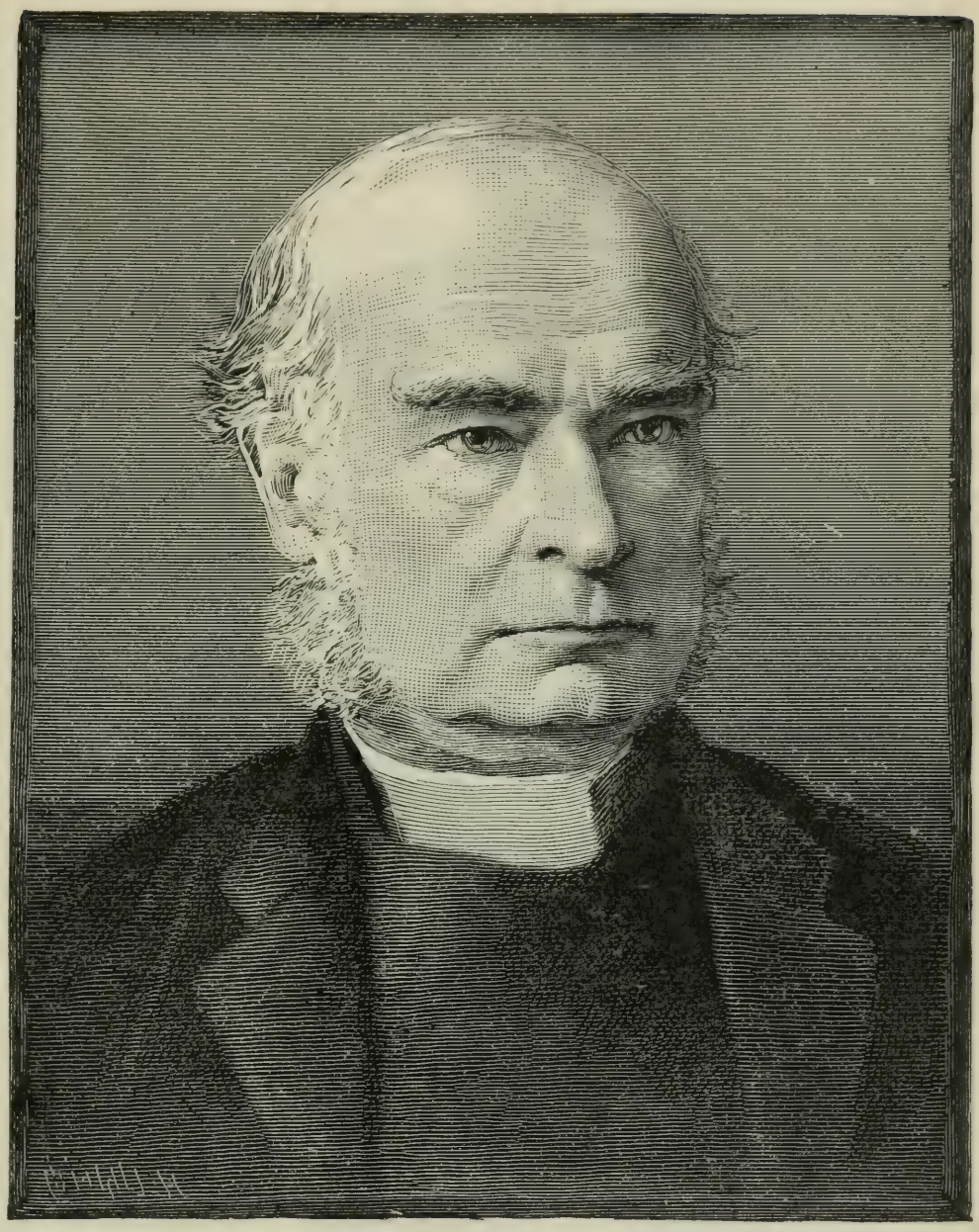
journed....Secretary Foster announced that the four-and-a-half per cent. bonds would be redeemed September 2d, and that their extension would hereafter be considered. . . . Portland, East Portland and Albino, Oregon, decided to unite under one city government.

June 3.—Secretary Foster issued a circular to steamship companies, inviting their co-operation in keeping out undesirable immigrants....A monument to General Grant unveiled at Galena, Illinois ..A monument unveiled at Jackson, Mississippi, in memory of the Confederate dead....William Sherer elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons....The census of Ireland showed a total population of 4,706,162—a decrease during the last decade of 468 674 ..Announcement made in the British Parliament by Mr. Balfour that the results already effected by the enforcement of the Crimes Act were such as to justify its suspension....Minister Fabie announced in presenting the Cuban budget in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, that the custom tariff of Cuba would remain unchanged, pending the operation of the convention with America....The French Government decided to contribute two-thirds—or $20,000,000 annually—as the proposed workmen's pension fund....The trial of Sir William Gordon-Cumming for cheating at baccarat was opened for the defense by Sir Charles Russell.

June 4.—The Chilian insurgent war ship Itata surrendered to Admirals McCann and Brown in the harbor of Iquique, giving up her cargo of five thousand rifles and two million rounds of ammunition....The Bering Sea bill passed its third reading in the British House of Commons...Papers relating to the Wasnington reciprocity negotiations presented in the Canadian Parliament....President Harrison appointed William D. Owen to the office of Superintendent of Immigration, provided for by the Owens Bill...Cotton Conference opened in Liverpool...The Japanese Cabinet was reconstructed, with Ito as President of the Council....American Home Mission Society opened its annual session at Saratoga.

June 5.—The Bering Sea bill passed the British House of Commons and underwent first reading in the House of Lords. ..M. Pobiedonostzeff, Chief of the Holy Synod of Russia, issued a decree to the effect that students of all religious denominations must attend lessons in the Orthodox Catechism, and that all industrial schools must have an orthodox church within a distance of twenty kilometers....The Government was sustained by a majority of thirty-two in a division taken in the Canadian Parliament on a bill to amend the Franchise Act....The complete census of London showed a population of 4,211,056...The directors of the Union Theological Seminary resolved that they possessed the right, independent of the approval of the General Assembly, to fill the chairs in that institution.

June 6.—Popular indignation manifested at Chancellor von



THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.



HENRY SAMPSON.



SIR R. N. FOWLER



LORD ED. CAVENDISH.

Caprivi's declaration that the corn duties must remain ... The French Chamber of Deputies decided to devote one day in the week to the discussion of labor questions.

June 7.—Omnibus drivers went on strike in London.... Anarchist demonstration in Paris.... The Italian national festival held in Rome.... Earthquake in North Italy.

June 8.—More than fifty persons said to have been executed in Hayti by order of President Hyppolite. . . . The Bering Sea bill passed the House of Lords. . . . The French Senate passed the bill for reducing the duties on corn.

June 9.—The British House of Commons formally passed the Bering Sea bill as received from the House of Lords.... London omnibus strike temporarily settled.... The French Chamber of Deputies passed a bill for placing cocoons and raw silk on the free list, but subjecting manufactured silks to a large duty... The verdict in the "baccarat trial" rendered against Sir William Gordon-Cumming.

June 10.—President Harrison appointed the judges in the new Court of Private Land Claims.... Leonard W. Colby, of Nebraska, appointed Assistant Attorney-General... Funeral of Sir John Macdonald.... Herr Brandenburg, a member of the Center Party in Bersenbrueck, elected to succeed the late Dr. Windthorst, the Centrist leader in the Reichstag.... The appeal of the Bishop of Lincoln, the Right Rev. Dr. Edward King, against the decision of the Archbishop of Canterbury in regard to charges made against the Bishop of having offended against the established Ritual, came up for first hearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.... Bank of England, in an official report, stated that the total liabilities of the firm of Baring Brothers on Nov. 14, 1890, were £20,963,000, and the total assets £24,770,000.... The omnibus strike in London was continued.... Damage done by the overflow of the Red River, in Texas.

June 11.—The Bering Sea bill received the royal assent. . . . A convention between Great Britain and Portugal in relation to the possessions of these two countries in South Africa was signed. . . . The Chilian insurgents ask recognition as belligerents from European powers.

June 12.—The London omnibus strike settled, the men accepting the employers' offer of twelve hours' work per day and a slight increase in wages . . . Under the Anglo-Portuguese conventions, as announced, Portugal grants free passage to all merchandise between the British sphere and Pungwe Bay. . . . The name of Sir William Gordon-Cumming dropped from the British army list by order of the Queen.

June 13.—Senator J. J. C. Abbott summoned by the Governor-General to form a new Canadian Ministry. . . . The Chilian insurgents' transport vessel Itata left Iquique for the North with the Charleston as her convoy. . . . The President of Peru issued an order admitting free of duty into the Republic live stock, grains and many vegetables.

June 14.—Gomez Farias appointed Mexican Minister of Finance.

June 15.—President Harrison issued a proclamation declaring the sealing season in Bering Sea closed. . . . The Third Party movement repudiated by a number of local Alliances in Kansas.

OBITUARY.

May 16.—Allan G. Paul, of the United States Navy, flag Lieutenant of the North Atlantic Squadron and aid to Admiral Gherardi.... Jean Bratiano, Roumania's ablest statesman.... Henry Sampson, "Pendragon," proprietor and editor of the *Referee* (English).

May 17.—William F. Graham, editor of the *Meriden Republican*, and an able writer on political questions.... Mgr. Lebaux, Bishop of Angoulême... Captain Frederick Warren, R. N.... Admiral Wallace Houston, of the English Navy.

May 18.—Colonel L. M. Dayton, of Cincinnati..... Lord Edward Cavendish, M. P.... Sir Patrick Colquhoun.... Mrs. Clifford Lloyd.... Mr. Larking, formerly English Consul to Egypt.... Jean Jacques Weiss, the distinguished French journalist.

May 19.—Canon Hussey, of England.... William Catlin, founder of the movement for providing free dinners for poor school children.... Sir George Glyn.

May 20.—Judge Alphonso Taft, Minister to Russia in 1884, and Attorney-General under President Grant.... Thomas Beaver, of Danville, Penn., philanthropist... Princess Helene Sangusko. .... Countess Antonina Demitrijavna Bludow.

May 21.—Colonel C. A. Nichol, one of the most prominent planters of Arkansas.... Thomas Jefferson Rourke, a prominent Democratic politician of New York State.... Matthew T. Scott, a prominent business man of Bloomington, Illinois.... Henry Lux, a well-known citizen of Utica, New York.... Senator Florio, Director of the Grande Compagnie Maritime.... Rev. J. Gilmour, a missionary to China.

May 22.—Henry S. Sanford, ex United States Minister to Belgium and late delegate to the Anti-Slavery Conference held recently at Brussels.... George G. McWhorter, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida.... Sir Robert Fowler, M. P.

May 23.—Dr. Samuel Crompton.... Lord Romilly.

May 24.—Colonel Henry Lane Hendrick, of New York.... General John Evans, Archdeacon of Merionethshire.... Father Murray.... Joseph Roumanille, Provençal poet.

May 25.—Congressman L. C. Houk, of Knoxville, Tennessee. ... Professor Francis A. Wilber, analytical chemist of Rutgers College.... Colonel Harrison Adreon, a prominent citizen of Baltimore.... John B. Hollenbeck, of Burlington, Vermont, lieutenant in the war of 1812.... Ex-Governor David Butler, of Pawnee City, Nebraska.... Dr. Wilhelm Karl von Wageli, the noted German scientist.

May 26.—Rev. Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, one of the best-known Presbyterian clergymen in the United States, and professor-elect of systematic theology in Union Theological Seminary, New York City.... Rear-Admiral Samuel P. Carter, of the United States Navy.... James McHenry, known as the principal litigant in the suits against the Erie Railroad Company a few years ago.... Elliott Evans, sometime professor of law and political economy in Hamilton College, Ohio.... Major General J. M. C. Drake of the British Army.... Fereday Smith, scientist.... Viscount Arbuthnott.

May 27.—Gaspare Gorrisio, Sanscrit scholar.

May 28.—Judge Samuel M. Breckinridge, of St. Louis.... Rev. W. E. Perry, D. D., of Washington, D. C., a well-known clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church.... Ex-Judge George W. Dobbin, a prominent lawyer of Baltimore.... General Sir William Wyllie, of the British Army.... Chevalier Ignace de Pierzechala.

May 30.—Dr. Fordyce Barker, of New York, the eminent physician.... Major David M. Cohen, of the United States Marine Corps.... Colonel William H. Peyton, a well-known public man of Greenville, Virginia.

May 31.—David Brooks, a widely-known electrical inventor.... Dr. Joseph H. Streeter, a prominent physician of Boston, Massachusetts.... Cardinal Alimonda, Archbishop of Turin.... Colonel W. G. Rankin, of New York, who served with distinction in both the Mexican and Civil wars.... M. Dublan, the Mexican Minister of Finance.... Sir Antoine Dorion, Chief Justice of the Quebec Queen's Bench Court.

June 1.—Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Daniel M. Littlefield, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

June 2.—Judge Josiah G. Abbott, of Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts.

June 3.—Benson John Lossing, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the well-known historian.... William Russell Darling, a prominent lawyer of New York City.

June 4.—Judge William Allen, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.... Daniel Lake, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of New York.

June 5.—Miss Laura Whitman Laselle, of Williamstown, Mass., prominent in charity work.... Ex-Governor Henry Lippitt of Rhode Island.... Jonah D. Decker, a well-known lawyer of Brockport, New York, and ex-Collector of Internal Revenues.... Frederick Augustus Harting, a soldier in the United States Cavalry during the Civil War, and an intimate friend of Major-General Thomas.

June 6.—Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian Premier.... Rev. Dr. James Romeyn Berry, of Rhinebeck, New York, a leading clergyman of the Reformed Church of America, and an author of considerable note.... John L. Hammond, president of the Merchants' National Bank, Savannah, Ga.... Philip Wallace Mackenzie, of New York City, an inventor of prominence; best known for his improved blasting furnace for smelting iron ore, patented 1855..... Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, of New York, ex-Member of Congress.... Jacob Halstead, of New York, known for his interest in charitable work.... John E. Lovejoy, the last member of the old Abolitionist family. ... Leopold Hasner, Baron von Artha, the Austrian statesman.

June 7.—Jesse C. Boyd, one of Chicago's pioneer citizens.

June 8.—Judge Charles J. McCurdy, formerly of the Connecticut Supreme Court, Chargé d'Affaires in Austria under President Fillmore, and at one time Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut.

June 9.—Henry Edwards, an old and highly esteemed actor, for a long time a member of Wallack's Company.... Judge Isaac G. Wilson, one of the oldest men on the bench in Illinois.... Stillman Boyd Allen, one of the most prominent lawyers of Boston.

June 10.—The Rev. Father Carlo Mario Curci, the renowned Italian ecclesiastic.... Rev. William C. Bowen, President of the Bordentown Female College.... Rev. Dr. Samuel Adler, Rabbi of the Temple Emanuel, of New York City... The Most Rev. John Egan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford, Ireland.

June 11.—Colonel Alexander E. Sheldon, distinguished for his services in the civil war and formerly business manager of the old *Galaxy* magazine.

June 12.—Charles Fisher, the actor.

June 13.—Brevet-General William B. Barton.

June 14.—Chancellor Summerfield Key, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, brother of Judge Key, Postmaster-General under President Hayes. . . . Colonel John Watson, a prominent citizen of New York.

June 15.—"Fritz" Emmett, the actor.

"UNIVERSITY EXTENSION" AND ITS LEADERS.

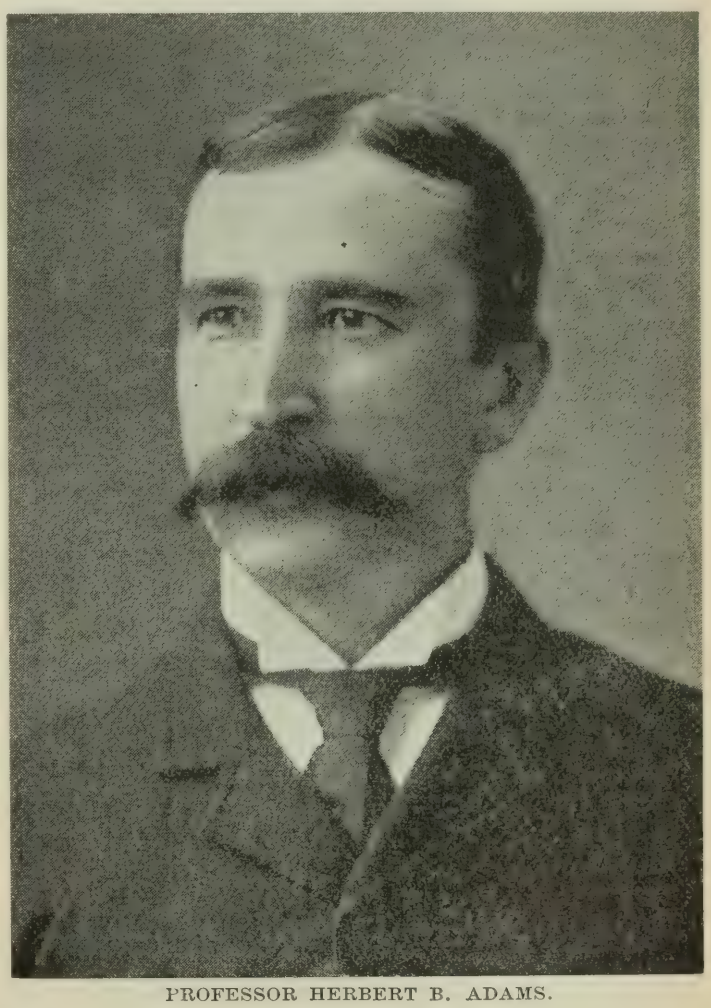
BY PROFESSOR HERBERT B. ADAMS.

University Extension has been called the Salvation Army of education. The missionaries of higher popular culture can perhaps endure association with General Booth and his bold champion, Canon Farrar, if the new movement succeeds in converting college men and Philistines from the error of their ways. Englishmen define the new scheme of educational salvation as an attempt to carry the university to the people when the people cannot come to the university. If the Church should ever revert to this original method of extension, probably General Booth would stop beating his drum. The English universities are now earnestly attempting to revive their orignal democratic character. The Rev. S. A. Barnett says: "Academic critics sometimes carp at the University Extension system; they forget that it bears a near resemblance to the early growth of Oxford and Cambridge. The force which made the universities was a great popular movement directly affecting a large portion of English youth. . . . The force which created Oxford and Cambridge is still at work; there is again a great popular movement in the search for knowledge, and that movement can now be met, not by inviting students to leave their homes, but by sending teachers to the men and women whose lives are fixed round the ganglia of industry."

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

In both England and America the movement for the higher education of the people may be traced back to the beginning of the present century. The lectures of Dr. George Birkbeck to five hundred workingmen in Glasgow, about the year 1800, were the beginning of the first Mechanics' Institute. From 1802 to 1833 the Rev. William Turner, a Unitarian clergyman, gave each year two courses of public lectures, varying from twelve to thirty-two in number, upon natural and experimental philosophy to the townspeople of Newcastle-on-Tyne. This kind of public instruction continued to be given at Newcastle down to the year 1882, under the auspices of the Literary and Philosophical Society, now one of the strongest supporters of University Extension in England, and affiliated locally with the University of Cambridge.

The idea of a Mechanics' Institute was revived by Dr. Birkbeck in London in 1823-24 in the flourishing establishment which now bears his name, the Birkbeck Institute. The *St. James Gazette* greeted this new departure in popular education with these cheering words: "A scheme more completely adapted for the destruction of this empire could not have been invented by the author of evil himself." Perhaps the editor was right Such schemes meant the overthrow of aristocratic privilege in education and the elevation of the English people. Such beginnings as those in Glasgow, Newcastle and London were followed in both England and America by a great host of popular foundations, workingmen's institutes, mercantile libraries, lyceums, lecture-courses, etc. University men like Dr. Thomas Arnold, Charles Kingsley and Frederick William Robertson frequently lectured to the working classes of England before 1850. As early as 1842 a so-called People's College was founded in



PROFESSOR HERBERT B. ADAMS.

Sheffield by an Independent minister. It was heartily supported by the workingmen, especially after the Revolution of 1848, which gave a great impulse to the higher education of the people in both France and England.

THE WORKINGMEN'S COLLEGE.

In 1854 Maurice founded the Workingmen's College in London. He got the idea from the People's College at Sheffield. University graduates, resident in London, assisted Maurice in organizing and conducting class courses of instruction for London artisans. It is now recognized in England that the

Workingmen's College was the first practical attempt "to extend the power of the universities, and bring within reach of busy adults the benefit of their influence." The idea of University Extension by means of local colleges was proposed by Mr. Sewall at Oxford as early as 1850, but his suggestion bore no immediate fruit. The idea was, however, revived in 1876, when two Oxford colleges united in the establishment of a university college at Bristol. Since then the policy of establishing local colleges, affiliated with the university, has been rapidly developed.

The evolution of what is now known as University Extension, or local academic lectures, is directly



ARNOLD TOYNBEE.

connected in both England and America with the development of mechanics' institutes. In 1852 a union of over three hundred of these was formed in England. Two years later the Society of Arts in London established for these institutes a system of examinations to encourage adult education. The present Bishop of London, Dr. Temple, was one of the examiners. The success of this experiment suggested, in 1857, the idea of local examinations throughout England for the improvement of schools and teachers. The Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, says: "It is to the Bishop of London and Sir Thomas Acland that is due the credit of the first organization of these examinations, which are really at the base of this (extension) movement." James Stuart, M. P., formerly a professor in Cambridge, the practical organizer of University Extension, 1867-73, says very frankly: "The first and most important step of all was taken when Oxford founded the local examinations."

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

In 1867 Professor Stuart was invited by an association of lady teachers in the North of England to give them a course of lectures on the art of teaching. He replied that a thing is often best described by showing a piece of it, and said, if they would accept it, he would give a course of eight lectures, in which he would endeavor to teach astronomy. He had long opposed the single lecture system, into which the earlier systematic work of mechanics' institutes and literary societies had degenerated. Professor Stuart's lectures were given to local classes of teachers in Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield and Leeds. He went from one town to another each week for a period of two months. In connection with these classes he developed three of the most characteristic features of University Extension: (1) *Circuit lecturing;* (2) the use of *a printed syllabus,* to save note-taking and encourage private study; (3) voluntary *written exercises,* prepared at home in answer to proposed questions, and sent by post to the lecturer for correction. This system of instruction was soon extended by Professor Stuart to the workingmen and co-operative societies of the North of England. In this connection was evolved experimentally the fourth characteristic feature of University Extension, namely *the class* for public discussion and review of the lecture. The fifth feature, or *final written examination,* was definitely added in 1873, when the new system of education was formally recognized by the University of Cambridge, and associated with the existing system of local examinations.

From such beginnings has gradually developed a national system of higher education, which is proving for adults, both men and women, as beneficial as the system of elementary education for English youth. University Extension, as it now is, has been well defined as "Advanced systematic teaching for the people, without distinction of rank, sex or age, given by means of lectures, classes and written papers during a connected course, conducted by men 'who believe in their work, and intend to do it,' teachers who connect the country with the university by manner, method and information."

A WORKINGMAN'S DEFINITION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

One of the best general descriptions of the University Extension system is that given by a Northumberland miner, who had attended extension lectures for several terms, with great profit. In a paper read by him at a public meeting in the North of England he said: "Any town or village which is prepared to provide an audience, and pay the necessary fees, can secure a course of twelve lectures on any subject taught in the university, by a lecturer who has been educated at the university, and who is



BISHOP VINCENT.

specially fitted for lecturing work. A syllabus of the course is printed and put into the hands of students. This syllabus is a great help to persons not accustomed to note-taking. Questions are given on each lecture, and written answers can be sent in by any one, irrespective of age or sex. All the lectures, except the first, are preceded by a class, which lasts about an hour. In this class the students and the lecturer talk over the previous lecture. The written answers are returned with such corrections as the lecturer deems necessary. At the end of the course an examination is held and certificates are awarded to the successful candidates. These lectures are called University Extension Lectures. They impart, so far as each subject is treated, a university education."

A workingman at Hull says: "It is six years since I attended the first course of University Extension Lectures, and I have attended all the courses since. . . I cannot tell how much I owe to these lectures. They have worked a revolution in my life. I am able to take broader views of questions, and my interests are widened. My life altogether is brighter and happier. There is something about these University Lectures different from Science and Art Classes. I can't say exactly what it is, but they do more for you and have more life in them." Concerning this statement, the *Saturday Review* (May 23, 1891) remarks: "If this be the spirit in which University Extension is received, there is little fear of its not extending."

THE LONDON SOCIETY.

The Cambridge system was adopted in 1876 by the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, of which the Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., was the first President. He is the author of the motto of the London Society: "A man needs education not only as a means of livelihood but as a means of life." The object of the London Society is to bring university teaching within reach of persons of all classes and both sexes, living in London and its neighborhood, and to work in as close connection with the universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London as may be possible. The Society is associated with all the leading London institutions of higher education, including Birkbeck Institute, King's College, University College, Royal Institution and the Workingmen's College. A full account of the London Society and its present tendencies toward a great Teaching University for the City of London is given by Dr. R. D. Roberts in his "Eighteen Years of University Extension." (Macmillan, 1891.) Dr. Roberts is the secretary both of the London Society and of the Cambridge committee on local lectures. He is at the same time an accomplished lecturer and one of the best-known advocates of University Extension.

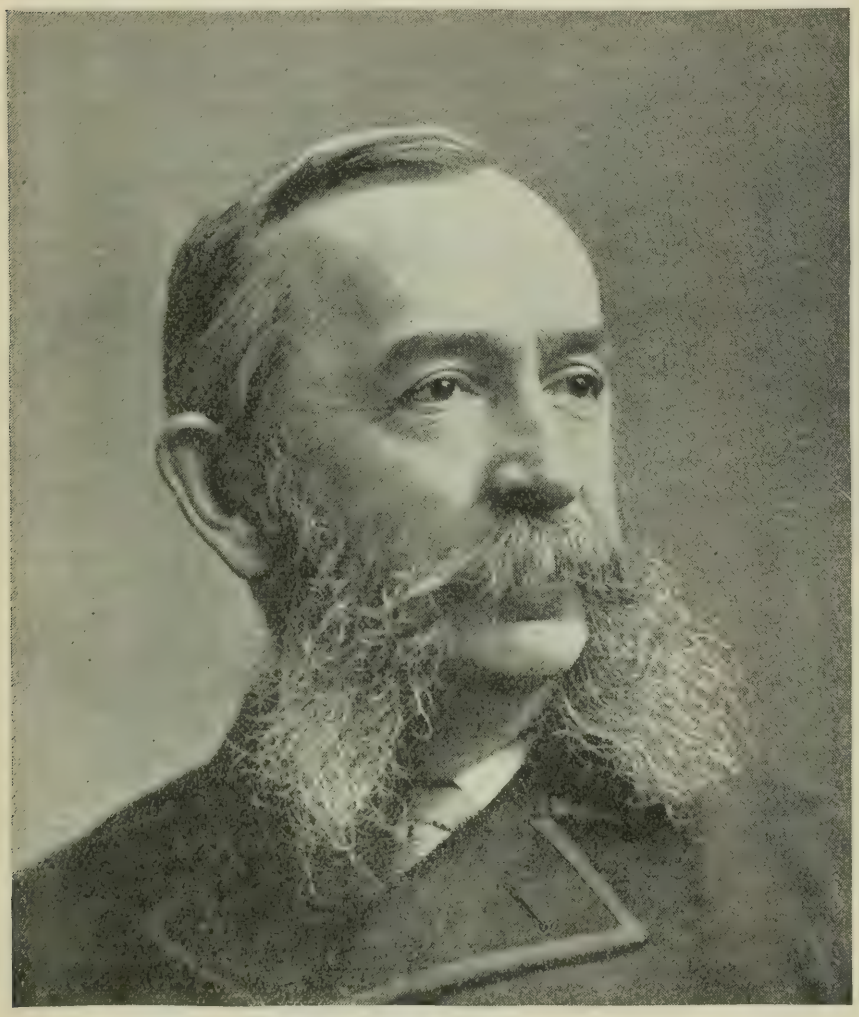
OXFORD UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

Arrangements for local lectures were first authorized by Oxford in 1878. A committee of the so-



PRESIDENT WILLIAM R. HARPER.

called Delegacy of Local Examinations was empowered to superintend lectures and teaching in the towns of England and Wales. The first secretary appointed for the management of the work was Mr. Arthur Acland, whose father, Sir Thomas Acland, had been very influential in founding the original system of local examinations. The present Oxford secretary is Mr. Michael E. Sadler, a well-known lecturer upon economic and social subjects, to whose energy and skillful adaptation of University Extension to the actual needs of the English people is due much of the success of the Oxford movement in recent years. Mr. Sadler and Mr. H. J. Mackinder are the joint authors of a little book on "University Extension: Has It a Future?" This is for Oxford what Dr. Roberts' account is for Cambridge and London. Coming into the field later than Cambridge, and entering less populous centers, the Oxford men found University Extension "an up-hill fight" during the first few years. Cambridge had set a very high standard in proposing a unit course of twelve lectures, costing about $325. Oxford found it impossible for small and rural districts to meet the financial requirements. In 1885 Oxford men declared boldly in favor of short courses, and from that year, says Mr. Sadler, the whole movement started vigorously forward. The Oxford policy "of offering short courses has been amply justified by its results. It practically brought University Extension within the reach of every town in England." A happy compromise has now been reached between the two universities. Cambridge men frequently give half courses when circumstances require, and Oxford gives full courses wherever possible.

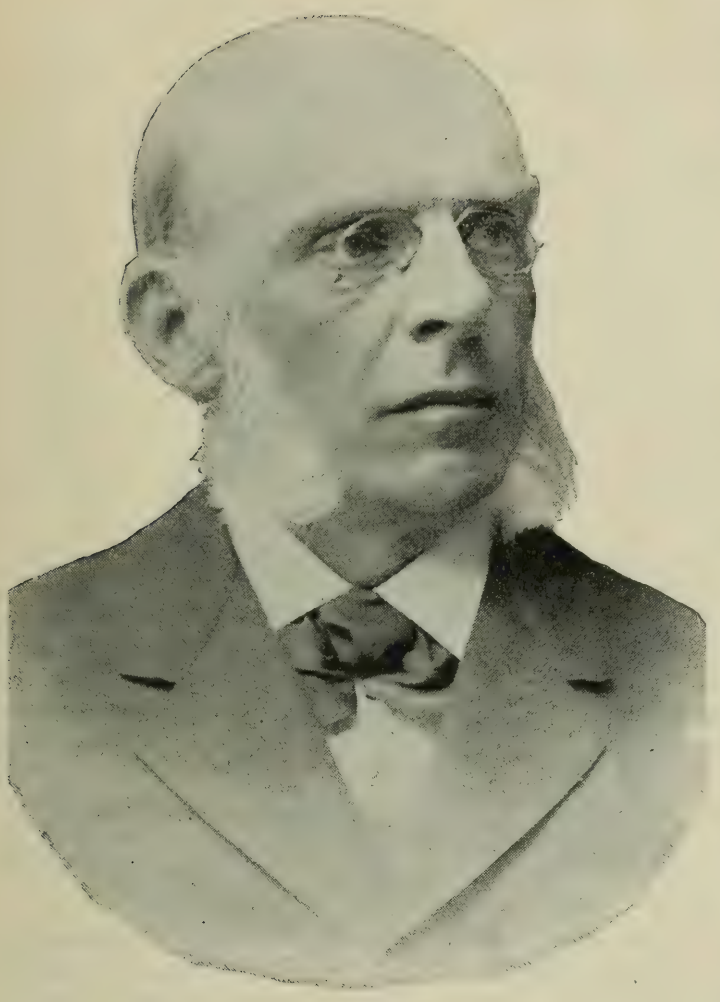


PRESIDENT GILMAN OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

Both Oxford and Cambridge reserve their certificates of examination for full courses of twelve lectures. Cambridge is diligently pursuing the policy of affiliating towns like Newcastle to the university, and of giving consecutive unit courses in such groups as natural science, literature and history. A Cambridge Extension student, after passing successful examinations in six unit courses in one group and two other unit courses, together with examinations in mathematics, Latin and one other foreign language, can be admitted to Cambridge University with credit for one year's advanced standing and can win the degree of A. B. by two years' further study in residence. Oxford pursues with success her old policy of encouraging and affiliating local colleges. Both universities foster district associations of students; both have summer schools upon their own academic premises; and both offer prizes, honors and scholarships, enabling good students to spend a brief period of study at the university. The number of Extension lecturers employed by Oxford last year was twenty-four. Cambridge had the same number and the London Society employed thirty, eight of whom lectured also for Cambridge and two for Oxford. English University Extension lecturers are quite distinct from the regular faculties. Any university man may apply for an appointment on the itinerant staff. He must first prepare a syllabus for approval and lecture to a critical academic audience. Then he is sent out to some center of Extension work to observe the methods of an experienced lecturer. There were last year in England as many as 250 different Extension centers and over forty thousand persons attended local lectures. The new system of public instruction has been taken up by the Welsh colleges, the Irish and Scotch universities, and Victoria University, which embraces Owens College in Manchester, University College, Liverpool, and the Yorkshire College. The universities of Australia are also engaged in Extension work.

COLLEGE SETTLEMENTS.

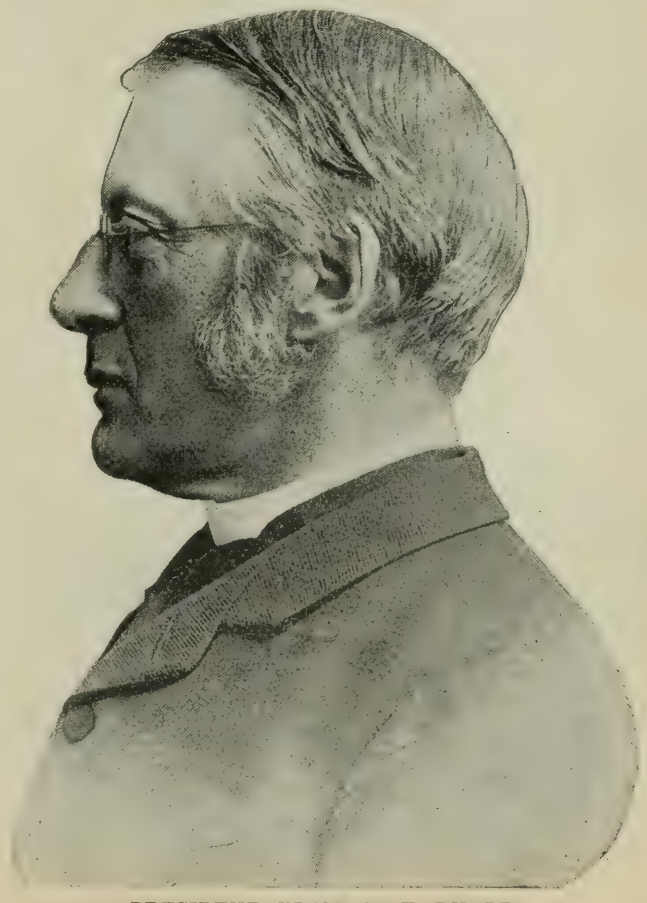
One of the most interesting developments of the spirit of University Extension is the establishment of college settlements in London for the education and social improvement of the working classes. One of the first Oxford men to take up residence in East London for an intelligent study of the situation



PRESIDENT DWIGHT OF YALE.

and for helpful educational service was Edward Denison in the year 1867. In 1875, Arnold Toynbee, an Oxford undergraduate, who desired to understand and help the poor of London, spent part of his vacation in the poorer quarter of the metropolis. Professor Jowett, Master of Balliol College, says Toynbee "resided in Whitechapel and undertook the duties of a visitor for the Charity Organization Society. There he lived in half-furnished lodgings, as far as he could after the manner of workingmen, joining in their clubs, discussing with them (sometimes in an atmosphere of bad whisky, bad tobacco, bad drainage) things material and spiritual—the laws of nature and of God." Toynbee's first experience in public lecturing was in connection with Tower Hamlets Radical Club, of which he was a member. He afterward rendered good services to his university as a public lecturer in towns like Newcastle, Bradford, Bolton and Sheffield, and also as a lecturer to Oxford students upon the Industrial Revolution. Fragments of this course were published in 1884, one year after Toynbee's death, and show his remarkable genius. Arnold Toynbee (1852-83) lost his life from overwork in an educational campaign in London where, in St. Andrew's Hall, Newman Street, he lectured in January, 1883, on "Progress and Poverty." A living monument to his memory is that colony of university men now established at Toynbee Hall in East London, an institution named in his honor and devoted to educational and social work among the poorer classes. Toynbee Hall is the chief center of University Extension work in East London, and some of the most celebrated men in England have lectured there. At Bethnal Green now flourishes the Oxford House Settlement, consisting of Oxford House, the Webbe Institute and the University Club, in all of which institutions good educational work is done. The Neighborhood Guild in Forsyth Street in New York City, the "Prospect Progressive Union" of Cambridge, the College Colony in Rivington Street, and the Hull House "College Extension Classes" in Chicago, were influenced in some measure by the example of Toynbee Hall, the Universities' Settlement in East London.

One of the first Americans to appreciate the significance of English University Extension was Dr. H. M. MacCracken, now Chancellor of the University of the City of New York. He was present at the educational conference held in connection with the International Health Exhibition in London, 1884. An interesting paper upon "The University Extension Movement" was there read by Albert Grey, M. P., and Dr. MacCracken took part in the discussion. He said: "In America they had a good many Yankee notions, but they had nothing in the United States of America at all like the proposed scheme. The closest thing to it was what was called the Chautauqua system." He proceeded to describe that system, and said that it lacked "that vital and necessary part of an educational system which the English University Extension did not lack, namely, the teacher's presence, the teacher's questions, and conferences

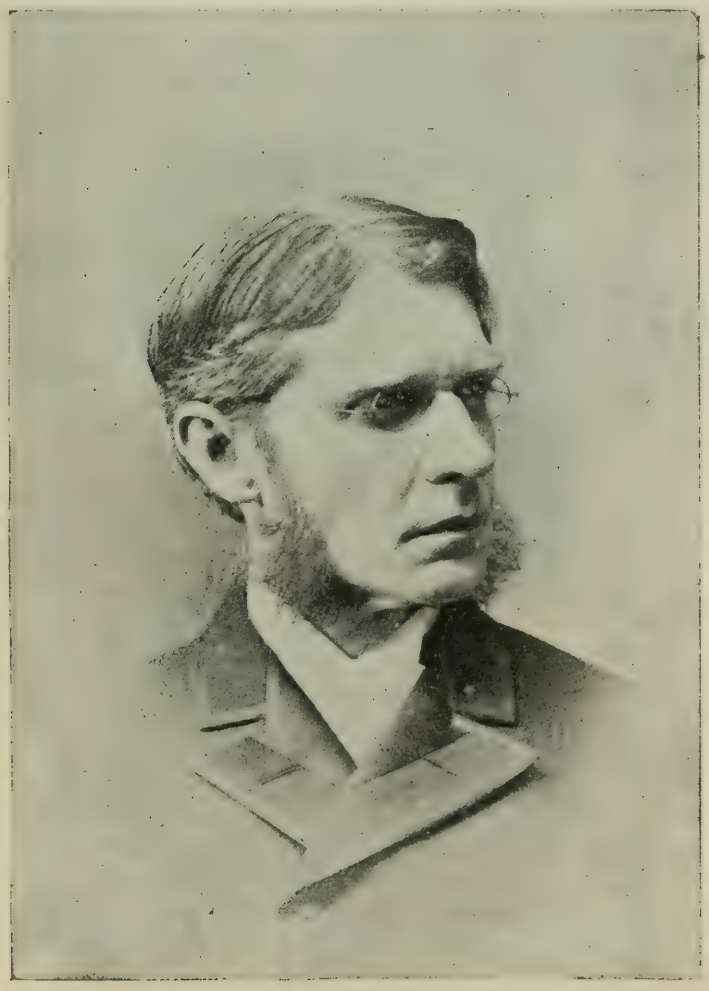


PRESIDENT ELIOT OF HARVARD.

with those who were to be his pupils." He expressed the hope "that the scheme might extend across the ocean and be taken up in the United States of America." Dr. MacCracken afterwards, in 1887, gave an address on UniversityExtension before resident members of the Phi Beta Kappa Club in New York City, but the address was not published.

PROFESSOR SILLIMAN'S POPULAR LECTURES.

Contemporary with the English movement for the higher education of the people was developed an American system of popular education by means of local lectures in connection with colleges, mechanics' institutes and lyceums. As early as 1808 Professor Benjamin Silliman, of Yale College, began popular courses of scientific lectures for the benefit of classes of ladies and gentlemen in New Haven. That system has been continued by Yale professors down to the present day. In 1831, Professors Silliman, Olmsted and Shepard began systematic instruction for the mechanics of New Haven in Franklin Hall, a kind of Workingmen's College established by James Brewster, a carriage-maker and leading citizen of New Haven, one of the numerous descendants of Elder Brewster, of Plymouth. Mr. Brewster said this was the first time college professors went out to lecture to the people upon natural science. From New Haven Professor Silliman's college extension work was carried to Hartford, afterwards to Lowell, Salem and Boston. His extraordinary success as a



PRESIDENT PATTON OF PRINCETON.



PRESIDENT SETH LOW OF COLUMBIA.

systematic lecturer on scientific subjects influenced the establishment of the now famous Lowell Institute in Boston. Silliman gave the first four courses in that People's University, founded by John Lowell, who provided for it in his will, penned on the ruins of Thebes. For twenty-five years Professor Silliman continued to give systematic and instructive courses to popular audiences. He lectured in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, Mobile, Natchez and St. Louis, everywhere introduced by Yale men, and everywhere conscious that he was representing Yale College.

AMERICAN LYCEUMS.

American lyceums, of which the Lowell Institute, in Boston, Cooper Institute, in New York, the Maryland and Peabody institutes in Baltimore are historic types, have played a noble part in the higher education of the American people. In such institutes the influence of college men was conspicuous. Among the more eminent lecturers were such men as Daniel Webster, Dr. W. E. Channing, Edward Everett, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Theodore Parker, Horace Mann, Charles Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher and George William Curtis. Not infrequently a course of several lectures was given by one individual. The English idea of continuity of public instruction was clearly anticipated in American lyceums. They fostered high standards of oratory and of literary work. One has but to read the lectures of Channing on the "Elevation of the Laboring Classes" and on "Self-Culture" to discover what noble teaching was given to the mechanics and apprentices of Boston before

1840. The lyceum system was of great service in educating the adult population of New England and of the North in general to an intelligent understanding of the great political and educational issues of the antebellum period. Both the abolition and the temperance movements were strongly promoted by lyceums. The intellectual and moral influences of this system of popular lectures is still to be seen in the West and the South, and in summer assemblies of the Chautauqua type. Graduates of colleges are everywhere at work in these modern folk-motes.

Professor Jenks says: "The lecture system, which was in its glory in New England thirty and forty years ago—and which doubtless exercised a wide-spread influence for good—is still very common in Indiana. Many a graded school, in a village of not more than three or four hundred inhabitants, supports its lecture course of five or six lectures every winter, and the lectures given are usually of good quality. It has been the policy of the State University for several years to meet requests of this kind in a favorable way, and to send a man to deliver an evening lecture whenever called upon."

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Another great force in higher popular education has been teachers' institutes, in the development of which a deep and helpful interest was taken by college men like Professor Agassiz, of Harvard; Professor Guyot, of Princeton; Professor Brewer, of Yale, and Professor D. C. Gilman, at one time superintendent of education in Connecticut. Associations of school teachers have held meetings in all parts of the Union, and there is now a National Educational Association, which proposes to hold an "international meeting" at Toronto, Canada, this very month. Teachers usually assemble in the summer season at some attractive center and listen to instructive lectures and quickening discussions by prominent educators. In many associations annual courses of instructive reading have been arranged by competent authorities. In term time the teachers are encouraged to form local reading circles and to improve their minds by systematic and agreeable study. In Maryland Green's History of England and Fitch's Lectures on Teaching have been recommended. In some places courses of lectures are arranged for the special benefit of teachers' associations by college and university men. This method of public instruction was early developed in Brooklyn through the instrumentality of Mr. Seth T. Stewart, and in Baltimore (county as well as city) and in Washington through the co-operation of university men with local superintendents of education. In the State of Indiana institutes for school teachers are held in every county in the summer season, and a meeting of teachers occurs in every township at least once a month during the school year. It is said by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, quoted by Professor Jenks, that more teachers are engaged in reading-circle work in Indiana than in any other State.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

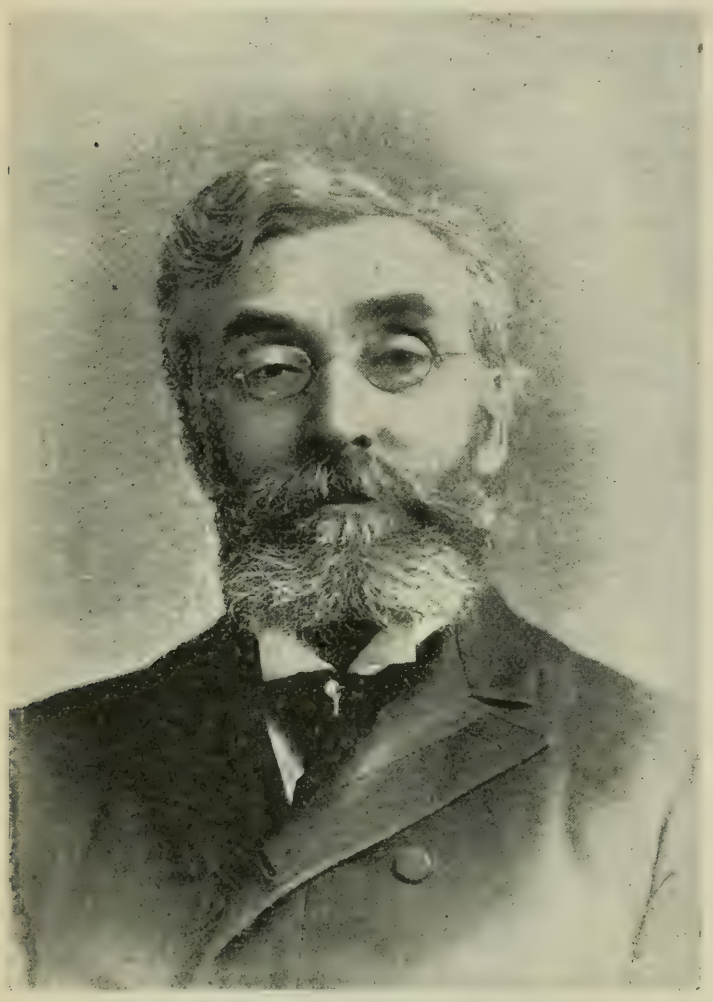
Of great importance for the higher education of the farming population of this country are the so-called Farmers' Clubs and Institutes, which have increased and multiplied since the agricultural college grant of 1862. Professors S. W. Johnson and Brewer, of New Haven, rendered early and conspicuous service as lecturers to the farmers' institutes of Connecticut. Like mechanics' and teachers' institutes, these voluntary associations of American farmers are likely to lead ultimately, under right management, to a much higher appreciation of the possibilities of the agrarian situation than now obtains, and also to a clearer conception of civic duty. It is by the cordial alliance of the higher educational forces of each State with the industrial and agricultural, that the best interests of the commonwealth can be subserved. One of the most interesting types of farmers' institutes may be found in Wisconsin, where over sixty of these organizations met last year for two days each at convenient centers in different parts of the State. University professors and scientific experts are in the habit of giving familiar talks at these farmers' institutes, and of promoting popular education as well as scientific agriculture. Farmers come to these meetings with their wives and children. School teachers and young people often contribute to the literary exercises. The Wisconsin State University, under the wise and practical guidance of Professor Chamberlin, has endeavored to cooperate in every possible way with the higher educational interests of the farming population, who



PROVOST PEPPER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

have generously responded this year by an extra grant of fifty thousand dollars to the University.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, in his "Studies of the Great West," published in *Harper's Magazine*, April, 1888, said: "Wisconsin is working out its educational ideas on an intelligent system, and one that may be expected to demonstrate the full value of the popular method—I mean a more intimate connection of the university with the life of the people than exists elsewhere. . . The distinguishing thing, however, about the State University is its vital connection with the farmers' and agricultural interests. . . . I know of no other State where a like system of popular in-



PRESIDENT C. K. ADAMS OF CORNELL.

struction on a vital and universal interest of the State, directed by the highest educational authority, is so perfectly organized and carried on with such unity of purpose and detail of administration; no other in which the farmer is brought systematically into such direct relations to the University." Farmers' institutes also flourish in the State of Indiana, where they may be found in every county and in close relations with Purdue University, the agricultural college of the State. Professor Jenks says: "Part of the lectures given in these institutes are by the University professors, and are, of course, of a thoroughly scientific and scholarly nature."

ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF CHAUTAUQUA.

One of the most interesting educational developments in this country is that of Chautauqua. Historically speaking, it was the outgrowth of a kind of religious folk-mote, the camp-meeting, which was transformed at Fair Point on Lake Chautauqua into a Sunday School Assembly in August, 1874. The men most influential in the movement from its very start were Lewis Miller, of Akron, Ohio, a large-hearted, public-spirited and wealthy man, and Dr. (now Bishop) John H. Vincent, long famous in Sunday School work, and widely known for his intelligent and practical sympathy with higher popular and Christian education. Beginning with popular conferences for the improvement of Sunday school teaching, Chautauqua has gradually developed the greatest variety of educational work. There has been held every summer in recent years at Chautauqua an excellent teachers' institute under the direction of Dr. J. W. Dickinson, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education. Instructive lectures are given upon pedagogical subjects of practical interest to teachers. Professors in colleges and superintendents of boards of education have been appreciative hearers. A school for the study of the English Bible has prospered at Chautauqua under the able direction of Professor W. R. Harper, of Yale University, assisted by such men as Dr. John A. Broadus, of Louisville. Theological students and ministers of every denomination attend these instructive summer courses in Biblical interpretation and criticism.

In this connection should be mentioned the College of Liberal Arts, under the direction of Professor Harper, who himself conducts at Chautauqua class courses in the original Hebrew. His work is continued throughout the year by a system of home study and correspondence, which, under his efficient guidance, has yielded gratifying results. The college represents the highest educational development of Chautauqua, and comprises a great variety of regular class courses under good teachers. Laboratory work in natural science, class teaching in mathematics, ancient and modern languages, lectures on English literature, history, political economy and many other subjects are given during a period of six weeks in July and August. These courses are attended by students of high grade, many of them collegians or college graduates, and not a few teachers of high schools and academies. As many as 600 earnest students are enrolled every summer for college work at Chautauqua.

The casual visitor who lands at the Pier and tarries for a day or two at the Athenæum Hotel, overlooking a picturesque lake and the academic village, is impressed with the popular attractions of the place and more especially by the public lectures and concerts in the great amphitheater, which seats seven or eight thousand people. This is indeed the great and general folk-mote of Chautauqua, and a most impressive sight, especially when some favorite speaker is greeted by authority of the Bishop with the Chautauqua salute, the waving of handkerchiefs. This vast amphitheater, excavated from a hill-side, has a wide stage and a projecting platform for singers

and speakers, and rises in ascending tiers of benches, through which passages radiate to the outer light and air. There is a high and broad promenade around the outer circle, from which the curious visitor looks patronizingly down upon the motley throng below. Sometimes he is attracted by the eloquence of Phillips Brooks or Dr. Gunsaulus (the Chicago Beecher), and sometimes he is amused by the extravagance of Talmage or Sam Jones. But the passing visitor will not do justice to Chautauqua unless he puts himself into perfect sympathy with the place and people, and unless he takes pains to visit the college on the hill-top, the Hall of Philosophy, the Teachers' Retreat, the schools for business, elocution, art and music; the offices of the C. L. S. C. and the *Chautauqua Daily Herald;* the gymnasium and the base-ball field, where Stagg, a graduate of Yale, trains the players.

CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLES.

As early as 1878 was developed the most characteristic feature of Chautauqua, the Literary and Scientific Circles, for the encouragement of home reading. This idea was "consciously borrowed" from Chautauqua by the English Home Reading Circles and the National Home Reading Union. It is impossible to estimate the intellectual benefit to American readers resulting from the annual reading courses of the so-called "C. L. S. C." in literature, science and history. Many thousands of earnest students are annually enrolled for a four years' course of regular and prescribed study. An attractive magazine called *The Chautauquan* is published monthly for the C. L. S. C., and now commands some of the best-known writers in England and America. Some mistakes may have been made at times in the choice of text-books for Chautauqua readers, but the courses have steadily improved in recent years, and, on the whole, are much better adapted to the actual needs and capabilities of the people than are the English prescribed courses, which are far too ambitious for beginners. Some of the Chautauqua special courses of reading, which are taken up in connection with or after the four years' work, are surprisingly good. Written reports or "memoranda" upon the subjects studied are sent to the secretary, Miss Kate F. Kimball, at the central office in Buffalo, and are there carefully examined and the results accredited.

No college diplomas are issued by Chautauqua. Simple certificates of honest work well done, often under discouraging conditions, are finally awarded on Commemoration Day. The forms and ceremonies attending this open-air festival are quite as legitimate as college commencements, and far more entertaining and picturesque. No one who has seen the practical and local working of these Chautauqua reading circles, in rural communities or among earnest young teachers in large cities, will ever doubt the beneficial influence of the C. L. S. C. It does not pretend to compete with existing colleges. It is meant for busy people who have neither the time nor means to secure a collegiate education, but in many cases it has inspired young men to save up money for a year or two of special study at well-known universities.

Long before University Extension was heard of in this country Chautauqua began to feel its way towards helpful relations between college men and the people. A step in this direction was the establishment of the College of Liberal Arts at Chautauqua Lake, not for the purpose of giving degrees, but for the sake of bringing advanced students directly under the influence of college teachers engaged for the summer season from different institutions. In a circular of the Chautauqua College, published in 1883, this interesting suggestion was made: "One may find in almost every nook and corner of our land representatives of colleges, universities and professional schools. They constitute an unorganized brotherhood, whose friendly aid is gladly given to those who, less favored, seek counsel in their search for culture. By conversations, candid criticisms, direct assistance, they put into the student's life the advantages of the teacher's living voice and magnetic influence. A number of students in the same locality may organize university classes, hold frequent meetings, occasionally employ special teachers, and thus receive many of the benefits that belong to the college recitation room. Thus every student may have his 'college council,' and most of them the 'college class.'"



PRESIDENT NORTHROP OF UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.



GEORGE E. VINCENT.

CHAUTAUQUA UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

Of course all such expedients are unsatisfactory without direct connection with college and university teachers, such as University Extension now supplies. Dr. Vincent, the sympathetic leader of Chautauqua, visited England in 1880, and again in October, 1886. He was so impressed with the manifest growth of the extension movement that he resolved to urge a similar work in connection with Chautauqua. He wrote home to the registrar of the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts, and a conference was held with Dr. Harper, the principal, as early as November, 1886. No practical steps were taken, however, until the summer of 1888, when the first definite American plan for "Chautauqua University Extension" was drawn up at Chautauqua by Dr. H. B. Adams, with the approval of BishopVincent and his son and assistant, George E. Vincent, together with Dr. Harper, Dr. R. T. Ely and Frederick Starr, who formed the original central committee for the promotion of the new idea.

An elaborate prospectus stating the aims, methods, cost and history of University Extension was issued September 15, 1888, to prominent educators and friends of the movement. The objects proposed were: (1) A revival in the United States of the original idea of a university as a voluntary association of students and itinerant lecturers for higher education by means of systematic courses of local lectures upon special subjects; (2) the promotion of good citizenship by the popular study of social science, economics, history, literature, political ethics and the science of government, in continuous and progressive courses, under the guidance of competent teachers; (3) courses of instructive lectures upon natural science; (4) co-operation with American colleges and other institutions of learning in order to supplement their work by University Extension courses; (5) affiliations with public libraries, mechanics' institutes, lyceums, labor unions, guilds, Young Men's Christian Associations, Chautauqua literary and scientific circles; (6) the higher education of the American people by the organization of the most intelligent and progressive local forces.

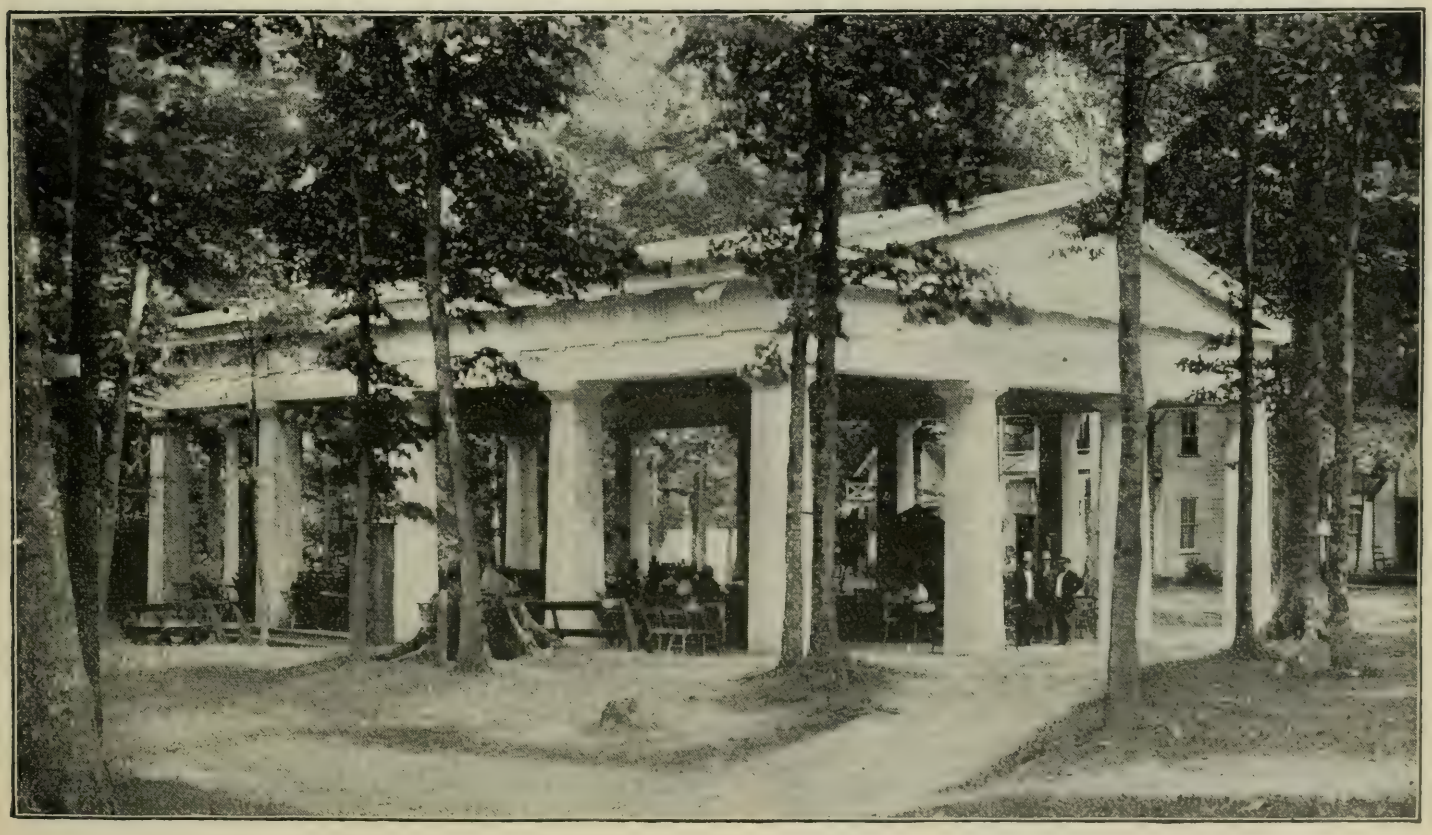
The methods suggested were those of English University Extension, comprising systematic lecture courses, a printed syllabus, class discussion, written exercises and final examination. The system was to be under the general management of a central committee, with a council of influential promoters and a general committee, selected from representative college and university professors, who agreed upon request from the Chautauqua registrar to "nominate candidates for itinerant lectureships from among the younger specialists who are personally known to be fitted for the task of popular teaching." It was hoped that local branches of Chautauqua would prove instrumental in organizing local courses of extension lectures. Several editions of the Chautauqua circular have been published since 1888, and widely distributed at the summer assemblies, where thousands of people congregate in July and August, to hear popular lectures and good music, and to attend instructive class courses at the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts. Undoubtedly much of the widespread popular interest in University Extension, particularly at the West and South, has resulted from this early and persistent propaganda by the managers of Chautauqua. The educational results are seen in the increasing tendency towards instructive and continuous lecture courses in the numerous summer assemblies and at the central Chautauqua. These experiment stations might become good training schools for college graduates and young professors.

SUMMER SCHOOLS.

The summer school has long been an educational power in America. One of the first experiments of the kind, if not the very first, was that of Professor Louis Agassiz, in 1873, when he opened a summer school of zoology upon Penikese Island. The school was designed for the practical training of young naturalists. Some of the best known of our younger American professors received scientific schooling at Penikese. The idea of a marine station for original workers was first carried out in Europe by Carl Vogt. The historical germ of the idea lay in Liebig's "*Welt im Glase*," from which developed the idea of public marine aquaria, first exhibited in London, and afterward in many cities on the Continent. Such

exhibitions "became popular not only as a means of amusing and instructing the general public, but as an invaluable source of instruction for schools and universities." From such inland aquaria it was but a step to seaside aquaria and the marine laboratory. The highest development of the latter institution in Europe is the famous Naples Station, founded and directed by Anton Dohrn. The idea of a seaside laboratory in this country has been well developed at Newport by Alexander Agassiz. From 1880 to 1886 a more popular seaside laboratory was maintained at Annisquam, Massachusetts, by the Woman's Education Association of Boston, in co-operation with the Boston Society of Natural History. This establishment was organized to serve the same educational and scientific ends as Agassiz's school at Penikese, which was closed in 1874, after only two seasons of work. Agassiz had appealed in vain to colleges and boards of education for further support. An historical outgrowth of the Annisquam experiment was the Marine Biological Laboratory successfully established in July, 1888, at Wood's Holl, with departments of investigation and of instruction. This station is near the laboratories of the United States Fish Commission, and is under the directorship of Professor Whitman. The Johns Hopkins University has sustained seaside laboratories in summer at various points along the Atlantic coast, and has just sent a student expedition to Port Antonio, Jamaica, under the direction of Professor W. K. Brooks, once a pupil of Agassiz at Penikese.

Summer courses in natural science have long been offered by Harvard University at Cambridge, where the laboratories and the library are generously opened to earnest students. Language classes and other courses are offered this season. The Harvard faculty recently voted that work done in the Cambridge Summer School, with the consent of the departments interested, may be counted as regular work toward the degree of A. B. A summer school of languages was established some years ago in connection with Amherst College, and is still maintained. Other colleges and universities have long pursued the same generous educational policy with great advantage to the public and no injury to themselves. The University of Virginia has had for years an excellent summer school of law. Western as well as Southern universities have encouraged summer work. The University of Wisconsin maintains summer courses of a high academic character in psychology, pedagogy, history, Latin, English literature, physiology, zoology, botany, chemistry and physics. Summer schools of the more popular type are now so numerous in America that they almost defy organized inquiry. Most of them are patterned after the Chautauqua model, of which there are at least forty local imitations in the West and South. The most recent experiment of this kind is at Glen Echo, near the city of Washington. A summer school of ethics is soon to be opened at Old Plymouth, where the shades of the Pilgrim Fathers still haunt the memory. The English summer schools at Oxford and Cambridge were suggested in some measure by the American example of Chautauqua. Scotch educators, under the



CHAUTAUQUA HALL OF PHILOSOPHY.

able leadership of Professor Geddes, have now for several seasons maintained a summer school of art and science at Edinburgh. Vacation courses in social and natural science are offered this year from the third to the twenty-ninth of August. It is officially announced that "These vacation courses broadly correspond to those held in connection with the University summer gathering at Chautauqua, or to those now also established at Oxford and Cambridge."

UNIVERSITY LECTURES IN BALTIMORE.

The Johns Hopkins University has pursued for fifteen years, in fact from its first opening in 1876, the educational policy of systematic public lectures. Without employing the term "University Extension" this institution has extended its influence far and wide, not only in the city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland, but by means of its publications and graduate students throughout the country at large. In the early years of the University, professors from other colleges and distinguished specialists were invited to Baltimore to give courses of academic lectures, to which the public were admitted upon easy conditions. Among such early lecturers were Professors Lowell and Child, of Harvard; Professor Whitney, of Yale; Professor Diman, of Brown University; Judge Cooley, of Michigan; Professor Mallet, of Virginia; General Walker, now president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Messrs. Newcomb, Billings and Hilgard from Washington. Government officials and experts are frequently invited to Baltimore to give short courses of instructive popular lectures. During the past year Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of the Department of Labor, gave a course of eight lectures on Studies in Social Science. From the beginning Johns Hopkins professors have given instructive courses of lectures to Baltimore audiences in Hopkins Hall or in large lecture rooms connected with the laboratories. Eminent scholars from the Old World have also given public lectures in Baltimore; among others were Professors H. Von Holst, James Bryce and Edward A. Freeman. Courses have been offered by the University for the benefit of art students, school teachers, lawyers, physicians, clergymen, bankers and business men. As many as twenty lectures have been given in a single course, with a printed syllabus and a suggestive bibliography. Audiences have varied from one hundred to seven hundred hearers. Some of the more attractive University courses were given in the lecture rooms of the Peabody Institute; for example, those of Edmund Gosse and Professor Corson in 1885; that of Professor Lanciani in 1887 and that of President Andrew D. White in 1888.

As early as 1879 attempts were made by Johns Hopkinsians to interest the working people of Baltimore in popular lectures. Through the combined exertions of the Rev. J. Wynne Jones, of Baltimore, and of Mr. N. Murray, now of the *Johns Hopkins Press*, a Workingmen's Institute was organized at Canton, an industrial neighborhood with a population of 5,000 laborers employed in iron works, copper works, oyster packing, etc. The introduction to a course of twelve "Lectures for the People" was given by President D. C. Gilman, who suggested the following lines of development for the institute: (1) Lectures, with music and stereopticon exhibitions; (2) an attractive reading room; (3) a circulating library; (4) evening classes in practical subjects. Most of these suggestions were carried out. Lectures were given at the Institute by Professors Martin, Remsen and Sylvester, and by Messrs. Cook, Clark, Jacques, Adams and Woodworth. A direct outgrowth of the Canton experiment was a course of lectures on biology by Johns Hopkins instructors for the benefit of the employees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The lectures were published for home study in a neat pamphlet of ninety-eight pages (Baltimore, Friedenwald, 1882). The entire expense was borne by John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and one of the trustees of the University.

LOCAL LECTURES BY HOPKINS MEN.

All of these early lecture courses were along the line of what is now called University Extension. There was, however, no conscious effort to introduce English Extension methods before 1887. In the winter of that year there began in individual ways the development of two kinds of extension work: (1) local and (2) itinerant. The local work was done in connection with church societies, educational institutions and industrial neighborhoods, workingmen's guilds and labor unions. A co-operative course of twelve lectures on the Progress of Labor was given by twelve Hopkins graduates under the leadership of a university instructor. The entire band of lecturers traveled around the Baltimore circuit, each man repeating his one lecture in several different localities. This local work has been continued in a great variety of ways down to the present time. Most gratifying results have been reached in connection with teachers' associations and Young Men's Christian Associations in Baltimore and Washington. The Collegiate Alumnæ of Washington, the Woman's College of Baltimore, Chautauqua Circles, and the W. C. T. U. have also encouraged courses of Extension lectures. Among the subjects treated were American and European history, social and economic questions, sociology and education. One of the staff of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, Mr. Robert J. Finley, lectured in at least two of these local courses.

One of the most interesting results of this local work in Baltimore has been the institution of what might be called missionary courses. Many young clergymen and associate pastors have taken courses of graduate instruction at the Johns Hopkins, and some have organized lecture courses in connection with church missions, young men's guilds, Epworth leagues, &c. In one neighborhood a young clergyman managed to institute co-operative lectures of the following character: A Talk on Architecture,

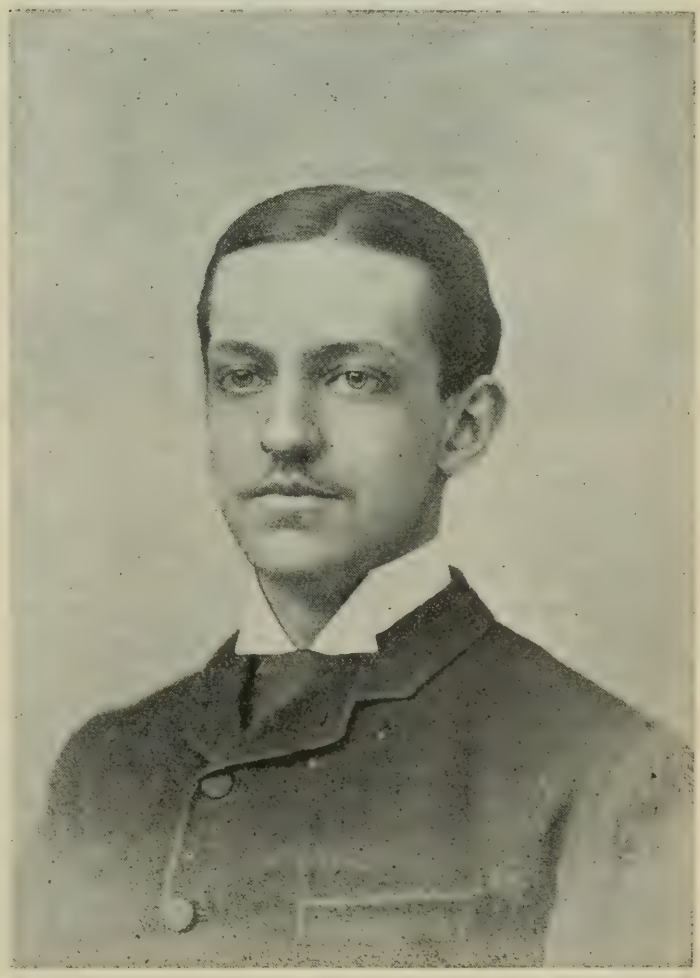


MELVIL DEWEY.

with drawings, by an Architect; Planning a House, by a Builder; Building an Engine, illustrated by drawings, by a skilled Machinist; Choosing a Trade, by a Teacher in a Manual Training School; the Canning Industry of Baltimore, by a Representative of the Business; Banks and Money, by a Savings bank Official; Principles of Business, by a Book-keeper; a Talk on Earthquakes, by a Student of Geology; a Talk on Physics, by a Professor; an Evening with a Microscope, shown by a Johns Hopkins Biological Student. These talks were given weekly in workingmen's homes to small groups of from twenty to thirty people.

LIBRARY LECTURES AND CHAUTAUQUA.

Besides these local ways of developing the spirit of University Extension, Johns Hopkins men have endeavored to promote the idea in itinerant and public ways, through influential associations and distant institutions. The first attempt was made in September, 1887, through the American Library Association at a public meeting on one of the Thousand Islands. A brief address was there made by a Hopkins professor upon University Extension and the possibility of introducing it into this country through the agency of public libraries. The idea was advanced that these might become branches of a People's University by the institution of class courses of lectures and by the use of books for the encouragement of systematic study in the community. The idea was welcomed by the Library Association, and was speedily put into practice by Mr. J. N. Larned, of the Buffalo Library, who was already familiar with the educational work of public libraries in England, like that at Manchester. In the construction of his library building Mr. Larned had made provision for class rooms. The idea of a University Extension course seemed to him just the thing for the realization of his long-cherished plan of promoting popular culture in the city of Buffalo. He secured the services of Dr. E. W. Bemis, a Hopkins graduate, who, in the winter of 1887-8, gave a public course of twelve lectures upon "Economic Questions of the Day." These lectures were accompanied by a printed syllabus and class discussions. The references in the syllabus to the best authorities upon economic and social questions helped to increase the patronage of the library, where Dr. Bemis spent a portion of every day for twelve weeks in the helpful guidance of readers. Thus, instead of a passing entertainment of idle talk for a few hours, the Buffalo lectures proved a real educational force, quickening a large community throughout a period of three months, and leading to the local organization of a society for the study of political economy. The following season a course of twelve lectures in American history was given in the Buffalo library by Mr. Lunt, a Harvard graduate. Dr. Bemis repeated this course in Canton, Ohio, in 1888, before an audience of workingmen rallied by the Rev. Howard MacQueary, and afterward in the city of St. Louis under the



GEORGE HENDERSON.

auspices of the trustees of the Public Library, whose superintendent, Mr. F. M. Crunden, had become a convert to the University Extension idea when it was first proposed.

The subject was again presented to the American librarians at their meeting in the White Mountains in September, 1890. A vigorous and renewed impulse to the whole movement has lately been given by Mr. Melvil Dewey, President of the American Library Association, Secretary of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and State Librarian at Albany. In the summer of 1888 University Extension was represented at Chautauqua



PROFESSOR E. J. JAMES.

by two lecturers from the Johns Hopkins University. The plan for Chautauqua University Extension was then drawn up, approved and printed. From this project have proceeded ideas of University Extension which are now taking definite shape in the Chautauqua summer assemblies and in connection with the new University of Chicago

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE EXTENSION OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING.

One of the most active American centers of organization for University Extension is now in the city of Philadelphia. On the 25th of February, 1890, Dr. Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, invited a number of gentlemen to his house to discuss the inauguration of the new movement. The subject was publicly presented by Dr. H. B. Adams, of Baltimore, before a large and cultivated audience, at a meeting of the Contemporary Club, in the following spring. The work of preliminary organization was completed June 1, 1890. Dr. Pepper was made President of the Philadelphia Society for the Extension of University Teaching, and Mr. George Henderson was chosen Secretary. Mr. Henderson went immediately to England, where he made a careful study of the English system of University Extension, and upon his return published an excellent report concerning the whole subject. The success of the Philadelphia experiment is due in no small degree to the energy, enthusiasm and tact of Mr. Henderson. Various introductory lectures were given by Dr. Pepper, who strongly believes in University Extension. A public meeting was held in Philadelphia on the 19th of November, Dr. Pepper presiding. Encouraging addresses were made by Professor R. G. Moulton, one of the most experienced of University Extension lecturers from Cambridge, England; by President Patton, of Princeton College, and Dr. James MacAlister, now President of the Drexel Institute. Public sentiment was quickened to a wonderful degree in conservative Philadelphia, and over forty courses of systematic instruction were organized during the following season with an attendance of over fifty thousand people, "surpassing all English records." The great attraction was Mr. Moulton, whose masterly lectures on ancient and modern literature drew large and appreciative audiences, larger even than Mr. Moulton had ever addressed in England. Complete syllabuses were published, illustrating his studies of Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe's Faust, Euripides for English Audiences, and Stories as Modes of Thinking.

Mr. Moulton has proved a veritable apostle of English University Extension in these United States. Coming to this country under the auspices of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau of Boston, he was able to form engagements for local lectures in various parts of the country. Wherever he went he found opportunity of explaining the new gospel of university education for the people. In Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington he found sympathetic hearers. The substance of these various addresses was written out by Mr. Moulton, and was published in the Johns Hopkins University Studies, in March–April, 1891, under the title of "University Extension and the University of the Future." The Philadelphia Society also gave currency to Mr. Moulton's views on University Extension and to his practical suggestions for lecturers and teachers. In the *Book News*, Philadelphia, May, 1891, there are two valuable articles from his pen, and very interesting accounts of the practical workings of his lecture courses, together with a great number of minor papers upon topics relating to the general subject.

The Philadelphia experiment was so promising from its very beginning that it was thought advisable, as early as December 23, 1890, to change the

name of the organization to the "American Society for the Extension of University Teaching." The same board of officers was retained until April 8, 1891, when Provost Pepper, finding himself overburdened with professional and academic duties, resigned the presidency of the Society, and Professor E. J. James was elected in his place. A general advisory committee was appointed, consisting of such men as Presidents C. K. Adams, James B. Angell, T. C. Chamberlin, Merrill E. Gates, W. R. Harper, D.S. Jordan and other representatives of colleges and universities. The Society has been recruited by the election of members throughout the country, who pay an annual subscription of five dollars. The Society proposes to collect information upon experiments in University Extension, to establish a journal in the interest of the movement, and to secure a staff of well-trained lecturers for prosecuting the work wherever it may be desired. "It will strive to make every college and university in the country a center of University Extension." The Philadelphia Society has rendered a great public service by the distribution of Mr. Henderson's report and other documents explaining the character and methods of the system. The motto of the Society is: "Help people to help themselves."

UNIVERSITY AND SCHOOL EXTENSION.

The Brooklyn teachers, in 1888, under the able leadership of Mr. Seth T. Stewart, began a movement towards "School and University Extension." This project was originally a combination of the Chautauqua idea of reading circles with the English idea of university instruction by means of printed syllabuses prepared by competent professors. Excellent courses of instruction in many arts and sciences have been marked out for special students by acknowledged authorities wisely selected from the faculties of Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Princeton. The combination of talent represented by the eclectic faculty of "School and University Extension" is remarkably strong. The names of such men as Professors Child, Shaler, MacVane and Kittredge, of Harvard; Ladd, of Yale; Burgess and Boyesen, of Columbia, and Young, of Princeton, inspire confidence in the character of the work proposed. College presidents have given the sanction of their names to the movement, and have attended public discussions of the subject in New York City. Presidents Dwight, of Yale; Low, of Columbia, and Patton, of Princeton, have been especially influential in promoting the work, in which all leading educators must have a more or less sympathetic interest. President Eliot, of Harvard, and Dr. W. T. Harris, the Commissioner of Education, have given public addresses under the auspices of "School and University Extension." In the spring of 1891, through the efficient co-operation of Presidents Patton and Low, and members of the faculties of Princeton, Columbia, Yale and Harvard, public courses of University Extension lectures began to be given in New York and Brooklyn, at such centers as Columbia College, the Metropolitan Museum, the College of the City of New York, Cooper Union and the Pratt Institute. Probably this is but the beginning of a series of systematic courses of local lectures by university men in connection with existing institutions in New York and Brooklyn. The whole movement is full of promise, and will gain in strength and usefulness in proportion as it centralizes in New York and Brooklyn, and allies itself more and more strongly with the great universities along the Atlantic seaboard.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Decidedly the most hopeful outlook for University Extension throughout the State of New York is the plan now proposed by the Regents of the University and their energetic Secretary at Albany, Mr. Melvil Dewey, already mentioned in connection with the American Library Association. This plan is best defined in Mr. Dewey's own words, taken from his article in the *Book News*, Philadelphia, May, 1891: "Our plan is to co-operate with communities desiring new facilities for higher education, and willing to pay the necessary expenses of a competent lecturer or instructor, who shall inspire and guide them in their work. We believe it unwise, both educationally and economically, to offer such instruction at the expense of the State, but we also believe that the State is bound to help those willing to help themselves. Our part will be to stimulate interest by printed matter, local addresses, correspondence and the maintenance of a central University Extension office at the Capitol, from which to answer questions and give needed advice. We expect to furnish necessary printed matter, to lend carefully selected small libraries for use during the courses, to furnish lecturers with illustrative



PROFESSOR R. G. MOULTON.

material, lantern slides, specimens, books, and in all proper ways to help those who are helping themselves, and to relieve them of such incidental expenses as can be met much more cheaply by a central office than by the individual community. We hope to be of service in certifying the most efficient and successful University Extension lecturers, and in recommending to inquirers the best available man for any given place, time and subject."

A bill has been passed by the New York Legislature appropriating the sum of ten thousand dollars for more widely extending to the people facilities for education. The promotion of the idea of University Extension is the primary object of this act. The money is to be used for the organization of the work and not for the payment of lecturers. The cost of University Extension courses should always be borne by the localities or institutions that desire such forms of public instruction. In England there have been attempts to secure State aid for local lecturers and it is now within the power of the county councils to apply toward the encouragement of local lectures in natural science the proceeds arising from the so-called "extra spirit duty." This education fund varies in different English counties from $10,000 to $115,000. There will be some danger of impairing the present local energy and enthusiasm if this fund is not wisely administered. In this country it will be decidedly better to throw the entire burden of expense for local lectures upon the community, and to confine State action to recommending proper methods, designating suitable lecturers, conducting examinations and granting certificates. The Regents of the University of the State of New York, which is merely a supervisory and examining body, propose to work in harmony with existing institutions, with all the colleges and universities, libraries, museums, Christian Associations, with Chautauqua and other educational forces within State limits. New York is the first American commonwealth to institute a State system of University Extension.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN THE WEST.

The spirit of University Extension was long ago anticipated, as we have seen, in the lyceum system of America and in lectures by college men to teachers' and farmers' institutes. The West still maintains, in all their original vigor, these agencies for the higher education of the people. It is no new thing in the Northwest and on the Pacific slope for professors to go forth from academic walks to address popular audiences in instructive ways. From the beginning of California University, in 1874, members of the faculty were expected to go out from Berkeley and give lectures in the city of San Francisco. The brothers Le Comte, professors of geology and physics, were particularly noted for this kind of educational work. As we have already seen, in the State of Indiana it has been the systematic policy of the State University to supply local lyceums with lectures. Professor Jenks says: "Such lectures are considered part of their regular duty for those professors who are willing to give them, so far they can be given without detriment to their regular University work." It may be seriously questioned whether it is wise for professors to put very much energy into this kind of work, which ought to be done by young men, graduates of the University, men full of the missionary spirit, who can afford to give local lectures for small fees. With sufficient local demand, a corps of trained lecturers will soon occupy the field.

The English system of University Extension was introduced into the State of Indiana in 1890 by the Indiana Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumni, and by Mrs. May Wright Sewall, chairman of their committee on University Extension. After some correspondence with Eastern friends of the movement, the committee adopted what will always prove the wisest extension policy in the West or in any other section of country: they engaged *the best available lecturer in the vicinity;* they invited Professor J. W. Jenks of the State University at Bloomington, to come to Indianapolis to give a course of twelve lectures on political economy. All local arrangements were made by the local committee. The lectures were given Friday evenings in a building owned by a society of women, and were followed by informal discussions the same night and by special conferences the next morning. The entire course was concluded by a formal examination "of the same nature as that generally given to a college class." The experiment has proved so successful that it will undoubtedly be tried again next season. A committee has been appointed by the State University for co-operation in extension work. Indiana and all the States in the old Northwest Territory are so pervaded by the spirit of University Extension in connection with teachers' and farmers' institutes that the new idea will undoubtedly be quickly and easily adapted to existing conditions. By recent action of the regents and faculty of the University of Wisconsin, the University Extension system has been formally adopted. The West always recognizes a good thing when it is discovered, and sometimes improves upon the original invention.

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Among the librarians present at the meeting of the American Library Association in 1887 was Dr. William F. Poole, President of the Association. Like Mr. Larned, of Buffalo, and Mr. Crunden, of St. Louis, Dr. Poole immediately recognized the educational significance of University Extension and the possibility of introducing it into this country through the agency of great libraries. When he returned to Chicago he persuaded the trustees of the Newberry Library, of which he is the librarian, to make provision in their spacious buildings for class rooms suited to extension work. The idea of

literary laboratories, like the Historical Seminary of the Johns Hopkins University, has been incorporated into the building plan of the Newberry Library, as Mr. E. W. Blatchford, one of the two trustees, candidly avows. Dr. Poole is now at the head of an organized movement for introducing University Extension into Chicago. The means of supplying lecturers will soon be provided by a well-endowed university, under the presidency of Dr. William R. Harper, formerly of Yale and still Principal of the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts. All the experience which he has acquired in improving the methods of higher popular education through Chautauqua assemblies and the American Institute of Sacred Literature, will now be concentrated in the new University, to which Mr. R. G Moulton, fresh from his American triumph in Philadelphia, has been called to represent the subject of Comparative Literature in Chicago Extension Lectures.

MINNESOTA'S EXPERIENCE.

Perhaps in no other Western State have university interests more cordially and usefully lent themselves to the promotion of the educational welfare of the whole population than in Minnesota.

The high schools of the State are closely bound to the State University and are supplied from the University graduates with their principals and teachers, while the county and town superintendents of instruction are largely men of Minnesota collegiate education. During the past year very successful courses of University Extension lectures have been given in St. Paul by Professors Folwell, McLain and Judson, of the State University, political science, literature and history being the lines of study and discussion chiefly pursued. The beautiful new public library building of Minneapolis, with its complete facilities of various kinds, its lecture halls, its art galleries, and its natural history museum, has also, under the efficient charge of the librarian, Mr. Herbert Putnam, been made a notable center of popular education. Courses of University Extension lectures, similar to the ones given in St. Paul, have also been given during the past season in this Minneapolis Library building by the University professors. President Cyrus Northrop, of the University of Minnesota, is in earnest sympathy with every project for the enlargement of the sphere of the University's influence and usefulness. The University's College of Mechanic Arts has for several years been in very close relation with the engineers and skilled mechanics of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and its professors have given scientific and technical instruction to hundreds of men besides regular students. The peripatetic work of the professors and lecturers in the agricultural department of the University has been successful to a marked degree. The thoroughly organized system of county farmers' institutes, under the auspices of the State University, with the co-operation of the United States agricultural experiment station and the experimental farm of the agricultural department of the University, is promoting the cause of scientific agriculture throughout the Northwest, and enlisting the enthusiastic co-operation of the best farmers.

AMERICAN BALLOT REFORM.

Not for many years have the States of the American Union known a legislative movement so persistent, so zealously and ably championed, or so far-reaching in its possible results, as the present agitation for ballot reform. A majority of the forty-eight State and territorial legislatures have now been won for the cause, but in many of the others a long and hard fight is yet to be made, before even moderate measures of reform can be obtained. This is strictly the people's cause. It commands no paid lobby, no "barrels," no "influence." It succeeds without these agencies only because the people in many States are known to stand behind it.

Opposing the reform, in season, and out of season, now by silent, underhand methods, now openly and doggedly, but often effectively, are the "machine" politicians of both the great parties. These men may fail in their efforts to defeat a ballot law, but they do not give up the fight there. Their next endeavor is to saddle the measure with amendments that will all but defeat the original objects of the reform party. Conditions virtually prohibitory are put upon independent nominations Methods of voting are devised which impair secrecy. Provision is made for needless expense, to make the law obnoxious to taxpayers. It is the supreme delight of these tireless workers in an evil cause, if certain clumsy contrivances of their own can be smuggled into the law at the last moment, to render its execution as ineffectual as possible, giving them another pretext for going before the people to urge the worse as the better reason for the law's repeal.

After four years of agitation, the friends of the movement can now point to twenty-eight ballot reform laws on the statute-books of as many States. Unsatisfactory as many of these laws are, each represents a distinct improvement on the old system. This means that twenty-eight separate campaigns have been fought out in twenty-eight legislatures. It means that in each of these States, a small number of earnest, disinterested and patriotic citizens, having clearly noted the evils resulting in this country from corruption of the ballot, and believing improvement practicable, have appealed to the good sense, the native honesty and the inherent love of fair play in their fellow citizens. The appeal has not been made in vain.

"A KANGAROO REFORM."

It is significant of the growing internationalism of the time, that distant British colonial governments have contributed the essential features of the new system as generally adopted in America. It is the voting system of "Greater Britain," transferred and adapted to American institutions. England herself knows no other mode of balloting than this "Australian system." From the time when they first began to use the ballot at elections—not

twenty years ago—the English have insisted upon one prime desideratum in all their voting arrangements—inviolable secrecy. This they have secured, as they believe, more completely than would be possible with other methods through the adoption of expedients already thoroughly tried in certain of their colonial dependencies. It is an interesting fact that the failure of the ballot in the United States to secure secrecy in voting, or to do away with bribery, was always urged in England, down to 1872, as an argument against every ballot measure proposed, and doubtless contributed, to some extent, to the stringent and thorough-going character of the law finally enacted there. In South Australia, for fifteen years, a law had been in force which had apparently secured such secrecy. It was after the lines laid down by this statute that the legislation of Parliament in 1872 was shaped. So the whole English-speaking race is indebted to the land of the kangaroo for one of the most useful and practical lessons in the art of politics, which any people in modern times has been privileged to learn. Its opponents may jeer and jibe at the "Kangaroo Reform," but the abiding common-sense of the Anglo-Saxon masses everywhere will not be deceived. Right-thinking Americans will rejoice, above all, that they are living in the midst of such world-movements in democracy as ignore all national bounds.

COMPULSORY SECRECY IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Mr. John H. Wigmore, of the Boston bar, in his admirable study of the subject ("The Australian Ballot System, as Embodied in the Legislation of Various Countries." Boston: 1889), has called attention to the secret-ballot laws of several European states. Belgium has such a law, modeled after that of England, but departing from the latter in several important particulars. Italy and Norway each require secrecy in voting, though neither country has adopted the Australian system in its entirety. In Austria, also, the vote is privately written upon blank official ballot papers. Only English-speaking peoples have as yet copied the Australian regulations in detail. Canada followed the mother country in adopting them.

NEW BALLOT LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Since the movement first took definite shape, about four years ago, laws containing some one or more of the principles contended for have been passed in the following States: In 1888, Kentucky (applying only to the city of Louisville) and Massachusetts; in 1889, Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana Territory (now a State), Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Wisconsin; in 1890, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma Territory, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming Territory (now a State); in 1891 (to date), Arkansas, California, Delaware, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota and West Virginia. This list does not include amendatory laws, nor laws on kindred subjects, such as registration, or corrupt practices at elections, when embodied in separate statutes.

These enactments vary in length, from that of Connecticut, which covers only four octavo pages, to the elaborate election law of New Jersey, which requires (including the registry regulations) full forty-two. Twenty pages are usually found sufficient to contain all necessary provisions.

ESSENTIAL FEATURES.

(1) *Privacy of the voter.* This is provided for by all the new laws, through the mechanical arrangements of booths, guard-rails, etc., similar to those in use in England, and wherever the Australian system is employed. Only those who have watched the conducting of American elections under the old *régime* can appreciate the importance of the changes wrought by the new methods. Such a thing as a *free* vote—an absolutely untrammeled suffrage—was frequently—not always—out of the question. Even now we are not sure of absolute secrecy. Booths and guard-rails will not of themselves secure this. Much depends on the handling of the ballots. Still it would be



THE SHADED PARTS OF THE MAP SHOW WHICH STATES HAVE ADOPTED THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

quite within bounds to say that if recent legislation had gone no further than to insist upon these external improvements, the gain to our electoral machinery would be worth all it has cost.

Voters who are blind, or otherwise physically incapacitated from marking their ballots, may be accompanied in the booths, and assisted in preparing ballots, either by persons of their own choice, or by election officers, or persons designated by the officers for the duty. In some States this privilege is extended to illiterates also. New York and New Jersey, however, having separate ballots, and requiring no marking, but only folding, make no provision for those who cannot read and write.

(2) *An official ballot.* All the laws except that of Connecticut require the ballots to be printed at public expense, by State or local authorities. In Connecticut, only the blank paper is officially furnished. The printing is still done by the party managers. The old practice of "ticket-peddling," both before and during elections, is continued, with all its attendant evils, which need not be here described. Michigan and New Jersey, although they have secured official printing, make the same mistake of allowing the ballots to be distributed before election.

FORM OF BALLOT.

In New York and New Jersey, each party ticket is printed on a separate ballot. For "straight" voting, therefore, no marking is required. The "paster" ballot is permitted in New York. It is difficult to see what substantial gain results from the use of separate ballots, except possibly to the illiterate voter. They have proved a clumsy and expensive device in New York.

In all the other States which have adopted the Australian system, the single, or "blanket" ballots are used. All the names in nomination are printed on one sheet, the voter's choice to be indicated by marking. There are two distinct methods of grouping the names of candidates: (1) The original Australian and English rule of alphabetical arrangement under the title of the office. This is followed by California, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming. (2) The Belgian system of grouping all names and offices by parties. This is the plan now followed in Delaware, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Oklahoma Territory. Of the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the two methods, not much can be said. Both have worked well in practice. The former has been thoroughly tested in Massachusetts, the latter in Indiana. No general dissatisfaction has been expressed, we believe, in either State. It has been claimed that party grouping impairs secrecy, to a certain extent. Only an instant of time is required to vote a "straight" party ticket, as the laws do not require each name to be checked, but a mark at the top, after the name of the party, suffices. The independent voter, on the other hand, desiring to vote for men in each party, is obliged to check each one separately, and the selection of the names, in itself, takes time. Thus the party watchers, by noting the length of time each voter remains in the booth, may have some indication as to whether or not he is a "scratcher." The Massachusetts system affords no such indication, for in either case, whether a regular or mixed ticket is voted, each name must be checked, and approximately the same length of time is required. It may be further urged against the Indiana method, that it is plainly in the interest of strict party voting, in that it makes such a course much easier than any independent action on the part of the voter. Neither of these objections, however, has much weight in the mind of the average American legislator, because party voting has so long been the rule among us, and independent voting the rare exception.

VARIATIONS.

Some of the States display considerable individuality in inventing what may be termed electoral devices. Connecticut and New Jersey, for example, make use of an official envelope for each ballot voted. (The former State, it will be remembered, has no official ballot.) When adopted, this was expected to be an additional guaranty of secrecy, but other States have found in their experience, that the folded ballot is equally efficacious in that respect, and at the same time less clumsy and troublesome in counting.

In Massachusetts, each ballot-box is furnished with a bell and mechanism for registering and canceling. This apparatus was adopted several years before the new ballot law was proposed. It has proved to be not only a triumph of Yankee ingenuity, but a most useful and practical arrangement, and has only recently been adopted by the New Hampshire legislature as an accompaniment of the new ballot law of that State. The register indicates the number of ballots deposited, each one of which is canceled. If by any means two should be deposited at once, only one could be canceled, or indicated by the register.

Missouri has the peculiar requirement that the voter shall indicate his choice of candidates by erasing all except those for whom he intends to vote. It was probably supposed that this would render the counting less difficult, but Oregon is the only other State that has deemed this feature worthy of imitation. It is intended by the Delaware legislature that the task of marking ballots shall be reduced to a minimum, in that State, by the use of rubber stamps to be furnished voters, in place of pencils or ink. California adopts the same device.

LEGISLATION OF 1891.

Since the beginning of the present year, eleven States have been added to the ballot reform column. The character of the measures passed has been quite as good as in any previous year since the movement began. Bitter opposition has been encountered, especially in Maine and Ohio, where the laws were passed in answer to a popular demand and against the inclinations of politicians. Especially to be commended are the thorough-going enactments of New Hampshire and Nebraska, embracing every essential feature of the Australian system. Delaware, Maine and Ohio, have copied very closely the Indiana law, which has proved itself a success in that State. The Illinois bill is similar to these.

California has at last secured a ballot law—not a wholly satisfactory measure, but one which the people of that progressive State will doubtless take for what it is worth, and endeavor to have amended as soon as possible. The new law possesses two distinctive features. In the first place, it is plainly hostile to third-party and independent action on the part of the voters. In the nominating arrangements, no political party is recognized which polled less than three per cent. of the total vote at the last preceding election. Hence the only refuge for independent movements, in many cases, must be in the "nomination papers," as in other States, but here the California statute is peculiarly obstructive, for it demands that the number of signers of such a paper shall be not less than five per cent. of the total vote of the State or district. In the case of State elections, it may be readily seen that this requirement is one which any new party would find it difficult, if not impossible, to meet. California, in the State election of 1890, polled more than a quarter of a million of votes.

A nomination paper, then, would require 12,500 signers, for any State office. The Prohibition party in California, after several years' duration, can muster barely 10,000 votes. It will be possible, however, for this party to make nominations in convention, since it has already polled more than *three* per cent. of the total State vote. The restrictions of the law will be most keenly felt by new political organizations, such as labor parties. Each of these, in order to put a State ticket in the field, will be compelled either to secure 12,500 signers to nomination papers, or to bear the entire expense of printing and circulating "pasters" for their candidates, with the many attendant disadvantages of an unrecognized, non-official standing at the polls. The other peculiar feature of the California law is the compromise between what may be termed the Massachusetts and the Indiana systems of arrangement of candidates' names on the ballot. These have already been explained. The compromise retains the arrangement by offices, but permits a straight party ticket to be voted by merely placing a mark opposite the name of the party at the top. Hence the principle of individual selection is sacrificed.

In Pennsylvania, a fairly good ballot bill was introduced early in the year. Amendments were later made by the State senate which practically vitiated the measure, particularly in the matter of nominations. At the last moment, the most objectionable of these were withdrawn, and the bill was passed on the last day of the session. It had not yet become a law by virtue of the Governor's signature when the REVIEW went to press. The bill in its final form requires nomination papers to be signed by at least three per cent. of the largest vote for any officer elected at the last preceding election, excepting in the case of offices to be filled by voters of the State at large, when one-half of one per cent. of the largest vote is sufficient. (At present this would mean about 2,500 signers.) In the arrangement of candidates' names on the ballot, party groups are presented, but in case of nomination by nomination papers, the names are arranged under the designation of the office in alphabetical order.

Amendments have been made to ballot laws previously passed in Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, Washington and Wyoming. In Minnesota and Wisconsin, essentially new laws were passed. The Minnesota law of 1889 applied only to cities having more than ten thousand people, and operated, therefore, in only a half-dozen communities in the entire State. The new law of 1891 extends the Australian system to all elections, national, State, county, judicial and municipal, throughout the State. Furthermore, it entirely overhauls the main features of the law of 1889, which permitted the voter to cast a straight party ticket by making a mark opposite the name of the party candidate nearest the top of the ticket. The new law requires a mark opposite every name voted for. A strong stand was made in the legislature for this requirement of actual personal selection by the voter of each name for which he votes, and it was finally carried by the combined votes of the Rep blicans and the Farmers' Alliance members. Nominations may be made, either by any party which polled one per cent. of the total vote at the last preceding election, or by certificate signed by one per cent. of the total number of voters in the district, but in the case of a State officer, the required number of signatures shall not exceed two thousand.

The Wisconsin law does not apply to town or village elections, nor to elections in cities having a population of fifty thousand or more. Since 1887, a law combining several features of the Australian system, as regards secrecy of the voter, has been in force in Milwaukee, the metropolis of the State. As a reform measure it lagged far behind the general State law of 1889, and it was hoped that the new legislation of this year would at least put city and country on an even footing, in the matter of elections, by making the same provisions apply to both, as in Minnesota. This the legislature refused to do, but it was thought sufficient to prohibit the peddling of tickets on election day in Milwaukee. The principal change made by the general law of 1891 was the change from alphabetical arrangement of the candidates' names on the ballot to party grouping. This was a concession to the illiterate vote of the State.

The amendments in New York were minor in importance. Their general tendency was to deprive independent nominations of official recognition, and hence to put such nominees at a decided disadvantage in elections. The New York law was a compromise measure from the first, and many of the warmest friends of the reform are in favor of its repeal, to give place to something better.

Tennessee has suffered repeatedly from the bungling of her legislature with the ballot act of 1889. Another unsuccessful effort was made, during the recent session, to remedy certain defects, and the result is truly discouraging. The new law was passed so as to apply to counties having a *voting* population of fifty thousand. Of course no county in the State fulfills that condition. For the present the law must be wholly inoperative.

THE BEARING ON NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

It now seems settled that more than one-half of the votes cast for President in 1892, will be cast under the Australian system. Many members of the present Congress were elected under the new laws. It is one of the peculiarities of our federal system, which foreigners are often slow to comprehend, that no national legislature is required to accomplish so radical a change as this in what seems to be purely national matters. If after four years of deliberation and discussion, the legislatures of more than half our States have decided that not only local officials, but representatives in Congress, members of the bodies which select United States senators, and even electors of presidents and vice-presidents, are to be chosen by these new and "un-American" methods, there is no help for it. To that extent, the States are still "sovereign."

It is, however, a source of especial gratification to the advocates of a pure ballot in this country, that the strongholds of the enemy have been taken.

Those States which in past years have been most foully tainted by electoral corruption in both federal and State elections, the "doubtful States," will cast their presidential votes in the contest of 1892 under greatly improved conditions. In the enforcement of these new statutes, therefore, the whole American people has most vital interests at stake.

WILLIAM B. SHAW.

TWO VIEWS OF MADAME BLAVATSKY.

I.—BY MR. WILLIAM T. STEAD.

Among the many and varied spiritual teachers at whose feet I have sat in the course of a very eclectic journalistic career, Madame Blavatsky was one of the most original. There are those who, because they can crack a joke about a teacup, imagine they have disposed of Theosophy, just as there are some who seem to think a sneer at the pigs of Gadara roots up the foundations of the Christian religion. To such gentry it will no doubt be a scandal that I should devote a character sketch this month to "H. P. B.," whose death last month deprived London of one of the most remarkable of its inhabitants. Madame Blavatsky, they say, was an impostor, a vulgar fraud. She was exposed by the Coulombs, shown up by the Psychical Research Society, and last, if not least, she has been "jumped upon," almost before her ashes were cool, by the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Madame Blavatsky was a great woman, whom I am proud to have known, and prouder still to have numbered among my friends. She was not the faultless monster whom the world ne'er saw, and it must be admitted she was in more senses than one something of a monster. She was huge in body, and in her character, alike in its strength and weakness, there was something almost Rabelaisianly gigantesque. But if she had all the enormity of the oak, she was not without its strength, and if she had the contortions of the Sibyl she possessed somewhat of her inspirations.

Of Madame Blavatsky the wonder-worker I knew nothing; I did not go to be seeking signs, and most assuredly no signs were given me. She neither doubled a teacup in my presence nor grew a gold ring out of a rosebud, nor did she even cause the familiar raps to be heard. All these manifestations seemed as the mere trivialities, the shavings, as it were, thrown off from the beam of cedar wood which she was fashioning as one of the pillars in the Temple of Truth. I do not remember ever referring to them in our conversations, and it is slightly incomprehensible to me how any one can gravely contend that they constitute her claim to respect. It would be almost as reasonable to contend that Christianity is based upon the winking of certain Madonnas of the Middle Ages.

What Madame Blavatsky did was an immeasurably greater thing than the doubling of teacups. She made it possible for the most cultivated and skeptical men and women of this generation to believe, and to believe ardently, to an extent that made them proof against ridicule and disdainful of persecution—that not only does the invisible world that encompasses us contain intelligences vastly superior to our own in knowledge of the truth, but that it is possible for man to enter into communion with these hidden and silent ones, and to be taught of them the Divine mysteries of Time and of Eternity. She not only made it possible for them to believe it, but she made them believe it, and founded what was to all intents and purposes a church upon that faith. That is a great achievement, and one which *a priori* could have been laughed at as impossible. Yet she performed that miracle. Madame Blavatsky, a Russian, suspected of being a spy, converted leading Anglo-Indians to a passionate belief in her Theosophy mission, even when the Jingo fever was hottest, and in her declining years she succeeded in winning over to the new-old religion Annie Besant, who had for years fought in the forefront of the van of militant atheism.

A woman who could achieve these two things is a woman indeed. "But," it will be objected, "her Theosophy is all moonshine." Perhaps it is; but is not moonshine better than outer darkness, and is not moonshine itself but the pale reflection of the rays of the sun? I am not, however, by any means prepared to admit that the creed which Madame Blavatsky preached with such savage fervor deserves to be scouted as mere moonshine.

To begin with, it has at least the advantage of being heretical. The truth always begins as heresy. In every heresy there may be the germ of a new revelation. Then in the second place, it brought back to the scientific and skeptical world the great conception of the greatest religions, the existence of sublime beings, immeasurably superior to the pigmy race of men, who stand, as it were, midway between the Infinite and ourselves. Of the immense but invisible hierarchy by which our forefathers spanned the fathomless abyss between God and man, hardly even the memory now remains. In her strange, weird fashion, Madame Blavatsky resuscitated this ancient faith. Her great doctrine of the Mahatmas, of the existence of a brotherhood of sublime sages, the vicegerents of the Infinite, did something to repeople the void which modern skepticism has depopulated. But she did more than this. Others have taught of the existence of thrones, principalities and powers in heavenly places. But between them and us there has been a great gulf fixed. The archangel is as mute as Deity, the benevolence of the patron saint never leads him to open up communications with mortal men. Madame Blavatsky taught not merely that the Mahatmas existed, but that they were able and willing to enter into direct communication with men.

Madame Blavatsky proclaimed herself as the directly commissioned messenger of the celestial hierarchy, charged by them to reveal "the Path" by which any one who was worthy and willing might enter into direct communion with these gigantic intelligences. I was but an outsider, a curious observer rather than a disciple, even in the court of the Gentiles. And I cannot speak of these inner mysteries to which only the initiates are admitted. But Mr. A. P. Sinnett, journalist and man of science, Anglo-Indian and man of the world, assures me in accents of impassioned conviction that he and others who have followed her teachings have entered into the reality of that spiritual communion and have no more doubt of the reality of the existence of the Mahatmas than they have of the rate-collector, or the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr. Schmiechen, the artist, even painted the portrait of a Mahatma, but except on his canvas the sublime brotherhood remain somewhat shadowy to the uninitiated.

Madame Blavatsky, in the midst of a generation that is materialist and mechanical—which probed everything, and dissected even the human heart with a scalpel—succeeded in reviving the sense of illimitable mystery, and in compelling a race of inquirers and economists to admit at least the existence of the conception that all material things are but a passing illusion and that the spiritual alone is. Madame Blavatsky also reinforced and almost recreated in many minds the sense of this life being a mere probation. In this respect her teaching was much more in accord with the spirit of the New Testament than much of the pseudo-Christian teaching of our day. She widened the horizon of the mind, and she brought something of

the infinite sense of vast, illimitable mystery which characterizes some of the Eastern religions into the very heart of Europe in the nineteenth century.

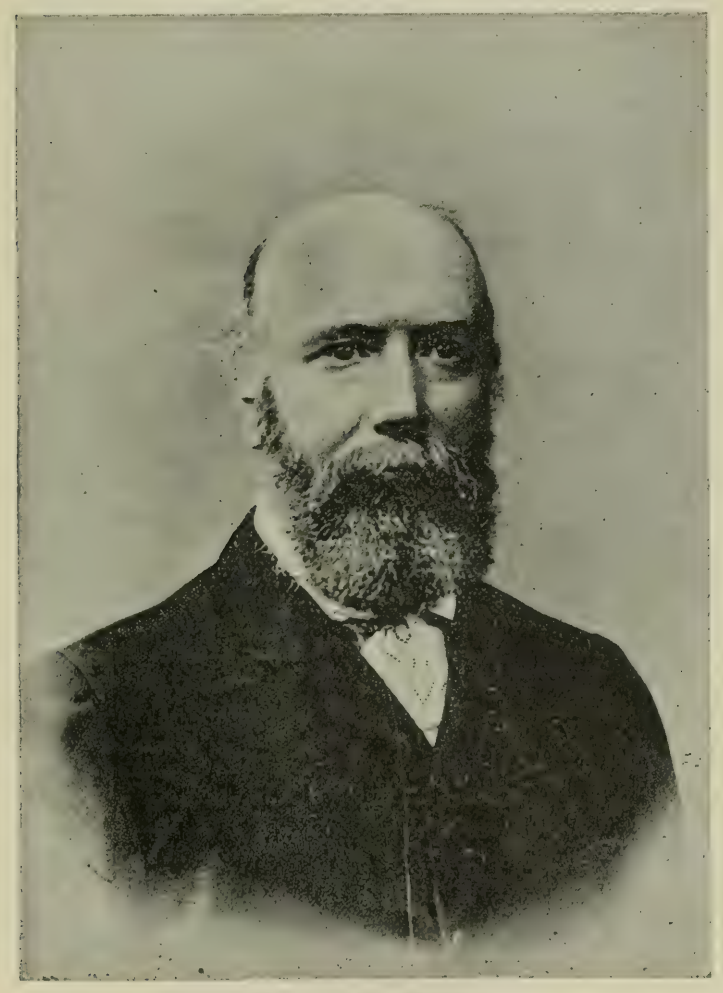
To have done all this, and to have done it almost single-handed, in face of the almost insuperable obstacles interposed by her own defects, renders comprehensible the theory that Madame Blavatsky had help the world could neither see nor take away. To her disciples she was but the frail and faulty-speaking trumpet of the Mahatmas, those lieutenants of Deity who commissioned her to teach and also gave to her mouth matter and wisdom to proclaim the true doctrine for the redemption of man. These things are too high for me. I no more intermeddle with them than with the dogma of the Infallibility of the Pope. It is the human side, both of Theosophy and of Rome, that fascinates me. Madame Blavatsky may have converse with semi-celestial Intelligences in Thibet. Of that I can say nothing. But I can say of my own knowledge that she was undoubtedly a very gifted and original woman to converse with in Ladbrooke Grove, a fiery, impulsive, passionate creature, full of failings, and personally the very reverse of beautiful. There she was, a wonderful and powerful personality, the like of which I have never met neither in Russia nor in England. She was unique. But she was intensely human, and a woman to her heart's core.

She aroused the passionate devotion of both men and women. She was to her followers as the oracle of God. They had this treasure in very earthen vessels, but it was there.

I cannot do justice to her many-sided character. Mr. Sinnett, who has been the literary exponent of "Esoteric Buddhism," and also is the most distinguished of her converts among men, writes for our readers a sketch of the deceased prophetess. Of his qualifications for this task I need hardly speak. For a dozen years he has been the intimate friend and disciple of Madame Blavatsky; he has written her life; he has defended her inspiration; he has interpreted and popularized the doctrine which she has taught.

II.—BY A. P. SINNETT.

The world at large has heard too much about Madame Blavatsky, and has known too little. Her misfortune was that she was interesting to average newspaper readers, and a grievously inviting subject for average



MR. A. P. SINNETT.

newspaper writers. As she believed—as all Theosophists believe—she was concerned with bearing a message to the world of grave importance and infinite solemnity. It was not half uttered—not a hundredth part understood—before it was snapped up by every lively journalist in search of a new joke. Modern society has lost a great deal by gaining whatever amusement was involved in the treatment of Madame Blavatsky as food for caricature. It is further to be regretted that she herself all the while, very sensitive to suffering of all kinds, has writhed in misery beneath the jeering to which she has been exposed. Now that at last she has bequeathed to the flames the battered and unwieldy physique that has burdened her fiercely energetic spirit so long, the time has perhaps come for focusing public attention a little more closely than has been possible hitherto on the work and purpose of her life.

THE LAST THREE YEARS OF HER LIFE.

Only four or five years ago she seemed fairly overwhelmed by the tide of obloquy turned against her by the Psychic Research Society. I visited her at Wurzburg in 1886, and then she had very few friends left, very little purpose in this life except to write her long-promised book, "The Secret Doctrine," and was spending her time in almost complete seclusion; while the world at large spoke of her as a detected impostor, and the "Report" against her, by a representative of the Society just named, was complacently regarded by its author as having put an end once for all to one of the most extraordinary delusions of the age. Bit by bit the famous Report has been torn to pieces by competent critics, till hardly a rag of it remains. The inextinguishable force of Madame Blavatsky's character has borne her forward and far more than recovered for her all her lost ground. She has been for the last three years the center of a devoted circle of disciples, the nucleus of a great organization of occult students, which included over a thousand persons. The weekly lectures given in her presence by her Theosophical pupils have been attended by crowded audiences. Never before in her life has she been made so much of as during these last few years, when the vigor of her mind, the irresistible personal influence she exhaled, have simply pushed into the background, as so much silly impertinence, the accusations of fraud and trickery which looked at one time formidable enough to menace her with annihilation as a public teacher.

A GREAT SPIRITUAL REALITY.

Like many other prophets and seers, she has been scorned and denounced, but her strength has been greater than that of her assailants. She has been suffering continually from illness, and partly through muscular weakness,

partly because of her inconveniently bulky proportions, could scarcely get about more than from one room to another; but her mental and moral energy has made her the absolute chief of her large, heterogeneous household, and of the busy volunteer staff of the Society she directed.

A state of things like this should be recognized as more eloquent than petty details of disputable evidence pointing to the theory that she concocted spurious marvels. Vulgar cheating does not bring forth ever-increasing devotion and respect as its fruit. It is impossible to account for Madame Blavatsky in any intelligent way except by regarding her as a great spiritual reality.

THE SPIRIT OF HER TEACHING.

Nothing in her external attributes prepared one at the first glance to look at her in that light. She was rugged and eccentric in her ways and appearance; she dressed anyhow—in loose wrappers—and smoked cigarettes incessantly. Worse than this, she was excitable, and often violent in her language. Namby-pamby conventionality shrank from her aghast—to her grim satisfaction, for she loathed it. She had a loud voice, that grew harsh in its tones when she felt irritated, and something or other would irritate her fifty times a day. And yet her disciples, summing up the spirit of her teaching in the course of the address read at her cremation, say: "A clean life, an open mind, a pure heart, an eager intellect, an unveiled spiritual perception, a brotherliness for all, a courageous endurance of personal injustice, a constant eye to the ideal of human progress and perfection which the sacred science depicts—these are the golden stairs up the steps of which the learner may climb to the temple of divine wisdom." If we are to judge a tree by its fruits, we may judge Madame Blavatsky, to some extent, at all events, by the principles we find flourishing amongst those who are proud to acknowledge themselves her followers in the path of occult development.

HER MESSAGE TO THE WORLD.

No one will ever make sense of Madame Blavatsky's career, or understand her influence, if they try to think of her as a woman of genius on her own foundation, so to speak, with ideas and theories of life and a great zeal for these, as other enthusiasts have been zealous for other theories and ideas. The tremendous importance of Madame Blavatsky in the circle of her followers was due to the conviction they all felt that she was the visible agent of powers and personages transcending those of the ordinary world. Ancient theories of religion embodied the belief that by going through certain processes of training and initiation, still-living men could attain to superior spiritual conditions, acquiring faculties and powers of an exalted order. Occult students conceive that, though there are no institutions in London to provide facilities for initiation, and no priests in our day qualified to confer degrees on the aspirant for spiritual progress, nevertheless wisdom and knowledge concerning spiritual things have not died out of the world altogether. A great many persons connected with the Theosophical Society regard themselves as in contact with the present representatives of that higher evolution, and acknowledge such contact as having been originally brought about by or in some way through the intermediation of Madame Blavatsky. The message, in fact, which she had to deliver, was to the effect that those who had the courage and qualifications for treading it might still find the way of occult initiation open;



MADAME BLAVATSKY, FROM HER MOST RECENT PHOTOGRAPH.

that real knowledge concerning the possibilities of spiritual progress lying before mankind was procurable, and that a very lofty rule of life had to be adopted by those who would enter on "the Path." Teaching these principles incessantly by speech and pen, Madame Blavatsky has effectually lived down the distorted misrepresentations of her character put about from time to time by people who have resented and disbelieved in her wonder-working.

HER EARLY LIFE.

The great effort on which the production of "Isis" fairly launched her will be better appreciated by the help of a brief glance at her earlier private life. She has been so

self-reliant from so young an age that commonplace facts concerning her birth and parentage seem of no consequence.

However, they are easily told, and will be found abundantly authenticated, and in fuller detail, in the book by the present writer, entitled "Incidents in the Life of Madame Blavatsky." She was born in 1831 at Ekaterinoslow, in the south of Russia, the daughter of Colonel Hahn, of the Mecklenburg family, Hahn von Rottenstern Hahn. On the mother's side she was of the Dolgorousky stock. She had a strange childhood, replete with abnormal occurrences, being, as every occultist would conjecture, a medium and clairvoyant by nature. In 1848 she married or was married to General Blavatsky, whom she herself says was then between sixty and seventy—nearly seventy. She was utterly headstrong and ungovernable at this time. She fell in with the marriage idea apparently to refute a governess who taunted her with being such a vixen that no man would have anything to do with her, and then, horrified at many surprises she encountered on the threshold of her new condition, fled away after a few stormy months to relatives at Tiflis. Thence she was dispatched to join her father at Odessa, but again she evaded authority and made her way to Constantinople, where she fell in with a Russian countess of her acquaintance, and traveled about with her for some time in Egypt, Greece and other parts of Eastern Europe. From this time on for about twenty years she wandered about the world, getting supplies of money from time to time from her father, always on the lookout for wonders and mysteries, and for people of any kind qualified to open for her the doors of occult knowledge.

THE FIRST STAGE OF HER MISSION.

Up to 1881 we had received no glimmerings of the comprehensive or systematic teaching concerning the evolution of man and the world and the laws governing the spiritual progress of humanity, that ultimately identified the Theosophical Society with something resembling a new religion. So far Madame Blavatsky's efforts had been altogether directed to establish the broad fact that there were people in existence whose knowledge and power transcended those of ordinary mortals; that they corresponded in the present day to the initiated hierophants of ancient religious systems; that some touch with the superior wisdom they possessed was to be got at through the study of Indian sacred lierature; and that Western communities, in so far as they had begun to investigate abnormal super-physical phenomena by means of the practices resorted to by "spiritualists," were altogether on a wrong track. Many modern newspaper writers are so densely ignorant of every thing that appertains to this investigation, that they not only mix up the silly, fraudulent imitations of spiritualistic phenomena with the real occurrences, such as they are, to which scores of eminent and entirely credible inquirers have borne testimony, but also confuse these occurrences, the central block of real experience connected with spiritualism, with the theories of occult science, as these have been gradually developed in recent years through Madame Blavatsky's agency and others which she in the first instance set in motion. It is only necessary here to explain occult teaching sufficiently to make her theosophical work intelligible, and her attitude towards spiritualism will be made apparent when I say that the occultist's view of Nature recogniżes a plane of phenomena and existence directly in contact with our own, though imperceptible to commonplace physical senses, in which the inferior remnants of post-mortem humanity float about and persist for a time, while the true Ego or spiritual consciousness of every departed soul fit to have anything worth calling a spiritual life, passes off into realms with which the mediumship of the spiritualist has, as a general rule, no contact whatever.

HER OBJECTION TO SPIRITUALISM.

From the first moment when Madame Blavatsky completed the apprenticeship of her wandering life and came back to Europe in 1870, at the close of three years spent in an Eastern seclusion, of which it is useless to speak, except to persons knowing something of what occult initiation means, she regarded herself as especially bound to combat and oppose the spiritualistic movement, not from the ignorant and stupid point of view of those who regard the whole thing as a vulgar fraud, but from that of the inner penetralia of the movement itself. No one knew better than she that the phenomena of the spiritualists were often entirely genuine, but she felt herself in possession of knowledge which the most earnest spiritualists were entirely without; which enabled her to go behind the phenomena and explain them as originating from super-physical causes quite unlike those to which they were assigned by spiritualists. To wean the spiritualists from their misconceptions was thus the real motive of the very first step she took—at Cairo, in 1870—in the direction of Theosophical work. She founded a little society for investigating spiritualistic phenomena, and of course this action on her part has been twisted later on by her detractors into the statement that she began her public career as a spiritualistic medium. Her letters to private friends written about this time and later on from New York, whither she migrated a year or two afterwards, amply establish her bitter antagonism from the first to the whole theory of modern spiritualism, so that the charge against her that she practiced as a spiritualist medium is a ludicrous inversion of the facts.

HER LATE WRITINGS.

As teacher and philosopher Madame Blavatsky has been more closely surrounded by eager admirers than at any time in the past as a wonder-worker. She has been working more productively, moreover, than ever before as a writer. Besides a constant stream of articles in the monthly magazine she edited, she has published, during her final residence in England, the two bulky volumes known as the "Secret Doctrine," and has written as much more, which she designed to publish eventually in the shape of two more volumes added to that book. She has also published "The Key to Theosophy," and a little book of great interest for occult students, called "The Voice of the Silence." Idleness never had any charms for her, and she had to be very ill indeed before she would tear herself from her writing-table and surrender herself to her bed. Her never-resting mind required no relaxation from work beyond that involved in conversation with friends, chiefly about her work. It has been so ever since I first knew her in 1879; it was so before that, ever since the public phase of her career commenced, four or five years before that date, as I am informed, when she began her work by writing "Isis Unveiled" at New York, and stuck to that gigantic task without breaking off, so to speak, except to talk with her early American friends and work occult wonders for their gratification—for about a year and a half.

THE SOURCE OF HER STRENGTH.

This irresistible force or energy in her nature is the clue to a comprehension of her, as far as it is possible to understand her without explicit reference to the "occult world" from which her power, knowledge and influence were really derived. She always, as it were, filled every place she occupied. She dominated every situation

in which she was placed, and she had to be either greatly loved or greatly hated by those whom she came in contact with. She could never be an object of indifference. For people even who quarreled with her and shunned her she remained an important fact. People who knew her were always talking her over; and even though in some cases she might give offense and exasperate friends for a time, these would generally in the long run be found amongst the number of her friends once more. She was more interesting than even she could be irritating.

A GREAT SCHEME OF PHILOSOPHY.

And now the generation she has lived with is left face to face with the mass of literature she has left behind her, with the great scheme of philosophy, at the same time a vast and coherent system of thought, interpreting Nature and Man, which has been elaborated under her guidance —by herself or others in co-operation with her; and with nothing countervailing this tremendous bequest, but some trumpery imputations on the *bona fides* of a few among the endless series of marvels which have always been taking place around her, in all countries and amongst endlessly various people, all her life—imputations, moreover, which have been in themselves discredited and refuted for those who take the trouble to read both sides of that wearisome story. To discuss Madame Blavatsky at this stage of the proceedings, with reference to a single petty controversy about a single episode in her extraordinary career, would be like criticising some great picture with exclusive reference to the smell of the paint. It was exasperating that Madame Blavatsky could blunder so horribly as she constantly did in the choice of confidants and companions, and in the mismanagement of her extraordinary faculties. Her spiritual insight and clairvoyant gifts were compatible with a total inability to judge character in the ordinary way. Thus she was always flinging herself impetuously into the arms of people whom she had ultimately to reckon among the host of her "enemies," and she would often put a heavy strain on the patience of others who would have been her staunch allies if she could only have appreciated them aright. But however far such comments might be carried, the broad fact remains that Madame Blavatsky's influence in the world for good, directly and indirectly, has been worldwide, and that views of Nature and spiritual evolution which are distinctly traceable for those who understand them to the impulse given out by Theosophical writings, are fermenting in



MADAME IN EARLY LIFE.



AT ALLAHABAD, INDIA.

modern society to an extent that bids fair to accomplish serious and important modifications of religious thinking.

HER SPIRITUAL AFFLATUS.

She was a wild, strange creature in many external ways, and to understand her aright and reconcile her roughness and failings with her grand spiritual afflatus is to comprehend the workings of her "Karma," and the principles guiding the rulers of the initiated hierarchy to which she was attached. It would be vain to attempt an exposition of such mysteries, except to those who have already profited to the utmost by the opportunities which contact with "H. P. B." may have afforded them. But at all events, it is easy now to leave all her eccentricities out of account—except in so far as most of those who personally knew her will remember them with affection—and to turn to the tide of thought which she has set flowing around us, to the stupendous revival of forgotten knowledge concerning the possibilities of spiritual initiation which she has accomplished. For the majority of us as yét silly badinage respecting some of her occult faculties and doings, and unworthy suspicions, have obscured the whole subject, and the grandest metaphysical and scientific theories which are lurking amongst us at the present day are ignored by conventional orthodoxy because they are for the moment associated with a name itself defiled by vulgar accusations. But if ever there was a case in which petty spite might silence itself in the presence of death, surely this before us is one; and by the time all existing personalities of the Theosophical movement have been forgotten, a more spiritually minded generation than ours will perhaps look back with a respect that current public opinion may not yet have the foresight to entertain, on this more than extraordinary career and character.

"FOOD-AIDED EDUCATION:"

EXPERIMENTS IN PARIS, LONDON, AND BIRMINGHAM.

To drive children into school in order to fill their heads when they have nothing in their stomachs is like pouring water into a sieve; unless you stay the vacuum in the stomach the knowledge will not remain in the head. There is nothing on which there is more universal agreement in Europe than that starving children cannot learn, and that immediate improvement follows in any school upon the institution of free breakfast or free dinners. But it is only in the last half-dozen years that the necessity of feeding the children who are driven to school by the terrors of the law has received practical recognition in England.

Experience in British towns now proves that you can breakfast your starving scholar, giving him a substantial hunk of bread and a cup of warm milk, for something under three farthings. You can give him a substantial and filling meal at midday at something under a penny. You can breakfast and dine him for three halfpence, or, say, ninepence a week, six days of the week, with the result that you not only prevent him from wasting away, or growing up into a more or less dilapidated and worthless member of the community, but you immediately increase his capacity to learn.

Last winter 15,000 breakfasts were provided for the starving scholars in the poorer districts of Portsmouth, at a cost of less than $250. The cost of a single London City dinner, one of those banquets in which the city companies muddle away so large a portion of their income, would cost at a moderate computation, say, $25,000. A couple of hundred overfed men—every one of whom would have been probably better able to do his work in life if, instead of going to a city dinner, he confined himself for that time to a frugal chop and a cup of tea—waste upon this and other occasions money that would provide a million free breakfasts for the children whom the Education Act drives into the public schools. There are hundreds of thousands of English children who tramp wearily to school without having breakfasted, and with no prospect of a dinner, except a casual crust and perhaps a bit of cheese.

The Peek Prize Essay, on Feeding School Children, which have just been published by the London School Dinner Association, contains three prize essays: (1) "Food-Aided Education," by Mr. Fred Allen; (2) "Les Soupes Scolaires," by M. P. César, a Swiss teacher; and (3) 'This Is the Way We Eat Our Food," by Miss Huddy, Board-school teacher. As these are regarded as being equal in merit, the £120 was divided between them. Mr. Bousfield, Chairman of the Committee of the Representative Managers of the London Board Schools, writes the preface, in which he says:

"The great mass of facts contained in the essays show that in almost all populous countries, where national education exists, it has been found necessary to provide means of feeding the poorest school children, and that the physical and educational effect of the meals on these children has in all cases been excellent. They show also the careful administration and rules found necessary in school dinner management, and they supply experience which, though not always applicable to this country, cannot fail to aid the London Schools Dinner Association and other persons interested in improving the permanent condition of ill-fed children."

The essays are encyclopædic—rather too much so, in fact. They describe the system or no system that prevails in most of the countries of the civilized world with great detail. France, however, leads the world, and Paris leads France. Everywhere else the relief is fragmentary, casual, and voluntary. The work is done on too small a scale, and without organization or completeness. It is the merest chance whether or not the starving scholar may run across haphazard benevolence. Mr. Allen repeats again and again that it is Paris where far the best system exists. What, then, is the Paris system?

HOW THEY MANAGE THESE THINGS IN FRANCE.

School Fund Societies in Paris were established on a voluntary basis as far back as 1867, although the Municipal Council was permitted, subject to the approval of the Prefect, to establish such a *Caisse des Écoles* to encourage and facilitate attendance by rewards to persevering pupils and help to the poor ones. These School Fund Societies did good work, though in the customary haphazard way of voluntary associations, down to 1880. In that year the Paris Municipal Council laid down the principle that meals were to be quite free to all scholars who were known to be poor, and to insure its execution they voted a sum of 475,000 francs. Two years later the new Educational Law provided for the compulsory establishment of a School Fund Society in every "*arrondissement*" or ward. These School Fund Societies are admirable institutions whose introduction into the English-speaking world is one of the definite objects that must henceforth be sought. Mr. Allen says:

"The twofold object they were intended to fulfill was to stimulate education and relieve the destitute, and the administrators of these societies, taking a wide and liberal view of their duties in these respects, have aimed at fulfilling them in a variety of ways.

"In connection with the schools, they have established dining-rooms, called canteens; but this forms only a small part of their work. They have created organizations for distributing clothing and boots, for providing medicines to the sick, and for taking care of such children as need it at times when the parents are unable to look after them—*i.e.* on holidays, and between the termination of afternoon school and the parents' return from work; to assist education, they have instituted holiday classes to study the fine arts, natural science, and industrial works; to promote physical development, they have formed battalions for drill; to encourage application, they have provided prizes and bursaries, as also school excursions, holiday trips, and fêtes; to benefit the sick, they have founded homes in the country; to promote welfare in after life, they have organized classes for instruction in cutting out and making up clothing; and to encourage habits of prudence, they have opened school savings-banks."

THE SCHOOL FUND SOCIETIES.

The School Fund Society consists (1) of the mayor and his assistants, the municipal councilors, the chief inspector, and the local judge; and (2) of private sub-

scribers. The Society meets once in six months. The real work is done by an executive council of thirty-one, meeting once a month, eleven members being official, and twenty elected by private subscribers for a term of two years, one-fourth retiring every six months. The executive council divides itself into three committees:

"One (consisting of fourteen members) superintends the canteens and the classes for taking care of children out of school hours, another (consisting of ten members) charges itself with the supply of boots and clothing, and a third (consisting of seven members) looks after the homes in the country, the holiday excursions, the distribution of rewards, the organization of fêtes, and the publications of the Society."

Corresponding to these three committees are three ladies' committees, meeting separately, and communicating through the secretary.

One-half of the income of the School Fund Societies comes from private subscriptions, but most of this money is spent upon other things besides food. In one-half of Paris the whole cost of the school canteens is borne by the tax rates. The Paris Municipality votes 450,000 francs a year for this purpose.

HOW THE FOOD IS SERVED.

The distribution of food is thus effected:

"The canteens are open for the scholars in all primary and infant schools for a midday meal of hot and wholesome food, those who are in a position to afford it paying for these meals, and the others being provided with them free, on complying with certain prescribed conditions. The Municipal Council, having carefully weighed these considerations, decided that only needy children should be admitted free to the canteens. But to guard the feeling of proper self-respect it was arranged that the counters of admission issued to all children, whether they paid or not, should be identical, and every precaution taken that no distinction should be perceived between the treatment of the two classes of children taking their meals together. The delicate duty of determining who were the needy children is then decided by the regulation most generally in force. A request for free meals must be made by the head of the family to one of the head masters or mistresses, who once a month forward to the committee a list of the applications they have received. Inquiries are then instituted into the condition of the families concerned, by members of this committee, or by other volunteer workers who devote themselves to this delicate task, and the results of the inquiries are filed and preserved. Meantime, in order to prevent any privation to the children, the teachers have power to at once admit them provisionally to the dinners.

"The working of the system, therefore, is as follows: At the beginning of each day's school the teachers distribute identical copper counters, having in the cases of some children previously received from their parents the requisite payment, and in the cases of others seen their names appear on lists with which they have been provided. When the dinner hour arrives, the children present these counters and receive in exchange portions of food corresponding to the value they represent. The total value of the meal is fifteen centimes, and as it consists of three items—namely, soup, meat, and vegetables, each portion is of the value of five centimes, and may be had separately, provided that not less than two are taken.

"A paying child, therefore, to take the whole dinner, must be provided with counters representing fifteen centimes, or about 1½d., and cannot have a meal at a less cost than a penny; whereas, in the case of children admitted without payment, the child is provided, according to the necessity of its case, with counters representing either one-third, two-thirds, or the whole value of the meal. Some of the children, therefore, have an entirely free meal, and others only an assisted one, according to the judgment of the committee. The usual custom is for the children to take the dinner at the school which they attend, and in a yard which is covered over for the purpose."

In each canteen is placed a female *cantinière*, who receives from 400 to 700 francs per annum, and there is a lady inspector receiving 1,200 francs per annum.

"In some cases the addition has been made of gratuitously distributing portions of bread before the commencement of school to those whose parents are too poor to provide them with breakfast before leaving home; and last year (1889) the Caisse des Écoles of Montmartre went even further and made a free distribution of hot soup at eight o'clock in the morning to children coming from homes of this description."

In 1886 the number of paying children was 63.4, as against 36.6 admitted free; in 1887 it was 61.2, as against 38.8; and in 1888 the children who paid were 56.6 per cent. of the whole, and the free admissions 43.4.

HOW PENNY DINNERS BEGAN IN ENGLAND.

In the *Sunday Magazine* for January, the Rev. W. Moore Ede describes, under the fantastic title of "The Bethlehem of the Penny Dinner," the first experiment in the way of feeding starving scholars in English public schools. His paper is full of information, and it may be consulted with advantage by all those who desire to know what they should do, and how they should do it, in the matter of feeding starving scholars. The practice of supplying dinners began at Gateshead, and from Gateshead spread to many other towns in the land. After stating that they began by giving penny dinners, Mr. Ede says they soon found that penny dinners were beyond the reach of many of the most needy children; they therefore decided, in seasons of exceptional distress, to supplement their penny dinners by free dinners. He makes the following useful statement:

"A list of recipes will be found in 'Cheap Food and Cheap Cooking,' by Mr. Moore Ede, published by Walter Scott, and in 'Self-supporting Penny Dinners,' by the London Council, published by Messrs. Alexander and Shepheard, Holborn. The price of these pamphlets is one penny. Some useful recipes will also be found in 'Farthing Dinners,' by Mr. G. H. Sargant, published by J. H. Allday, of 39 Colmore Row, Birmingham, price twopence."

FEEDING THE SCHOLARS OF LONDON.

The work of feeding the children in London is divided between two associations. The first of these is the London Schools Dinner Association, which is established under the London School Board, and has its headquarters at 19 Surrey Street, where Miss Winkfield presides over the distribution of relief, or rather the making of grants to the various schools in which dinners are given to the children.

Miss Winkfield says that the Association extends its operations into every School Board district, and whilst its aim is to supply meals to starving children without distinction of any sort, as a matter of fact it chiefly feeds the scholars. It is now feeding about 20,000 regularly, at an average cost of less than one penny per head.

"As a rule," says Miss Winkfield, "we provide free

meals for at least three days of the week, though in some cases we give them every day. It is according to circumstances and the condition of the district. The theory we work upon is that the parents are usually capable of providing for their children on Saturdays, and for Monday there is generally something left over from Sunday. Breakfasts and dinners are given, but nothing in the shape of treats or entertainments. The meals are substantial and varied as much as possible. A dinner may consist of soup, or Irish stew, and pudding, with plenty of eels.

"The Association also provides suits for the boys and dresses for the girls; but we do not go beyond wooden shoes for the feet. We consider, as we supply the clothing, the parents should at least be enabled to find boots for their children."

All the members of the London School Board are *ex-officio* members of the Executive Council; and, in addition to these members, there are representatives of the divisional committees. From this council an executive committee is formed, four members of which constitute a quorum. The duties of this committee are to confer grants, make regulations, and issue reports. Below the executive committee divisional commitees are formed in each School Board division, consisting of managers and teachers of the schools, and all others interested in the children. Each of these divisional committees has the right of representation on the Council by one of their members and their honorary secretary.

THE BOARD SCHOOLS FREE DINNER.

The second association which looks after the feeding of the children in London is the Board School Children's Free Dinner Fund, the eighth report of which was issued last October. Mrs. Pennington, of 5 Alexandra Road, South Hampstead, is the honorary secretary, from whom all information can be obtained. The work of the Society began in 1882, when it undertook to feed the starving scholars because of the conviction of its founders that for starving children compulsory education, unless it is food-aided, is a cruelty, as surely as it is an impossibility.

The reason why the Free Dinner Fund is not merged in the Schools Dinner Association is because the former can only act when the teachers can get a local committee and the plant and apparatus for the distribution of meals. The Free Dinner Fund people maintain that it is in the poorest localities, where the meals are most needed, that the greatest difficulties exist in complying with the necessary conditions laid down by the London Schools Dinner Association. The Free Dinner Association is restricted by no rules except that of feeding the unfed. They provide meals within the schools and outside the schools, in mission halls and coffee taverns, and elsewhere, for children of widows, children of parents out of work, or for ill or exceptionally delicate children.

Last year they gave 170,000 dinners at twelve different centers. In the schools the dinners have cost about a penny per head, and outside about three-halfpence. The principles upon which they act is that the teachers are the best qualified to select the children, and visitors substantiate the need certified by the teachers by visits to the homes of the children. The teachers declare that after a fortnight or three weeks of the dinners it is wonderful to see the difference in the children. The report lays great stress upon the importance of feeding as an incentive to regular attendance. Nearly 100,000 children are absent from the London schools who ought to be there, and the absenteeism reduces the seven years of school life to five and a half.

ONE-FOURTH HABITUALLY HUNGRY.

Notwithstanding all these agencies there is still a great deal to be done in London, as the following letter from a School Board officer in the north of London suffices to show:

"May I state for your information that my district comprises the poorest part of Homerton and a part of Lower Clapton. Here I have 4,000 elementary children and one of the poorest schools in Hackney; average attendance at this school about 1,000. About one-fourth of these children are 'habitually in want of food' and clothing. At present nothing is being done for these children, although I have three churches, four chapels, one mission room, and the Congress Hall in my district. Last year we had free dinners, but these affected but a mere handful of my children, and then in many instances the dinner tickets were given to children who had made regular attendances at school, and not to the hungry and naked children. By the way, you say, 'From the appendix of the London School Board report it appears that a system of halfpenny dinners prevails throughout the town.' Will you forgive me if I say that the appearance and the system may prevail, etc., but not the halfpenny dinners. Why, sir, I had almost said everything in God's fair universe was destroyed by systems and appearances."

A GOOD WORK FOR THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In striking contrast to this gloomy report from the north of London is a letter from a clergyman in South London, who seems to have been exceptionally fortunate in dealing with this problem. The Rev. G. Buchanan Ryley writes from 177 Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon, as follows:

"I found no difficulty in providing food for the hungry scholars in my late district, though in my last winter's work in Peckham we distributed over 37,000 dinners The money came in for the cost, and the arrangements were economically made, because Mrs. Ryley and myself looked after the whole. No matter who or how many helped, we never let the detail and responsibility be delegated. We knew our district very well, and had many willing to help, so that imposture was seldom successful. The tickets were distributed numerously by means of the Board schools. I am rather jealous of such work passing ont of the hands of Christian Churches into a mere ratepayers' scheme. I would like to see every Christian Church charge itself with the cost or oversight, or both, of giving dinners to needy children in London schools. Such work as this could be done all over London without touching the tax rates."

THE HALFPENNY DINNER AT BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. W. H. France, who has charge of the halfpenny and free dinners in Birmingham, writes as follows:

"The scheme under which we work is one which I tried in a tentative way some six years ago, and has been largely copied in other towns. Its operations have now, for about four years, embraced the whole municipal area, and is gladly availed of by the managers of all schools requiring such aid whether under the Board or otherwise. The Board grant free use of premises at nine cooking centers. At these the children are fed, presenting free tickets distributed by the teachers and visiting officers attached to the schools within reasonable distance. There is a kitchen within ten to fifteen minutes' walk of the most remotely situated school. The cost of providing the meals is met by subscription, liberally maintained by the wealthy, as also by those whose means are limited. Some 200 ladies share in the work of

dispensing the food. Our committee is constituted of the most influential, representing all creeds or no creeds at all.

"Our subscription list enables me to hand to the schools some 200,000 free dinner tickets during the season, which extends from the middle of October to the end of May. At our most important center—that dealing with the greatest number of the worst cases—we have an average daily attendance of about 700. Each kitchen when open is available each school day, *i. e.* five days a week. The cost per meal has not yet exceeded a halfpenny, therefore we sell at that price the same meal to such as choose to buy of their own means. From twenty to forty thousand meals are disposed of in this way. Experience has proved, however, that those who buy the food are not of the class which can be correctly viewed as underfed; they buy only when to do so is a matter of home convenience! The real underfeds are totally unable to contribute anything in the way of payment; therefore attendance at school is the only qualification necessary."

The total sum spent in Birmingham, from June, 1888, to June, 1889, on these dinners was rather less than £600.

AN EXPERT'S MATURE OPINION.

Mr. Osmund Airy, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, chairman of the Birmingham fund, writes as follows:

"I have been chairman of the organization since its beginning. Its natural development has been most interesting, from the day when we scouted the very idea of charity to the present time, when (for the last three years) we have recognized that charity was our proper work, or nothing else. If nothing else can be done, it would be worth while to rub into people the fact, as certain as it is appalling, that there are many hundreds of children here—how many thousand, in London?—who can no more find a halfpenny for dinner than they can find change for half-a-sovereign.

"1. We provide a sufficient dinner—one that has often sufficed for my lunch—viz., a bowl of good soup, or bread and milk, plus a slice of bread and jam, for one halfpenny.

"2. The halfpenny covers the cost of the cooked dinner, and leaves a considerable profit. This is the most remarkable economical fact with which I am acquainted.

"3. In this cost I include *all current expenses*, all repairs of plant, wages of cooks, manager's salary, printing, postage, and many other items. It does *not* include rent or gas. We are allowed to utilize a bit of the Board school playground, which is turned into a kitchen with a small outlay of wood and canvas, backed by great ingenuity on the part of our manager.

"4. We could not do this but for the existence of the following conditions: (*a*) A dense population of the character required; (*b*) the willing co-operation of a large number of ladies in distribution; (*c*) the activity and benevolent attitude of the School Board; and (*d*) a manager with at once a genius and an enthusiasm for the work.

"5. We have from four to nine centers at work, according to the state of employment, weather, etc. To each center come children from all neighboring schools.

"To avoid the tramp through the streets in slush and tempest, baskets, specially devised, are sent with the hot cooked food to outlying schools.

"6. Children can pay for the dinner at the door. But the large proportion of the dinners are by free ticket. These tickets are distributed by the teachers and the visiting officers in co-operation, and the distribution is done with the utmost care. I believe that five per cent. more than covers abuse and failure. A certain number of tickets are given to each school, Board and Voluntary, according to our means. These free tickets are, of course, provided for by voluntary subscriptions. In subscribing, the teachers of the schools, especially the Board schools, are foremost.

"7. Pauperize? NO! That is *the* point of all to notice. We faced the usual prophecy, and have found it to be rubbish.

"8. We began in an aristocratic sort of way, with young ladies and gentlemen who murmured if the mustard on the sandwiches wasn't all they could wish. For three years we have dealt solely with the dregs of the gutter, and mean to keep to them."

SHERMAN.

R. W. GILDER, in *The Century*, June, 1891.

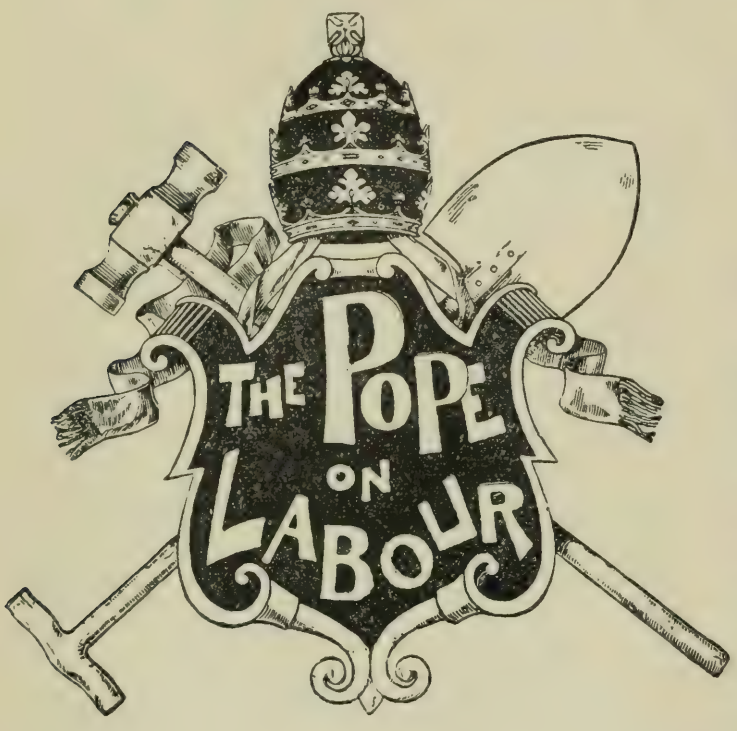
Glory and honor and fame and everlasting laudation
For our captains who loved not war, but fought for the life of the nation;
Who knew that, in all the land, one slave meant strife, not peace;
Who fought for freedom, not glory,—made war that war might cease.

Glory and honor and fame;—the beating of muffled drums;
The wailing funeral dirge, as the flag-wrapped coffin comes.
Fame and honor and glory, and joy for a noble soul;
For a full and splendid life, and laureled rest at the goal.

Glory and honor and fame;—the pomp that a soldier prizes;
The league-long waving line as the marching falls and rises;
Rumbling of caissons and guns, the clatter of horses' feet,
And a million awe-struck faces far down the waiting street.

But better than martial woe, and the pageant of civic sorrow;
Better than praise of to-day, or the statue we build to-morrow;
Better than honor and glory, and history's iron pen,
Is the thought of duty done and the love of his fellow-men.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL ON THE LABOR QUESTION.



INTRODUCTION.

On the evil May Day that witnessed the bloody suppression of a labor riot at Fourmies, an incident occurred which has impressed the imagination of Europe. The soldiers, after having been stoned for some time by an angry crowd, savagely demanding the release of their imprisoned brothers, had fired with their Lebel rifles right into the midst of the crowd. Nearly threescore men, women and children had fallen, some never to rise again, others to writhe in agony on the blood-stained pavement. The soldiers, bringing their magazine rifles once more to the shoulder, were prepared to fire another volley, when the *curé* of the parish, with his two vicars, ran between the muzzles of the guns and the mob of workers, crying, "Enough! enough of victims!" For one moment—one terrible moment of suspense—it was doubtful whether the brave priests would share the fate that befel the Archbishop of Paris in front of the barricade Faubourg Saint Antoine in 1848. When that moment was over, it was seen that the intervention of the priests had sufficed to stay further bloodshed; the soldiers fired no more, and the mob dispersed silently and sullenly, carrying away their dead and caring for their wounded. The bravery of the Abbé Margerine extorted praise even from the most inveterate haters of the Catholic Church in the French Chamber, and scoffing and cynical Radicals maintained that he richly deserved the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

What the Abbé did at Fourmies, the Pope wishes to do in Christendom at large. That is the meaning of his Encyclical. Looking out from his eyrie in the Vatican over the turmoil and tumult that rage in the camps of labor and capital, he issues from his seclusion and appeals to the conscience of the civilized world to stay the strife and reestablish social peace. His appearance is hailed with mingled feelings, but there is no doubt that if he could produce a momentary truce, such as that brought about by the good Abbé of Fourmies, there is no Orangeman or Freethinker who would not gladly acclaim him as the world's benefactor. Whether his Encyclical is likely to be as efficacious as the heroic action of the Abbé Margerine is a matter upon which it will be well not to be too sanguine.

Heinrich Heine once wrote in his bitter, scoffing mood: "Catholicism previous to the Revolution had lost all real importance. It still lay in wait in the recesses of the churches, crouching like a spider in its web, ready to spring precipitately from its retreat whenever it had a chance of seizing a child in its cradle or an old man in his coffin. It was only at these two periods of life—on arriving in the world and on quitting it—that a Frenchman fell into the hands of a Christian priest. . . . Rome always desired to rule. When her legions fell, she sent dogmas into the provinces." And now, when her distinctive dogmas are to most men of as little interest as the figure lessons on the slates of their school-days, she sends her Encyclical on the Social Question forth into the world to prove once more her right to a more real dominion than that of the cradle and the grave. Curiously enough, the Pope's latest Encyclical bears a remarkable resemblance to the German-Jewish-Parisian poet's prescription. "I believe," he wrote, "I cherish a higher idea of the Divine Being than those pious folk who suppose that man was only created to suffer. Even here on earth I would strive, through the blessings of free political and industrial institutions, to bring about that reign of felicity which in the opinion of the pious is to be postponed until heaven is reached after the day of judgment." Here in this Encyclical the old Pope addresses himself to mundane affairs with utter and entire indifference to the Gnostic doctrine which has so long darkened the Christian life with theories of what may be described as the utter damnability of all earthly things. The new Encyclical, from first to last, seeks to make matters better here below. We may have no continuing city in this planet, but it will last our time and our sons' time also, and it therefore behooves us as prudent men to do what we can to mend matters here and now. Heretofore the Catholic Church has relied chiefly upon its custody of the Keys of Heaven.

In this Encyclical it bases its appeal to the world on its claims to help mankind here and now into a better social order. The Church, no longer able to keep itself afloat by using post-obits, now seeks to raise the wind by drawing bills, which fall out, not after the day of judgment, but it may be the day after to-morrow. This is much more serious business. Any one can draw bills on eternity. But it is only a man with substantial assets who can afford to issue notes payable on demand or at short notice. Hence, whatever may be thought about the Pope's Encyclical, its issue is an act and a proof of faith. This venerable ecclesiastic, it is evident, takes himself seriously. He is not content to accept the position of a "three-hatted chimera," or even of a dignified marionette in the great pantomime of life to which rude critics have unceremoniously consigned him. That he should believe in himself is no reason, of course, why we should believe in him, but it at least opens a door to the possibility of such belief which would otherwise be hermetically closed.

The Encyclical deals, it is true, more with principles

than with solutions, and it will be dismissed in some quarters as a mere sermon of sounding commonplaces, signifying nothing. Those who thus airily dismiss the formal and emphatic deliverance of the Pope in this fashion are the blindest leaders of the blind. Even if the Encyclical contained nothing but its title, it would still be a portent of incalculable significance. That the Pope should consider that his business is with the Social Question is in itself a breaking down of the wall of partition which many good men have reared up between things social and things religious. What has the Church to do with strikes, with factory laws, with eight-hour bills, and the like? Are not these of the earth earthy, to be left by good Christian men to the care of politicians and trades unions, which the pious should not touch even with a forty-foot pole? To that question the Pope answers with a "No," which resounds throughout all lands to the uttermost ends of the earth. There is no such sounding-board as the canopy over the chair of St. Peter. The Roman system has a loud-sounding phonograph in connection with the Vatican in every parish church in Christendom, and the Encyclical on the Social Question will be read aloud in all languages to millions of worshipers in a hundred lands.

The Social Question is primarily a question for the Church, that is the great declaration of the Encyclical; and it is almost worth while having a Pope to have so true a word uttered in tones so loud and clear in the great whispering gallery of the world.

Of course we shall all interpret the Church in our own way. The Pope naturally thinks of his own section as if it were the whole, and in one respect he is right. It is the whole of the Church that he is responsible for. But the Church of Christ is infinitely wider than the Roman sect. It is composed of all those who in their heart love Christ in the person of the least of these His brethren, and who are willing to act together to help each other in the service of man. But among the innumerable sections of the vast whole of the Christian Church, no one occupies a higher seat or is responsible for a more numerous flock than the Pope. It is therefore a socio-religious fact of the first magnitude that he should have proclaimed the duty of the Church to address itself to the solution of the Social Question. The effect of his exhortation will probably be most felt, at all events at first, outside the Roman communion.

For the Pope to issue an Encyclical on the Social Question is something like the adoption of a Social Democratic programme by the Tory leaders. Whatever happens, the more liberal churches cannot allow themselves to be outdone in humanitarian zeal and philanthropic activity by the Pope of Rome. The more heartily they have abused the Scarlet Woman, the more scandalous will it seem to them to be outdone in the race of good works by the Roman Catholics. The Pope has now taken his great "leap in the dark." Like General Booth, he is not contented with sticking to the preaching of the simple gospel, he must needs address himself to the practical consideration of the material wants of men. One by one, all the other churches, even the Greek Orthodox, will follow suit.

But, objects the skeptic, what does it amount to after all? Did not the apostle James say all that and more also nineteen hundred years ago? Certainly he did, but it is surely no light matter if the truth so faithfully preached by James finds an equally faithful exponent in Leo XIII. That is an apostolical succession against which no one would cavil. But the Pope is not a mere preacher or letter-writer. He is a general or commander of a great black-coated army of ecclesiastics all over the world. He reigns over the Empire of the Confessional, as England reigns over the Empire of the Sea. When he says that the Church ought to concern itself with the solution of the Social Question, he practically asserts that every Catholic priest everywhere should do his uttermost to bring to bear the teachings of the Encyclical upon the community in which he lives. Sir Henry James, who shudders at the presence of the priest in politics, may well stand aghast at the prospect which the Encyclical unfolds before our eyes. For political questions tend to become more and more social questions, and in all social questions the Pope tells us the influence of the Church is essential to their right solution. If, therefore, the Church stands apart



MGR. JACOBINI.

from their consideration, she makes their right solution impossible.

It is this which makes the Encyclical so serious. For it deprives the Church for evermore of the excuse of Cain. At present, when a strike or an agrarian revolt breaks out, there are many members of Christian churches who shrug their shoulders, saying, "It's no affair of ours. Am I my brother's keeper?" "Yes," replies the Pope, "you are your brother's keeper, and his blood will I require at your hands." Henceforth, whenever any social question disturbs the community, the Catholic priests will feel that they have failed in their duty if they have not in some way or other made their influence and their teachings helpful to the solution of the problem. Is there an evil in the city, and the Church has not dealt with it? Then that Church has failed, and stands condemned.

This will necessitate, as a natural corollary, the substitution in the colleges for training the priesthood of practical sociology for much of the speculative theology which at present wastes much of the student's time. If every

Maynooth student had a year's smart drill in the science of modern agriculture, he would do more to remedy the evils of the Irish peasant than all the panaceas of British statesmanship. The Catholic clergy, if they are to follow with effect the counsels of their chief, must henceforth know at least as much about councils of arbitration and conciliation as about the early councils of the Church, and know as much about trades unionism and factory legislation as about the Monophysite heresy or the Pelagian schism. It is no use proclaiming that the Church is the divinely appointed agent for healing the wounds in the social organism if those through whom she acts are not taught the laws which govern that organism.

All this summed up means that the logical consequence of the Pope's Encyclical is an absolute revolution in the whole attitude of the Catholic Church to modern society. The Church, as long as she concerned herself exclusively with the next life, could dogmatize as she pleased. But when, descending from the infinite expanse of the invisible eternity, she decides to stand as daysman between capital and labor, and to essay to solve the modern riddle of the Sphinx, then her pretensions, be they never so arrogant, or prerogatives, be they never so lofty, stand her in small stead compared with those humble virtues of common-sense, a knowledge of the facts, and the skill born of experience which enables you to apply them. Coleridge was a great philosopher and one of the first of English poets, but all his lore and all his genius availed him nothing when he tried to get his horse's collar over its ears without turning it upside down. Nor did he succeed until a humble servant-maid lent him a hand. In dealing with most of the problems of the modern world, the Church will be very much in the position of Coleridge with his horse's collar, and it will be well if it finds near at hand some homely teacher like his serving-maid. In the new arena into which the Pope would have the Church descend in order to demonstrate its divinely appointed gifts, apostolical succession is about as useful or as useless as it is in the steering of an Atlantic liner during the equinoctial gales, and orthodoxy, according to the Council of Trent, will amount to about as much or as little as an acquaintance with Cavendish on Whist or the mysteries of the Kabbala. The natural results of this new departure will be a breaking down of the barriers which sectarian theology has built up between Christians of different rites and creeds. When you are concerned solely upon hoisting an invisible soul into an impalpable heaven, you may without sense of shame or of guilt refuse the co-operation of all who do not see eye to eye with you about the Immaculate Conception or the Procession of the Holy Spirit. But when it comes to be a question of hauling a half-drowned donkey out of a mudhole in which it is in danger of suffocating, there is not a bigot in any of the churches but would feel condemned before God and man if he let that donkey drown rather than take his place at the windlass side by side with a heretic and a schismatic. And the more the Church sticks to the outward and visible works of charity and philanthropy, the more diabolical will seem to be the spirit of exclusion and excommunication which destroys Christian power by exaggerating the significance of Christian differences. This result may be expected at least as much among the Christian sects which do not acknowledge the authority of the Pope as among the practicers of the Roman rite. For these churches have yet to take the first step that is necessary to enable them to deal effectively with the Social Question. They have got to unite in order to create a sufficiently strong association. The Roman Church is strong enough in places where she reigns supreme because she is united. The Protestant churches are not strong enough because they are disunited. One of the results of the Pope's Encyclical ought to be a coming together of the Christian churches to deal with those social problems which may be solved in unison but which must remain forever insolvable so long as the various communions stand apart from each other. The Pope will give a lift to the reunion of Christendom on far other than Papal lines.

What a change has come over the whole aspect of Christendom since the century began! The modern spirit—of which Heine was the exponent—which was then in fierce feud with the Church, has ended by triumphing over its old adversary, and changing the standpoint from which it contemplates the affairs of men. This life is no longer merely the antechamber of eternity. We are no longer mere pilgrims through a wilderness to a heavenly city, which rises on the other side of the waters of the river of death. We have become, on the contrary, citizens of the kingdom of God on earth, charged with the duty of transforming the world and regenerating human society. "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." The human spirit, which in the early ages, affrighted by the bestiality and cruelties of Imperial Rome, could find no resting-place even for its imagination on this side the grave, now sees the waters subside, that the tops of the mountains appear, and lo, His Holiness, like the dove with the olive branch, stands with his Encyclical at the window of our social ark.

Great as is the change which the Encyclical denotes from the point of view of the substitution of the utilitarian for the ascetic conception of life, it is not greater than that which the Encyclical indicates in another direction. The disestablishment of the Pope has done him good. Sweet are the uses of adversity. Persecution and oppression have taught the Pope more than ages of pomp and power. Without being a revolutionary document, the Encyclical is instinct with sympathy for the laboring man, and it assures him the support of the Church in his struggle towards a more tolerable existence. In other words, instead of being the blackcoated gendarme of the oppressor, the Catholic Church is to become the tribune of the oppressed! How vast a change this implies it is difficult for us at first to realize. Read, however, in connection with this Encyclical, the following passage from Napoleon's views of religion as quoted by M. Taine:

"As far as I am concerned, I do not see in Christianity the mystery of the incarnation, but the mystery of social order, the association of religion with paradise, an idea of equality which keeps the rich from being massacred by the poor. . . . Society could not exist without an inequality of fortunes, and an inequality of fortunes without religion. A man dying of starvation alongside of one who is surfeited would not yield to this difference unless he had some authority which assured him that God so orders it, that there must be both poor and rich in the world, but that in the future, and throughout eternity, the portion of each will be changed."

That is the idea, expressed with the brutal frankness of a Napoleon, which has made the very name of Christianity to stink in the nostrils of a whole generation of Continental Liberals. Religion, in the eyes of men like Napoleon, was but a colossal fraud, by which the poor were to be deluded into acquiescing in the loss of all their worldly goods in return for endless *assignats* payable in heaven. The fraud being detected, the spiritual *assignats* shared in the discredit attaching to the purpose for which they were used. They are no longer negotiable, for now we see the Holy Father's attempt to win back the world to the Christian faith, by offering them the aid of the Church

in their struggle for leisure, for independence, and in short, for a human life.

"All privileged priesthoods," said Heine, "have associated with Cæsar and his confederates for the oppression of the people. The result of this alliance is but to overthrow the religion of spiritualism. A portion of the priesthood already comprehend this, and in order to save religion they assume the pretense of renouncing the pernicious alliance, and seek to range themselves in our ranks by adopting our colors."

This effort Heine did not think was likely to succeed. "Humanity," he said, "yearns after more solid food than the symbolic blood and flesh of the Eucharist. Humanity smiles compassionately at the ideals of its youth, that have failed in realization in spite of all its painful attempts, and it grows manfully practical. Humanity in our day worships a system of earthly utility; it has serious thoughts about establishing itself in citizen prosperity, about a reasonably ordered household, about securing comfort for its old age."

And now, behold, the Holy Father, himself following in the wake of the modern spirit, becomes painfully practical, and proclaims to the suffering souls of men that the Church alone can be trusted to help them to these ideals of material prosperity.

The Encyclical opens a door through which we may see a great vista of social transformation. The Pope has taken the first step. He has put his hand to the plow. Will he draw back? We shall see. If he presses forward, nothing daunted, he will not lack for followers. The Democratic Socialist of our day is too intent upon his ends to impose religious tests upon his comrades or upon his leader. If the Pope will help to attain, let us say, the one clear, specific gain for the world of English labor of an unmistakable statutory right to one day's rest in seven, we shall all be the Pope's men in that crusade, even if we should have to fight him the moment after the victory was gained. But of course the inclination to fight him would be much less after such a boon had been secured by his aid than it has been hitherto when his weapons for securing our allegiance have been Smithfield fires, St. Bartholomew massacres and the tortures of the Inquisition.

Everything will depend upon how the lead taken in the Encyclical is followed up. It will not do for the Pope to write up Social Reform upon the wall of St. Peter's, and then to slink back into the Vatican, as Lord John Russell ran away after he had chalked up "No Popery." The world, which has hitherto been somewhat incredulous as to the reality of the power of the Pope, is now not indisposed to allow him a fair chance to prove that his Church is the living force that he claims it to be. But to do this, he must not confine himself to words only. He must act.

THE ENCYCLICAL.

The Encyclical may be regarded as the book of the month, although it is rather a pamphlet than a book, consisting of forty-eight pages, the whole of which could have been printed in twelve pages of this Review. But its importance does not depend upon its dimensions, and the little work is well worth careful study of all thoughtful men. On first reading it, the non-Catholic public will be somewhat disappointed. They are not accustomed to encyclicals, or to the careful way in which the Pope is accustomed to wrap up his meaning in many words of ecclesiastical verbiage. The Encyclical is much too much like a charity sermon to produce much effect in its present form. There is a more than a suspicion of platitude in the excellent commonplaces which the Holy Father deals out with both hands, to the workman on the right and to the employer on the left. An ill-tempered critic, who does not appreciate the limitations under which the Pope labors, might be inclined to dismiss the Encyclical as if it were no more worthy of attention than some schoolboy's essay upon some theme put down for discussion in a local debating society. Such a critic would not only be ill-tempered, but very short-sighted. When the Pope speaks, his exalted position, the enormous number of ecclesiastics who do his bidding and repeat the words, make even a platitude respectable. It must not be forgotten that what is a truism to an advanced community is often a paradox to a backward society. The Pope addresses all sorts and conditions of nations in all phases of development, from the depths of barbarism to the summit of civilization, and his words must necessarily be very general, well weighed, and carefully chosen. An encyclical, it must be remembered, is not primarily addressed to all the faithful, it is written to the bishops and clergy, who have to take it as a kind of a text-book and explain to their flocks what is the mind of the Holy Father. They are accustomed to discriminate between what is mere pontifical surplusage and what is the kernel of an encyclical. Not having had the advantage of an ecclesiastical training, I cannot claim for my exposition of the encyclical any authority whatever beyond what belongs to any sub-editor with a pair of scissors; still, I think it may be worth while, for the sake of readers who would be bewildered by the papal excitations, to eviscerate from the good Pope's sermon what may be considered the practical lessons which he desires to press upon the attention of Christendom. Others, no doubt, will treat the Encyclical from another point of view; nc Scripture is of private interpretation, and I suppose this applies equally to encyclicals. No person, therefore, has any right to insist that his interpretation is the right one; all that he can do is to set it forth as plainly and as lucidly as he can, and trust to its intrinsic truth to carry conviction to the mind of the reader.

In drawing up my condensed summary or kernel of the Encyclical I will take as read all the devout exhortations in which the Pope's teachings are served up. There are plenty of them. It is my business to take the plums out of the pudding, nor do I do any disrespect to the suet and the flour by confining my attention to the plums. The suet and the flour are there in ample quantities, no doubt. There is enough pious exhortation in the Encyclical to furnish forth three or four charity sermons, but my readers would not thank me for reproducing it here. What they want to know is what the Pope is driving at and what counsel he has to give to us of this work-a-day world in dealing with the problem of the condition of the worker. I will, therefore, entirely disregard the form of the Encyclical or Scriptural paraphrases with which it abounds. What I propose to do is to extract the *ipsissima verba* of the Pope, and by a little sub-editing and cross-heading to bring out into clear relief what are the salient features of the Encyclical. Thus treated there are few, I venture to believe, even among the most bigoted anti-papists, who will not recognize its importance. The figures in parenthesis give reference to the pages of the official translation from which extract is made.

I.—THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

At this moment the condition of the working population is the question of the hour; and nothing can be of higher interest to all classes of the State than that it should be rightly and reasonably decided. (37.)

If we turn to things exterior and corporeal, the first concern of all is to save the poor workers from the cruelty

of grasping speculators, who use human beings as mere instruments for making money. (26.)

II.—URGENCY DEMANDED.

All agree, and there can be no question whatever, that some remedy must be found, and quickly found, for the misery and wretchedness which press so heavily at this moment on the large majority of the very poor. (4.)

Every one must put his hand to the work which falls to his share, and that at once and immediately, lest the evil which is already so great may by delay become absolutely beyond remedy. (38.)

III.—THE MASSES LITTLE BETTER THAN SLAVES.

It has come to pass that workingmen have been given over, isolated and defenseless, to the callousness of employers and the greed of unrestrained competition. That evil has been increased by rapacious Usury, which, although more than once condemned by the Church, is nevertheless, under a different form but with the same guilt, still practiced by avaricious and grasping men. And to this must be added the custom of working by contract, and the concentration of so many branches of trade in the hands of a few individuals, so that a small number of very rich men have been able to lay upon the masses of the poor a yoke little better than slavery itself. (4.)

IV.—COMMUNISM NOT THE REMEDY.

To remedy these evils the *Socialists*, working on the poor man's envy of the rich, endeavor to destroy private property. (4.). . . . Their proposals are so clearly futile for all practical purposes, that if they were carried out the workingman himself would be among the first to suffer. Moreover they are emphatically unjust, because they would rob the lawful possessor. (5.). . . . Thus it is clear that the main tenet of *Socialism*, the community of goods, must be utterly rejected; for it would injure those whom it is intended to benefit, it would be contrary to the natural rights of mankind, and it would introduce confusion and disorder into the commonwealth. Our first and most fundamental principle, therefore, when we undertake to alleviate the condition of the masses, must be the inviolability of private property. This laid down, we go on to show where we must find the remedy that we seek. (10-11.)

V.—NOR LAND NATIONALIZATION MINUS COMPENSATION.

We are told that it is right for private persons to have the use of the soil and the fruits of their land, but that it is unjust for any one to possess, as owner, either the land on which he has built or the estate which he has cultivated. But those who assert this do not perceive that they are robbing man of what his own labor has produced. For the soil which is tilled and cultivated with toil and skill utterly changes its condition; it was wild before, it is now fruitful; it was barren, and now it brings forth in abundance. That which has thus altered and improved it becomes so truly part of itself as to be in great measure indistinguishable and inseparable from it. Is it just that the fruit of a man's sweat and labor should be enjoyed by another? As effects follow their cause, so it is just and right that the results of labor should belong to him who has labored. (7-8.)

VI.—THE RIGHT TO A MINIMUM WAGE.

Wages, we are told, are fixed by free consent; and therefore the employer, when he pays what was agreed upon, has done his part and is not called upon for anything further. . . . This mode of reasoning is by no means convincing to a fair-minded man, for there are important considerations which it leaves out of view altogether.

Let it be granted that, as a rule, workman and employer should make free agreements, and in particular should freely agree as to wages. Nevertheless, there is a dictate of nature more imperious and more ancient than any bargain between man and man, that the remuneration must be enough to support the wage-earner in reasonable and frugal comfort. If through necessity, or fear of a worse evil, the workman accepts harder conditions because an employer or a contractor will give no better, he is the victim of force and injustice.

VII.—IN CONDEMNATION OF THE SWEATER.

The employer must never tax his work-people beyond their strength, nor employ them in work unsuited to their sex or age. His great and principal obligation is to give to every one that which is just. Doubtless before we can decide whether wages are adequate, many things have to be considered; but rich men and masters should remember this—that to exercise pressure for the sake of a gain, upon the indigent and the destitute, and to make one's profit out of the need of another, is condemned by all laws, human and divine. To defraud any one of wages that are his due is a crime which cries to the avenging anger of Heaven. *Behold the hire of the laborers . . . which by fraud hath been kept back by you, crieth; and the cry of them hath entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth.* Finally, the rich must religiously refrain from cutting down the workman's earnings, either by force, by fraud, or by usurious dealing; and with the more reason because the poor man is weak and unprotected, and because his slender means should be sacred in proportion to their scantiness. (13-14.)

VIII.—THE CRIME OF BLACKLEGGING.

Self-conservation is a law of Nature, which it is wrong to disobey. Now, if we were to consider labor merely so far as it is *personal*, doubtless it would be within the workman's right to accept any rate of wages whatever; for in the same way as he is free to work or not, so he is free to accept a small remuneration or none at all. But this is a mere abstract supposition; the labor of the workingman is not only his personal attribute, but it is *necessary;* and this makes all the difference. The preservation of life is the bounden duty of each and all, and to fail therein is a crime. (28.)

IX.—THE DUTY OF TRADES UNIONISM.

The most important of all are Workmen's Associations. . . . We have spoken of them more than once; but it will be well to explain here how much they are needed to show that they exist by their own right, and to enter into their organization and their work. The experience of his weakness urges men to call in help from without. We read in the pages of the Holy Writ: *It is better that two should be together than one; for they have the advantage of their society. If one fall he shall be supported by the other. Woe to him that is alone, for when he falleth he hath none to lift him up.* And further: *A brother that is helped by his brother is like a strong city.* It is this natural impulse which makes men band themselves together in associations of citizen with citizen. (31.)

For to enter into "society" of this kind is the natural right of man; and the State must protect natural rights,

not destroy them; and if it forbids its citizens to form associations it contradicts the very principle of its own existence; for both they and it exist in virtue of the same principle, viz., the natural propensity of man to live in society. (32.)

X.—THE GENERAL AND PERPETUAL LAW OF TRADES UNIONS.

Speaking summarily, we may lay it down as a general and perpetual law, that Workmen's Associations should be so organized and governed as to furnish the best and most suitable means for attaining what is aimed at, that is to say for helping each individual member to better his condition to the utmost in body, mind and property. (35.)

XI.—THE ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES.

The offices and charges of the Society should be distributed for the good of the Society itself, and in such manner that difference in degree or position should not interfere with unanimity and good-will. Office-bearers should be appointed with prudence and discretion, and each one's charge should be carefully marked out; thus no member will suffer wrong. Let the common fund be administered with the strictest honesty, in such way that a member receive assistance in proportion to his necessities. If it should happen that either a master or a workman deemed himself injured, nothing would be more desirable than there should be a committee composed of honest and capable men of the Association itself, whose duty it should be, by the laws of the Association, to decide the dispute. Among the purposes of a Society should be to try to arrange for a continuous supply of work at all times and seasons; and to create a fund from which the members may be helped in their necessities, not only in cases of accident, but also in sickness, old age and misfortune. (36-37.)

XII.—TO THE STATE: "HANDS OFF TRADE UNIONS!"

Let the State watch over these Societies of citizens united together in the exercise of their right; but let it not thrust itself into their peculiar concerns and their organization; for things move and live by the soul within them, and they may be killed by the grasp of the hand from without. (35.)

XIII.—THE PROVINCE OF THE STATE.

The first duty of the rulers of the State should be to make sure that the laws and institutions, the general character and administration of the commonwealth, shall be such as to produce of themselves public well-being and private prosperity. . . . It is the province of the commonwealth to consult for the common good. And the more that is done for the working population by the general laws of the country, the less need will there be to seek for particular means to relieve them. (21.)

XIV.—THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE STATE TO THE POOR.

When there is question of protecting the rights of individuals, the poor and helpless have a claim to special consideration. The richer population have many ways of protecting themselves, and stand less in need of help from the State; those who are badly off have no resources of their own to fall back upon and must chiefly rely upon the assistance of the State. And it is for this reason that wage-earners, who are undoubtedly among the weak and necessitous, should be specially cared for and protected by the commonwealth. (24.)

In all well-constituted States it is a by no means unimportant matter to provide those bodily and external commodities, *the use of which is necessary to virtuous action.* And in the provision of the material well-being the labor of the poor—the exercise of their skill and the employment of their strength in the culture of the land and the workshops of trade—is most efficacious and altogether indispensable. Indeed, their co-operation in this respect is so important that it may be truly said that it is only by the labor of the workingman that states grow rich. Justice, therefore, demands that the interests of the poorer population be carefully watched over by the administration, so that they who contribute so largely to the advantage of the community may themselves share in the benefits they create—that being housed, clothed and enabled to support life, they may find their existence less hard and more endurable. (22-24.)

XV.—THE DUTY OF THE STATE AS TO STRIKES.

When work-people have recourse to a strike, it is frequently because the hours of labor are too long, or the work too hard, or because they consider their wages insufficient. The grave inconvenience of this not uncommon occurrence should be obviated by public remedial measures; for such paralysis of labor not only affects the masters and their work-people, but is extremely injurious to trade, and to the general interests of the public; moreover, on such occasions, violence and disorders are generally not far off, and thus it frequently happens that the public peace is threatened. The laws should be beforehand, and prevent these troubles from arising; they should lend their influence and authority to the removal in good time of the causes which lead to conflicts between masters and those whom they employ. (25.)

XVI.—SHORTER HOURS.

It is neither justice nor humanity so to grind men down with excessive labor as to stupefy their minds and wear out their bodies. Man's powers, like his general nature, are limited, and beyond these limits he cannot go. His strength is developed and increased by use and exercise, but only on condition of due intermission and proper rest. Daily labor, therefore, must be so regulated that it may not be protracted during longer hours than strength admits. How many and how long the intervals of rest should be will depend on the nature of the work, on circumstances of time and place, and on the health and strength of the workman. Those who labor in mines and quarries, and in work within the bowels of the earth, should have shorter hours in proportion as their labor is more severe and more trying to health. Then again, the season of the year must be taken into account; for not unfrequently a kind of labor is easy at one time which at another is intolerable or very difficult. (27.)

. . . . As a general principle it may be laid down, that a workman ought to have leisure and rest in proportion to the wear and tear of his strength; for the waste of strength must be repaired by the cessation of work. In all agreements between masters and work-people there is always the condition, expressed or understood, that there be allowed proper rest for the soul and body. To agree otherwise in any sense would be against what is right and just. (27.)

XVII.—SUNDAY REST.

If the owners of property must be made secure, the workman, too, has property and possessions in which he must be protected; and, first of all, there are his spiritual and mental interests. (25.)

No man may outrage with impunity that human dignity which God Himself treats *with reverence*, nor stand in the way of that higher life which is the preparation for the eternal life of heaven. Nay, more: a man has here no power over himself. To consent to any treatment which is calculated to defeat the end and purpose of his being, is beyond his right; he cannot give up his soul to servitude; for it is not man's own rights which are here in question, but the rights of God, most sacred and inviolable. From this follows the obligation of the cessation of work and labor on Sundays and certain festivals. (26.)

XVIII.—CHILD LABOR.

Work which is suitable for a strong man cannot reasonably be required from a woman or a child. And, in regard to children, great care should be taken not to place them in workshops or factories until their bodies and minds are sufficiently mature. For just as rough weather destroys the buds of spring, so too early an experience of life's hard work blights the young promise of a child's powers, and makes any real education impossible. (34.)

XIX.—WOMEN'S WORK.

Women are not suited to certain trades; for a woman is by nature fitted for home-work, and it is that which is best adapted at once to preserve her modesty and to promote the good bringing of children and the well-being of the family.

XX.—WHEN LAW SHOULD INTERVENE.

If by a strike, or other combination of workmen, there should be imminent danger of disturbance to the public peace; or if circumstances were such that among the laboring population the ties of family life were relaxed; if religion were found to suffer through the workmen not having time and opportunity to practice it; if in workshops and factories there were danger to morals through the mixing of the sexes or from any occasion of evil; or if employers laid burdens upon the workmen which were unjust, or degraded them with conditions that were repugnant to their dignity as human beings; finally, if health were endangered by excessive labor, or by work unsuited to sex or age—in these cases, there can be no question that, within certain limits, it would be right to call in the help and authority of the law. The limits must be determined by the nature of the occasion which calls for the law's interference—the principle being this, that the law must not undertake more, or go further, than is required for the remedy of the evil or the removal of the danger. (24.)

XXI.—BOARDS OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION.

In these and similar questions, however, such as, for example, the hours of labor in different trades, the sanitary precautions to be observed in factories and work-shops, etc.—in order to supersede undue interference on the part of the State, especially as circumstances, times and localities differ so widely—it is advisable that recourse be had to Societies or Boards, such as we shall mention presently, or to some other method of safe-guarding the interests of wage-earners; the State to be asked for approval and protection. (29.)

It is gratifying to know that there are actually in existence not a few Societies of this nature, consisting either of workmen alone or of workmen and employers together; but it were greatly to be desired that they should multiply and become more effective. (31.)

XXII.—MULTIPLICATION OF PEASANT PROPRIETORS.

If working people can be encouraged to look forward to obtaining a share in the land, the result will be that the gulf between vast wealth and deep poverty will be bridged over, and the two orders will be brought nearer together. Another consequence will be the greater abundance of the fruits of the earth. Men always work harder and more readily when they lean to the soil which yields, in response to the labor of their hands, not only food to eat, but an abundance of good things for themselves and those that are dear to them. It is evident how such a spirit of willing labor would add to the produce of the earth and to the wealth of the community. And a third advantage would arise from this: men would cling to the country in which they were born; for no one would exchange his country for a foreign land if his own afforded him the means of living a tolerable and happy life. (29.)

XXIII.—AGAINST EXCESSIVE TAXATION.

These three important benefits, however, can only be expected on the condition that a man's means be not drained and exhausted by excessive taxation. The right to possess private property is from nature, not from man; and the State has only the right to regulate its use in the interests of the public good, but by no means to abolish it altogether. The State is, therefore, unjust and cruel if, in the name of taxation, it deprives the private owner of more than is just. (32.)

XXIV.—AGAINST CONFISCATION.

It must be borne in mind that the chief thing to be secured is the safeguarding, by legal enactment and policy, of private property. Most of all is it essential, in these times of covetous greed, to keep the multitude within the line of duty; for if all may justly strive to better their condition, yet neither justice nor the common good allows any one to seize that which belongs to another, or, under the pretext of futile and ridiculous equality, to lay hands on other people's fortunes. But there are not a few who are imbued with bad principles and are anxious for revolutionary change, and whose great purpose it is to stir up tumult and bring about the policy of violence. The authority of the State should intervene to put restraint upon these disturbers, to save the workmen from their seditious arts, and to protect lawful owners from spoliation. (25.)

XXV.—THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE CHURCH.

No practical solution of this question will ever be found without the assistance of Religion and the Church. It is We who are the chief guardian of Religion and the chief dispenser of what belongs to the Church, and We must not by silence neglect the duty which lies upon Us. (11.)

As far as regards the Church, its assistance will never be wanting, be the time or the occasion what it may; and it will intervene with the greater effect in proportion as its liberty of action is the more unfettered; let this be carefully noted by those whose office it is to provide for the public welfare. Every minister of holy religion must throw into the conflict all the energy of his mind and all the strength of his endurance. (39.)

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

DR. BRIGGS ON CHURCH AND CREED.

Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D.D., in the *Forum* for June, holds that the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed, shorn of their Latin additions, are of themselves sufficient statement of the Christian faith. In these creeds are contained, he maintains, the essential doctrinal basis of Christendom. The Christian world with few exceptions unite in them. The later creeds of the Church express on the contrary, he further maintains, schisms and divisions, and "set forth doctrinal variations which are of great importance in the science of theology but which are not essential to Christian faith and life." They were framed for the most part to express the shades of belief which grew out of the spread of religious liberty in the sixteenth century, and differ greatly from the Apostles' and Nicene creeds. As a matter of fact, says Dr. Briggs, speaking of these modern creeds: "1. They are not so much creeds, expressing the real faith of the people of God, as systems of orthodox doctrine to be taught by theologians. 2. They are not designed for the worship of the people and are therefore not in the liturgical form. They are for instruction in the class room; catechisms for children; larger catechisms for adults and confessions of faith for the ministry. 3. They do not set forth in plain terms the essential doctrines of Christianity, but in learned language they give a complete exposition of Christian doctrine or else a full statement of certain particular doctrines with regard to which there have been division and debate." They were not commonly intended, he adds, to bind the consciences of the people or even to compel the ministry to blind subscription to all their dogmatic statements.

THE LATER CREEDS WERE FRAMED IN IGNORANCE.

The scholastic divines who helped to frame the later crreeds knew little, declares this writer, of Biblical criticism; and in their ignorance they pursued false methods of exegesis. "The systems now in use in the United States, for the most part, were constructed without any use whatever of the more fundamental departments of theological science and yet in childlike simplicity and cool dogmatism it is assumed that they are Biblical, churchly and confessional." Criticism has revealed the Bible in a new light. "The discipline of Biblical theology which builds on the results of criticism, finds in the Bible a new theology—new not in the sense that it destroys anything that is valuable in the old theology; but that on the one hand it is simpler, fresher, full of life and energy, quickening and fascinating people as well as preacher, and, on the other hand, more comprehensive, more profound, more symmetrical and harmonious." Dr. Briggs thinks that the movement for revision of the Westminster Symbols, now in progress in the Presbyterian Church, will eventually result "in casting those symbols aside as barriers to church unity and as no longer suitable expressions of the faith and life of the Church in our day."

He has no sympathy with the people who would do away with creeds entirely. They are necessary to express the Church's faith, life and unity. Because the Church has committed excesses in one direction it ought not to allow itself to be driven into opposite excesses. He urges that the evil in present creeds be corrected and no more mistakes be made. Personally, Dr. Briggs says, he has no difficulty in subscribing to the Westminster Confession



REV. CHARLES A. BRIGGS.

in the historic sense of the terms of subscription, as defined by the Synod of New York and New Jersey, but has difficulty in exacting such subscription as a condition of ministerial service.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

President Hyde on College Gymnastics.

Mr. William De Witt Hyde, President of Bowdoin College, lays down, in the June number of the *Forum*, three fundamental rules to which physical education must conform: First, the best exercise is that which reaches the largest number and does most for the weakest men; second, the best exercise is that which makes the hardest work attractive; third, the best exercise is that which most successfully co-ordinates body, mind and will. Inter-collegiate athletics, he shows, cannot be made the basis of a national system of physical training, as it stimulates only the few to action. The weakest men—they who need physical education most—are eliminated from the ranks of inter-collegiate athletics at the outstart. Machines and movements for bringing into play each muscle of the body, as well as the system of exercising by hand-book, each of itself, it is shown, fails to come within the requirements of the three axioms named. The national system, according to President Hyde, is a combination of the three methods suggested. He describes this system as it is carried out in practice in the institution of which he is president.

The student is placed directly under the instruction, direction and control of the director of the gymnasium. First he is measured and given a hand-book in which are prescribed exercises for developing the defective parts of his body. The Freshmen are drilled in marching and club-swinging. Sophomores are taught the elements of wrestling and boxing. Exercise in fencing with single sticks is given the Juniors, and the Seniors receive instruction in fencing with foils and mask. This combination stands, Mr. Hyde maintains, the test of the three axioms; it reaches every student, calls for hard, though attractive work, and co-ordinates through the various exercises prescribed, body, mind and will. A table is presented which shows that the highest twenty-one scholars graduated from Bowdoin College during the last four years also were among the best athletes in the college, which indicates that in Bowdoin College at least rank in scholarship tends to coincide with rank in physical development.

In closing, President Hyde says: "Physical education is of sufficient importance to receive the same intelligence and business-like consideration that is given to the other departments in a college. The building must be constructed with a view to the precise use that is to be made of it. The director must be a man of collegiate and medical training, proficient himself in physical exercises and able to impart enthusiasm for them to others, and endowed with something of the military capacity to command and manage men. A man who combines these qualities and attainments should have the same academic standing and remuneration as the heads of other departments. Then the work required of the students should be as systematic and dignified in proportion to its amount, as that in other departments."

The Earl of Meath on Compulsory Physical Education.

The Earl of Meath would make physical education compulsory in the public schools. At the last session of the British Parliament, it may be remembered, a bill was introduced into the House of Lords by him for placing physical exercises, in towns of over fifteen thousand population, among the subjects which must be taught in the schools to obtain the highest government grant. This bill, though it was rejected, did the great service of calling the attention of the people at large to the inadequacy of the legislation recently enacted which permitted board schools to teach physical exercise, but which made no definite provision to this end and furnished no guarantee that such instruction would be given.

In his article in the *North American Review* for June, the Earl of Meath argues strongly for compulsory physical education. He is confident that a comparison of the school children in the various parts of a large city will show that those living in the crowded parts, where the room for exercise is very limited, are the least developed in physique. He gives statistics which show that the average increase in the circumference of chest for twelve boys who had taken the drill and gymnastic training in the Much Wenlock National School for six months was nearly two inches. In almost all the great European countries except Great Britain—in Germany, France, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland—physical instruction is made compulsory in all the schools. In Germany every national schoolmaster is required to pass an examination in the theory and practice of gymnastics before receiving his certificate. Institutions have been established in Berlin and Dresden as well as in other European cities for the systematic training in gymnastics of school teachers.

It is highly essential, Meath insists, that in any practical system, the gymnastic instructor and the school teacher should be the same person, for the following reasons: "1. For reasons of economy, which should not be overlooked, as many districts would be unwilling or unable to pay the salary of an additional teacher. 2. For the sake of the teacher himself, who would be benefited by being obliged to devote a certain portion of each day to his own physical development. 3. For the sake of discipline, which could be much more easily maintained by the regular schoolmaster than by an outsider. 4. Because proficiency in physical exercises would enhance the respect of the scholars for their teacher. 5. Because there would be no danger of divided authority, or of one-sidedness on the part of school teachers or gymnastic instructor."

Walking as an Exercise.

A sexagenarian in the June number of *Belford's Magazine* advocates walking as one of the simplest and most effective ways of building up and sustaining the physical constitution. A lengthy article in support of this exercise is thus summed up:

"It is a perfect exercise. It taxes the entire system. When you walk properly, every member and muscle, every nerve and fiber has something to do. The arms swing backward and forward, keeping step, as it were, with the legs; the chest expands and contracts as the lungs fill and discharge; the drummer-boy pulse beats a tune for the march; the legs curve and straighten; the feet rise and fall, while the head rides over all—but not as a deadhead. Every sense it has is employed, every faculty alert. The nostrils expand to quaff the breeze; the ears turn to every sound; the eyes roll in their sockets, sweeping from left to right, from earth to sky; the brain is at work through all its parts. Progress under such conditions is the very eloquence of physical motion. What is the effect? The flesh is solidified; the lungs grow strong and sound; the chest enlarges; the limbs are rounded out; the tendons swell and toughen; the figure rises in height and dignity, and is clothed with grace and suppleness. Hunters, who walk much, are tall and straight, while sailors, who scarcely walk at all, are low and squat. The whole man is developed, not the body merely. The mind is broadened by the contemplation of creation's works, the soul is enlarged, the imagination brightened, the spirits cheered, the temper sweetened. The moral forces are strengthened equally with the physical. A loftier reverential feeling is awakened, if not a profound religious sentiment. No one who rightly walks the fields and groves, or climbs the heights beneath the heavenly dome, with its blazing sun by day, and its moon and countless stars by night, but is irresistibly drawn toward the infinite, as he 'looks through Nature up to Nature's God.'"

"THE DAYS OF OUR YEARS" ARE INCREASING.

Mrs. H. M. Plunkett has an intensely interesting article in the *Popular Science Monthly* for June, entitled "Our Grandfathers Died Too Young." The fact that the average period of human life is actually lengthening, she says, was first perceived in England, in about 1825. It was found that the Government was losing money in paying annuities calculated on the basis of old "life tables." Investigations were forthwith made which showed "that the duration of life in 1725 compared to that in 1825 was as three in the former to four in the later time."

SOME CAUSES OF THE DECREASE IN MORTALITY.

Mrs. Plunkett gives as a broad reason for this increase in longevity the "mastery of man over the forces of Na-

ture, through the grand scientific triumphs that began with the discovery of oxygen in 1774, and the control of steam and electricity obtained a little later." First of the special causes named is the better and more abundant supply of food which improvements in agriculture have made possible. The second special cause given is the increased supplies and better distribution of clothing, due to invention of machinery and a better knowledge of the hygiene of clothing. The third cause given is, a wider and more thorough knowledge of the laws governing health and of proper methods of sanitation. Better systems of ventilation have been introduced into our school-rooms; and municipalities throughout the country are taking more care that the water with which their people are supplied is pure. Then too, our houses are better warmed.

BETTER MEDICAL TREATMENT AS A CAUSE.

New and more scientific methods of healing the sick have also had much to do in reducing mortality. "Thousands and thousands of lives are now saved annually in the hospitals, refuges, homes, &c., provided by Christian charity, which have mostly come into being within the last century. Multitudes of lives have been saved by antiseptic surgery alone. The hospitals have afforded such facilities for the study of disease that a partial mastery has been gained over many, especially those known to be contagious, so that when an outbreak of one of these occurs it is soon confined to the smallest possible area; isolation and disinfection do much, and the private burial of persons so dying helps to limit the mischief. Of what may be called the medical control of diseases, vaccination surpasses all others in its benefits. In New York, in 1878, in a population of eleven hundred thousand there were but fourteen cases of smallpox, thanks to vaccination." The advance of temperance, Mrs. Plunkett maintains, is another great source of the lengthening of life. It is no wonder, she concludes, that people are beginning to protest against the literal meaning of "the days of our years are three-score years and ten."

HOW I LEARNED THE LANGUAGE OF MONKEYS.

Professor Garner, in the *New Review* for June, has an article called "The Simian Tongue," which is of quite surprising interest, for Professor Garner has learned to speak monkey language by the aid of the phonograph! Professor Garner thinks that he has found a clue to the great secret of speech, and points out a way which leads to its solution. Seven years ago, in the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens, he was deeply impressed by the conduct of some monkeys who were frightened by a savage ribnosed mandrill. Every movement of his was closely watched by the monkeys and reported to those in the other compartment. Their conduct filled him with belief that it was possible to learn the monkey tongue very much in the same way men learn the language of a strange race of mankind. His difficulty was, first, to utter the sounds that he heard, second, to recall them, and yet another was to translate them.

THE MONKEYS AND THE PHONOGRAPH.

At last it dawned upon him that the phonograph might come to his rescue. With the aid of the Director of the National Zoological Gardens at Washington, he arranged to act as interpreter between two monkeys.

"We separated two monkeys which had been caged together, and placed them in separate rooms. I then arranged a phonograph near the cage of the female, and caused her to utter a few sounds, which were recorded on the cylinder. The machine was then placed near the cage containing the male, and the record repeated to him and his conduct closely studied."

Subsequent experiments with chimpanzees enabled him to become quite familiar with the sounds of their tongue, and when, some weeks later, he went to the monkey cage he tried his linguistic skill with a degree of success far beyond his wildest hopes.

MONKEY TALK.

His account of the astonishment of the monkeys when he spoke to them in their own tongue is very amusing. The first word which he translated was "milk," but as it applied equally to water, he came to the conclusion that it was the monkeyese for "drink." He also discovered the Simian for "food," and "hand," and "weather," for it seems that even in monkeydom the weather is an indispensable topic of conversation. I do not venture to reproduce Professor Garner's attempts to explain the way in which monkey language is to be pronounced. The tone in music, he says, is F sharp, very difficult to imitate, and quite impossible to write. In his experiments he came upon a word which is evidently one of immense significance, although its real meaning he has not yet ascertained.

A WORD OF AWE.

Its effect upon a monkey friend of his with whom he was very familiar was such that after thrice pronouncing it he has lost his friend, for at the first sound of the mystic word the monkey nearly went mad with fright.

"The next day, while feeding him, I uttered the peculiar sound of alarm, whereupon he sprang at once to a perch in the top of his cage, and as I continued the sound he seemed almost frantic with fright. I could not tempt him by any means to come down. I then retired some twenty feet from the cage, and his master (of whom he was very fond) induced him to come down from the perch, and while he was fondling him I gave the alarm from where I stood. He jumped again to his perch, and nothing would induce him to leave it while I remained in sight. The next day, on my approach, he fled to his perch and I could not induce him on any terms to return. It is now some time since I began my visits, and I have never, since his first fright, induced him to accept anything from me, and only with great patience can I get him to leave his perch at all, although I have not repeated this peculiar sound since my third visit, nor can I again elicit a reply from him when I say his word for 'food' or 'drink.'"

Professor Garner says that he has another monkey friend of the same variety, with whom he is experimenting, but he dare not try the alarm upon him, as he does not wish to lose his friendship. "He uses all the words I know in his language, and speaks them well."

THE SIMIAN TONGUE.

Professor Garner's conclusions are summarized under sixteen heads, from which I quote the following:

"The Simian tongue has about eight or nine sounds, which may be changed by modulation into three or four times that number.

"Each race or kind has its own peculiar tongue, slightly shaded into dialects, and the radical or cardinal sounds do not have the same meanings in all tongues.

"When caged together one monkey will learn to understand the language of another kind, but does not try to speak it. His replies are in his own vernacular.

"They use their lips in talking in very much the same way that men do; but seldom speak when alone or when not necessary.

"I think their speech, compared to their physical, men-

tal and social state, is in about the same relative condition as that of man by the same standard.

"The more fixed and pronounced the social and gregarious instincts are in any species, the higher the type of its speech.

"Simians reason from cause to effect, and their reasoning differs from that of man *in degree, but not in kind.*

"To reason, they *must think*, and if it be true that *man cannot think without words*, it must be true of monkeys: hence, they must formulate those thoughts into words, and words are the natural exponents of thoughts."

Professor Garner concludes his article with the following sentence: "The sage of science finds the fossil rays of light still shining in the chamber of sleeping epochs, and by their aid he reads the legends on the guide-posts of time; but the echoes of time are lost and its lips are dumb. Hence our search for the first voice of speech must come within the brief era of man; but if his prototype survives, does not his parent speech survive? If the races of mankind may be the progeny of the Simian stock, may not their languages be the progeny of the Simian tongue?"

CARL SCHURZ ON LINCOLN.

For some time to come, anything that is written about Abraham Lincoln will naturally be in review of Messrs Hay and Nicolay's "History." In the article which forms the *pièce de résistance* of the June *Atlantic*, Mr. Carl Schurz contents himself with but few words in way of criticism of that tremendous work. He appreciates the difficulties of the biographers and also their exceptional qualifications, and finds their tendency to eulogy largely pardonable and wholly inevitable. In their treatment of Chase's conduct, he considers that "they transgress all the limits of fairness," and as to style he deprecates the redundancy of phrase that has made the "History" so bulky.

Mr. Schurz hastens from the unprofitable task of fault-finding to give a sketch of Lincoln's life, characterized, it is almost needless to say, by admirable judgment and good taste. He traces the early life of the Illinois farmer-boy through its many vicissitudes, and shows that the key-note of "Honest Abe's" greatest significance was struck when his "heart bled" at the sight of the slave-market of New Orleans. His early successes, his political race with Stephen Arnold Douglas, in which he missed the Senate and gained the Presidency, his untiring application to the problem of slavery, his wonderful self-restraint and magnanimity with Seward and Chase, the chief crisis of the war years, and, above all, Lincoln's charming personality, are touched by Mr. Schurz with a sympathetic and discriminating hand.

Perhaps this symmetrical little essay accentuates two points: first, the extent to which Lincoln was identified with and inspired by an absolute conviction of the practical and theoretical wrong of slavery, with his rare foresight and conscientiousness in treating it; and second, his oneness with those whom Mr. Schurz calls the "plain people" of the country. He was from the plain people and of them. Their sorrows and joys were his. In the decision of each of the tremendous national questions which this quondam rail-splitter was called on to make, it was to the plain people that he looked to bear him out, and they did not disappoint him. "To Abraham Lincoln the people became bound by a genuine sentimental attachment. It was not a matter of respect or confidence or party pride, for this feeling spread far beyond the boundary lines of his own party. It was an affair of the heart, independent of mere reasoning."

In regard to Lincoln's overwhelming personality in the conduct of his administration, Mr. Schurz says: "No American ever wielded such power as that which was thrust in Abraham Lincoln's hands. It is to be hoped that no American president ever will have to be entrusted with such power again. But no man was ever entrusted with it to whom its seductions were less dangerous than they proved to be to Abraham Lincoln."

STORIES AND ANECDOTES ABOUT ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mr. Theodore Stanton, in the *Westminster Review* for June, begins the first of a brief series of papers on Abraham Lincoln, in which he proposes "to study him briefly as a politician, as an orator, as a writer, as a wit, as a military man, as an abolitionist and as a moralist."

The chief interest in the paper depends upon the anecdotes with which it is interspersed. Some of them are new, and some of them are old, but the latter are quite good enough to bear telling many times. The paper, as a whole, gives a very pleasant account of the greatest of modern Americans.

A MELANCHOLY JOKER.

Mr. Stanton gives the following explanation of the fondness for joking which sometimes seems to impair the heroic grandeur of Lincoln's character:

"Mr. Lincoln was a victim of constitutional melancholy, which assumed a most dangerous form on one or two occasions in his earlier years. His domestic life was far from happy, and it is now known that his wife was threatened with insanity, if she were not actually insane. The terrible responsibilities and continual uncertainties of the Civil War were an awful strain on his mental and bodily powers. An intense love of fun was the safety-valve of this mental state. In his youth and early manhood it often showed itself in the roughest sort of horseplay and in ill-considered story-telling, and during his mature years his own wit and humor, or that of others, was always a delightful balm to his much-troubled soul."

MAGNANIMITY AND MANAGEMENT.

Lincoln was singularly magnanimous in dealing with his political opponents.

"Lincoln once said to Mr. Fox, Assistant-Secretary of the Navy: 'You have more of that feeling of personal resentment than I. Perhaps I have too little of it; but I never thought it paid. A man has no time to spend half his life in quarrels. If any man ceases to attack me, I never remember the past against him.' "

Mr. Stanton describes him as supremely capable in the management of men. He was an expert student of electoral statistics. Mr. Stanton hints that occasionally his astuteness got the better of his simple, straightforward honesty, but the incident which he gives to show Lincoln's capability of prevarication is very slender indeed. He quotes a saying of his:

"Honest statesmanship is the employment of individual meannesses for the public good."

But there is very little cynicism in that remark, and no one could have run the gauntlet of office-seekers without learning by painful experience how much truth lay in that remark.

"ALWAYS KEEP NEAR THE PEOPLE."

The following story is well known, but so characteristic as to be worth repeating:

"The foundation of Lincoln's political success was his popularity, and his popularity was due to his 'always keep-

ing near to the people,' as he expressed it. One night he had a dream. He thought that he was in some great assembly. The people made a lane to let him pass. 'He is a common-looking fellow,' some one said. Lincoln, in his dream, turned to his critic, and replied: 'Friend, the Lord prefers common-looking people; that is why he made so many of them.'"

The following extract will convey a good idea of Mr. Stanton's article:

"But it is the terse, axiomatic phrases with which Lincoln's writings, both public and private, abound that give them their original and characteristic stamp. When, in August, 1864, Grant thought for a moment of leaving the army before Petersburg, and hastening with a large detachment to the assistance of Sheridan, then in the Shenandoah Valley, Lincoln telegraphed as follows to the General-in-Chief: 'I have seen your dispatch expressing your unwillingness to break your hold where you are. Neither am I willing. Hold on with a bull-dog grip, and chew and choke as much as possible.—A. LINCOLN, President.'

SOME OF HIS SAYINGS.

"It is the humorous element in Lincoln's speeches and writings which makes them almost *sui generis*. What he said or wrote to his generals was often amusingly pat. When a seemingly unsurmountable obstacle checked the advance of one of the armies, his favorite illustration was: 'Well, if you can't plow through the log, perhaps you can plow round it.' It was characteristic of General McClellan, the author tells us, that he always regarded bad weather as exceedingly injurious to him, but as never injurious to the other side; so Lincoln once said of him: 'He seems to think, in defiance of Scripture, that heaven sends its rain only on the just and not on the unjust.' Exasperated at the discrepancy between the aggregate of troops forwarded to the same general, and the number the general reported as being received, Lincoln exclaimed: 'Sending men to that army is like shoveling fleas across a barn-yard—not half of them get there.' When one of the Northern commanders took the control of a Missouri church out of the hands of its rebel trustees, Lincoln disapproved of the measure in a dispatch containing this terse and vigorous phrase, which immediately obtained wide currency: 'The United States Government must not, as by this order, undertake to run the churches.' When Grant was accused of intemperance, the President answered: 'If I knew what brand of whisky he drinks, I would send a barrel or so to some other generals.' He once telegraphed to General Hooker: 'If the head of Lee's army is at Martinsburg, and the tail of it on the plank road between Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the animal must be very slim somewhere. Could you not break him?' To another general he wrote: 'I understand the main body of the enemy is very near you, so near that you could 'board at home,' so to speak, and menace or attack him any day.'

LINCOLN'S HUMOR.

"Not less happy were many of Lincoln's messages to politicians. To one of his mild-natured critics he wrote: 'Would you drop the war where it is, or would you prosecute it in the future with elder-stalk squirts charged with rose-water?'

"When, on his first arrival in Washington, the new President was besieged by office-seekers, while the war was breaking out, Lincoln said: 'I feel like a man letting lodgings at one end of the house, while the other end is on fire.'

"In the winter of 1863 there was much anxiety at Washington, lest Burnside should be captured at Knoxville. One day a report came to the White House that there was heavy firing in the direction of the latter city. Lincoln, who had been waiting during long hours for some news, now expressed his satisfaction, and when asked why he found any comfort in his meagre message, answered: 'A neighbor of mine in Menard County, named Sally Ward, had a large family of children, which she took very little care of. Whenever she heard one of them yelling in some out-of-the-way place, she would say, 'Thank the Lord! there's one of my young ones not dead yet.' So long as there was firing in the direction of Knoxville, Burnside was not captured.

"Lincoln, of course, enjoyed the wit of others, though he did sometimes choose extraordinary occasions for indulging in this pleasure. Thus, when the Cabinet was called together to learn for the first time the President's emancipation policy, Lincoln began by informing them that Artemus Ward had just sent him his latest book, and proposed reading a chapter ('High-handed Outrage at Utica'), which he thought very funny. He thereupon read the chapter aloud, seemed to enjoy it, and after the Cabinet had recovered its gravity, the President assumed a graver tone, and then told them the important object of the meeting."

GENERAL WOLSELEY ON GENERAL SHERMAN.

Lord Wolseley begins his papers on General Sherman, in the May number of the *United Service Magazine*. He says:

"His death is an intense sorrow to those who knew him personally, and no man has been more sincerely regretted by the nation he served so well. His name will be forever cherished in the United States, and honored wherever the English tongue is spoken."

Lord Wolseley declares that while the Americans imagine that their great civil war was one of the most remarkable of all wars, the great generals and masters of the military art on the Continent regard it as conveying so few useful lessons as to be hardly worth studying. The military problems involved were not worked out by armies constituted like those of the great military powers. It was throughout a war between hastily raised levies commanded by officers without any military education or instruction. Neither side possessed any cavalry at all in the European sense of the term and according to European notions regarding that arm. Even General Grant had no experience of regular armies or of what regular troops could do in battle. Hence, Lord Wolseley says that American military writers would have done well to have avoided the use of the superlative in their accounts of the actions fought in their long struggle.

Lord Wolseley confines his first paper to the early career of Sherman, before the war broke out. He says that the many lines of life in the numerous professions, tried for the most part with success, gave his life an interest for all sorts and conditions of men. It was the character of the cultivated gentleman trained in the great school of West Point which was his most prominent characteristic throughout all the strange incidents of his eventful career. The paper is brightly written, and full of interesting anecdotes of Sherman's career in California. Lord Wolseley reserves his account of Sherman's career in the civil war for a paper in the June number of the *Magazine*.

OUR NEW NAVY.

The opening article in the *North American Review* for June is an account by the Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy, of the ships that constitute the new American naval fleet. Just ten years have elapsed since Congress determined that the United States, which had wholly ceased to be a naval power, should begin to build modern war-ships. It was in 1883 that four steel vessels, the "Chicago," "Boston," "Atlanta" and "Dolphin," were actually begun. They turned out remarkably well, considering the fact that naval construction had to be developed as a new art in this country. In 1887 the "Newark," "Charleston," "Baltimore," "Philadelphia," "San Francisco," "Yorktown," "Concord," "Bennington" and "Petrel" were begun, and the members of this second group were made to embody everything that the science and art of naval construction had acquired up to date. Several of the plans were procured abroad, but in others of the group original and excellent American ideas were introduced.

In 1888 the great armored cruiser "Maine" was begun, and in 1889 the so-called battle-ship "Texas" was taken in hand. These were more ambitious than their predecessors and were of six or seven thousand tons displacement. The plans of the "Texas" were purchased in England. Since then no plans have been purchased abroad. American naval architecture is to-day fully equal in ingenuity and experience to that of any other country, and the most recent of our vessels now under construction are regarded as in many respects superior to those of any power in the world. These new cruisers are characterized by great speed and large coal capacity. Their armaments are comparatively light, but they are not only to be the fastest war vessels afloat but are also to be equal to overtaking easily the fastest of the passenger greyhounds of the North Atlantic. The "Pirate" so-called, and her sister ships, not yet named but designated as "Nos. 12 and 13," have three propelling screws, can steam around the world without touching at any point for coal, and can easily overtake the fastest ships of any description whatever that are afloat to-day.

Three great American battle-ships are also under construction, the "Massachusetts," "Indiana" and "Oregon," with a displacement of 10,298 tons each. Foreign critics regard these as the most powerfully armed and most formidable battle-ships ever designed, although the eight new battle-ships now under construction in England are forty per cent. larger. The new American navy is admirable in its adaptation to the actual situation of this country and its probable necessities.

Mr. Tracy writes with evident enthusiasm, and his wise devotion to his task of superintending the development of an American navy is both commendable and reassuring. The facts marshaled in his article are gratifying to the proper pride of American citizens, and should lead to a much better popular understanding of the question of a modern navy for this country.

RECIPROCITY.

The Policy Defended.

In the *New Englander and Yale Review*, Hon. Joseph Sheldon defends Mr. Blaine's plan of reciprocity, maintaining that such a policy is not inconsistent with that of Protection. The whole philosophy of Protection, he holds, rests primarily upon the interests of producers. "It virtually says, let there be abundance produced, and little wasted in the profits of middle-men and transportation; and trust home competition for cheapness ultimately, largely and permanently." A tariff for Protection is therefore essential to this country, he argues, in order to "enable us to gain, in all the conditions of production and distribution, an equality with, or a superiority over, the conditions elsewhere enjoyed—so that we can here, in each new branch of business as it arises, ultimately make goods cheap and keep wages high and become economically as well as politically independent, and able on equal terms to secure legitimate and true reciprocity in trade." Reciprocity in other words makes equality the one condition of trade; it is wholly dependent upon Protection and, in this sense, is a part of Protection.

Mr. Sheldon is strongly opposed to Mr. Erastus Wiman's plan for unrestricted reciprocity with Canada, so long, that is, as that country remains a dependency of Great Britain. The United States would make a grave mistake, he asserts, if it should agree to an exchange of its market of sixty-five millions for the Canadian markets of five millions, without securing also a political union with Canada. If we hope to ever bring about this union, he adds, we should not at the present time, for the mere sake of its trade, give to Canada the great part of all we have to offer. Referring to the reciprocity provisions in the McKinley Bill, he says: "Reciprocity of trade with the American republics, as proposed in the new tariff act, bears the same spirit as the body of the tariff act itself; is calculated to serve the same beneficent ends. It will probably become the foundations of a trade mutually advantageous, and will contribute especially to the well-being of workingmen in the United States. The free exchange of tropical and subtropical goods for our manufactured and cereal goods, for the most part without any competition with the goods we make, will tend to open new markets for both these classes of goods, on terms of 'reciprocal benefits.'"

The Policy Attacked.

Franklin MacVeagh, in *Belford's Magazine* for June, takes quite a different view of Reciprocity. This plan, he avows, was proposed as a means of rescuing Protection, and its adoption by protectionists would undermine the very foundations of their policy. Through Reciprocity, the advocates of Protection undertake to extend its area but in so doing, he avers all of its intellectual claims are surrendered. "These claims are that it is possible, profitable, and the only wisdom for our nation to live within itself; and that mutual foreign commerce is contraband in peace and war. When, therefore, we quit our isolation, or admit the necessity of free trade with other nations, even if they scarcely count, we admit the impossibility of our system, and give up whatever made it an intellectual proposition." Reciprocity sounds well, says Mr. MacVeagh, catches the ear, but it is "illogical," "utterly superficial" and "hopelessly impossible" in plan.

SENATOR STEWART ON SILVER.

Perhaps no other person in the United States has given the silver question more attention than Hon. William M. Stewart, Senator from Nevada. His contribution on "Silver and the Need of More Money," in the June *Forum* is the sum and substance of his numerous speeches, papers and pamphlets on the subject. Senator Stewart's one contention is that there is not enough gold in use as money to carry on the world's trade, and that, to supply this deficiency, silver should be coined, as gold, in unlimited amounts. There never was enough, he maintains, of either gold or silver to supply the trade demand of the world, and there never was too much of both combined. The demonetization of silver by the United States in 1873

was, he asserts, the crime of the nineteenth century. By such demonetization every contract was made payable in gold alone and the debtor was denied the option of paying in either gold or silver, as stipulated in the contract.

"Why," he asks, "should the United States use the same kind of money as other countries? What possible good can result from such an arrangement? The pretense that gold coin is required to settle foreign balances is absurd. Such balances are adjusted by a well-established system of exchange." Continuing in the same line of thought, he says, that it is wrong to suppose the exchange of the money of one country for that of another is commerce. They who hold to this view do not seem to realize that commerce consists in the interchange of commodities, and that money is used as a measure or counter for that purpose."

MONEY SHOULD NEVER BE EXPORTED.

Money, Senator Stewart insists, should never be exported. "The country which exports its money will bankrupt its people." He does not tell, however, what is to prevent the dearer metal from being exported from the country, under bimetallism, should the money in circulation at home exceed the wants of domestic trade. This, the real question at issue between monometallists and bimetallists, he passes over in silence.

Mr. Stewart takes exception to the assertion made by Mr. Edward Atkinson, in the May number of the *Forum*, that "the value of gold and silver in the markets of the world is a matter that it is wholly without the power of the government to control or to regulate," holding, to the contrary, that the demand of the government for precious metals for use as money regulates their values as well as the demands of individuals for private needs.

Free coinage, in the estimation of the Nevada "Silver King," would make the silver bullion in the standard dollar worth $1.29 an ounce and would enhance proportionally the value of farm products; it would enlarge the metallic basis, place credit on a solid basis, stop contraction, furnish more money and revive business generally.

LO, THE POOR INDIAN.

Our Day, for May, contains two contributions on the Indian question, the first one of which is by T. H. Tibbles, on "A New Government for Indians." The present Indian agency government, he explains, "consists in the appointment of a man called an agent, to rule on the Indian reservation, and gives this man almost unlimited power over the lives, liberty and property of all who reside on that reservation." The agent is the court, sheriff, judge and jury in one. Practically this same system of agency government has been in vogue for the last fifty years, and its one effect has been, he asserts, to degrade the Indian. Philanthropists to the contrary notwithstanding, the Indians of our West, Mr. Tibbles contends, are not as a race advancing. The value of their property is less to-day than it was twenty-five years ago. The cause which operates most against the accumulation of property by the Indian, is the so-called intercourse laws. Under these laws the Indian cannot sue or be sued, cannot ship his grain or cattle to market; cannot collect debts or rent his land. The whole plan of Indian government resembles very strikingly the feudal system of the Middle Ages, grimly implying that the preference, if at all, lies with the latter system. The agent is the feudal lord, the Indian police the retainers, the higher employees the courtiers, and the lower grades the lackeys. "It is," he asserts, "the worst form of government that can be devised. It is degrading to every man connected with it, to the people governed as well as the governing squad of whites who administer it. It kills the very spirit of manhood. Under it the American Indians—the finest race of primitive people on the globe—have been reduced to servile beggars." If the present system is to be continued, he urges that army officers—men of honor trained to command, drilled in routine duties and of great physical courage—should be appointed agents.

Joseph Cook on the Indian Problem.

The second contribution on the Indian is Joseph Cook's Boston Monday Lecture. Mr. Cook regards the following as chief among the causes of our Indian troubles. 1. Partisan greed for office or the spoils system of appointment to the Indian service. 2. Frontier settlers' greed for land. 3. National treachery in violation of solemn treaties with Indian tribes. 4. Outrages against Indians by border ruffians. 5. Retaliation by the savages for the injustice of white men. 6. Conflicts between the progressive and non-progressive portions of the Indian population. 7. Starvation from robbery of Indians by Indian agents and failure of crops. 8. Religious fanaticism industriously fostered by designing agents for selfish purposes. 9. Failure of Congress and of the several States to give the Indian the right of self-protection under federal and state laws.

The remedies which Mr. Cook suggests for these troubles are: 1. Let the Indian service be taken out of the domain of party politics, as the army and navy have been; and let us apply to the appointment of Indian agents the rules of civil service. 2. Without transferring the whole Indian service to the army, let experienced officers, at the discretion of the President and Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, be appointed occasionally as Indian agents in the most important posts. 3. Advance the breaking up of the tribal and reservation systems, and let the Indians, as far as possible, own land in severalty, as is provided in the bill of Senator Dawes of Massachusetts. 4. Let Indians who hold land in severalty on the allotment system be taught not to throw away their opportunity of self-help. 5. Admit Indians to citizenship and give them the right of self-protection under national and state laws. 6. Enlarge educational agencies for Indians, and teach industrial branches as well as the usual topics of school instruction. 7. Let an adequate number of Indians be assisted and taught to build homes of their own. 8. Sustain missionary efforts so that evangelical religious truth may reach all frontier savages, both white and red.

THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES OF AMERICA.

Sir James Kitson, the President of the British Iron and Steel Institute, who has recently visited the United States, gives his impressions of the iron and steel industry of America in the *Contemporary Review* for May. He thinks that there is no ground for apprehension that the United States will drive England out of the market, and he believes that England will continue to hold the leading place in the neutral markets of the world, as it will take the American manufacturers all their time to supply their own markets. It is interesting to note that Sir James Kitson thinks that in this industry American inventiveness is not so great as English. They have not invented ; they have improved English machines, have profited by English experience, and avoided English mistakes. Thus American blast furnaces are more capacious, their engines more powerful, their rolling machines

of newer and more improved construction. There is a greater readiness to adopt scientific methods, and the young men are much sooner put into responsible positions.

He gives a very interesting account of the development of iron in Kentucky and Alabama. An American Middlesbrough is being laid out to accommodate a population of 200,000. At present there are only 7,000 there, but others are expected. Sir James visited a mountain of coal in West Virginia into which railway cars ran along the level into the mountain side and the coal was loaded directly into the wagons. He thinks that iron and steel will be much more exclusively used as building materials than has hitherto been the case. In Chicago he visited a manufactory of tin cans where the work was entirely done by self-acting machinery. This automatic machine cuts the tin plates, folds them, solders them, tests them for leakages, counts them, and delivers them into warehouses for storing, and into cars for shipment. If machinery can do all that, there is no reason why it should not go on and do everything else.

Sir James thinks that the pressure on the workers in America is too great—the struggle is too terrific and cannot last. The foremen and managers drive their workmen to an extent to which employers in England would never dream of doing. They get the maximum amount of work out of their workers, and the men do not seem to have either the inclination or the power to resist the pressure. The article is full of interesting facts. He tells us that in the Pittsburg district 450,000,000 feet of natural gas are delivered to consumers every day, which is equivalent to the annual consumption of coal of the weight of 800,000 tons. Near Philadelphia there is a mountain of iron ore which contains fifty per cent. of iron, which is worked at a cost of a shilling per ton. In one car works in Pennsylvania the temperature in the workshops is equalized all the year round. In summer fresh currents of air are driven by machines through ice into the factory, while in winter a current of hot air is driven through it, and so the temperature is equalized, and better work turned out. The only thing which seemed to have sickened Sir James Kitson in America was the condition of the streets of New York.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNITY.

The Inspiring Thought of the Age.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, writing upon the McKinley Bill in the *Nineteenth Century*, says:

"In view of the fact that the 'Old Home' is now well filled, and that new fields are imperatively demanded for the further increase and development of our race, it is consoling to reflect that these, my fellow-countrymen, coming here as reported from Liverpool, only leave the 'Old England' for the 'New England.'

"Whether they reside upon this side of the ferry or the other makes comparatively little difference, the vital point being that their descendants are to be members like themselves of the English-speaking race, and to enjoy the same language, religion, literature, and law, the same love of liberty and order, and political institutions, to which those of the Motherland are rapidly assimilating. A third branch of the race has just consolidated into a democratic commonwealth, where the political equality of the citizens is as firmly established and hereditary privilege is as unknown as in the second branch, and 'Advance, Australia!' echoes from the heart of all. The political institutions of Republic and Commonwealth are alike. Henceforth there are to be three great divisions of our race, each independent, each self-governing, each developing its resources and working out its destiny in its own way; though three nations, yet one people, sure to be found shoulder to shoulder against any other race, should foreign conquest threaten the national life of either.

"This is the great and inspiring thought of the age as far as our race is concerned, for it secures to it beyond question the future dominion of the world, and that for the good of the world; for the English-speaking race has always stood first among races for Peace, Liberty, Justice and Law, and first, also, it will be found, for 'government of the people, for the people, and by the people.' It is well that the 'last word' in the affairs of the world is to be ours and is to be spoken in plain English."

Mr. Theodore Watts, in the *Fortnightly* for June, has an article on the Future of American Literature. He refers to the editorial remarks in the "Progress of the World" last month on the danger of the United States becoming a non-English speaking community. Mr. Watts thinks, however, that the heterogeneous emigrants will not in the long run disturb the English character of the United States, which, Mr. Watts maintains, is pre-eminently the typical English colony. Mr. Watts says:

"A poem written in the English language, whether produced in England or in some other part of the vast English-speaking world, is an English poem, no more and no less, and it has to be judged upon its own absolute merits, its own absolute defects.

"The poetry beginning with Piers Plowman, and ending, up to now, with certain English, American, Canadian, Australian and South African bards whose name is legion, is the birthright of every English-speaking man wheresoever he may have been born—in London or in New York, in Levuka or in the Falkland Islands—exactly as a poem in the Greek language was the birthright of every Greek whether born in Athens, in Thebes or in Sparta. Nor is there any reason why in the United States or in Canada or in Australasia or in Capeland or in Mashonaland English poetic genius should not in the twentieth century blossom as vigorously as it blossomed in the England of Shakespeare. But English poetry it will be—English poetry to be judged by the canons of criticism of the Motherland. In any one of these colonies the Shakespeare of the twentieth century may be born. But splendid as is the present glory of the United States, splendid as is the promise of Canada, Australasia and South Africa—these coloniees can never produce a Shakespeare who is not an English poet. Even if England were to-morrow to be sunk under the sea the land of Shakespeare and Milton and Wordsworth must remain the motherland of every English-speaking poet.

"So full is America of every kind of Anglo-Saxon force, so full of literary as well as mechanical genius, that I believe the great English writers of the twentieth century may well be born on American soil."

FRENCH DESIGNS IN ITALY.

Startling Revelations by Signor Crispi.

Mr. Bunting is to be congratulated this month upon having once more secured one of those articles which have done so much to make the name of the *Contemporary Review* famous in the arena of international discussion. The other day he published an article of doubtful authorship and dubious value entitled, "The Savoy Dynasty and the Pope and the Republic." The article was written from the French point of view, and directed against the policy by which Italy has united her destinies

with those of the central European Alliance. The article was a fair enough article as articles go, but its sole historic importance is that it has drawn a reply from Signor Crispi, the late Prime Minister of Italy, which occupies the place of honor in the new number.

AUT CRISPI AUT NULLUS.

Signor Crispi does not sign his article, it is true; he is simply "An Italian Statesman," but no anonymous writer ever more ostentatiously paraded his identity. On the second page he stands confessed.

"At Friedrichsruhe no conditions were added to the treaty of the Triple Alliance, and it is false to say that in the retirement of the Prince-Chancellor projects of how to make war on France were concocted. The facts prove the contrary, in that the peace was kept during the four years that I was in power."

Again he says:

"And later occurrences have given further proofs of the intentions of the French Government. It is now three months since I left the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and my successor has not been more fortunate than myself with the Government of the Republic."

Let us, then, see what Signor Crispi has to say concerning the relations between France and Italy and the peace of Europe. He begins by rehearsing a piece of history, true history, he asserts, as to the treachery with which Italy was treated by Napoleon between 1859 and 1870, in order to support his contention that if ever there is to be a union between the nations improperly called Latin—

"It would be necessary that France should forget the story of her kings, and put aside all ambition, even of a moral dominion over the people of the two adjoining peninsulas. It would be necessary that she should treat these nations as her equals, and that she should renounce any domination in the Mediterranean or on the Continent."

Instead of doing this, however, France as a Republic has followed the methods and vices of the Empire.

WHY ITALY JOINED THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

This is his account of the circumstances which compelled Italy to join the Austro-German alliance:

"Italy cannot remain isolated. She must hinder the reconstitution of the league of Catholic Powers for the defense of the Vatican, and provide that, if all her frontiers cannot be made secure, at least by the aid of suitable alliances, they may be in part protected." It was not until Italy, threatened by the French occupation of Tunis and the Austrian threat to occupy the Quadrilateral, saw in the peace made between Bismarck and the Vatican an urgent call to strengthen her position in Europe.

"It was then that the Minister Mancini demanded, and after long negotiations, obtained in February, 1882, the admission of Italy into the alliance of the two empires. The treaty renewed in 1887 by Count di Robilant is purely defensive, and nothing has since been done to change its meaning." To prove this it is enough to say for nine years peace has been maintained in Europe. Signor Crispi then proceeds to combat the contention of his critics that Italy has been plunged into misery by increased taxation in order to keep up the increased armament necessitated by the alliance. He publishes a mass of figures in order to prove that the Italians are thriving under a policy which the French maintain is ruining the peninsula. The mortality has fallen from 30 per 1,000 in 1886, to 25 in 1888. For the last nine years no new tax has been imposed by the Italian Parliament. The military expenditure of Italy at the highest never exceeded 18 francs per head, whereas in Germany the contribution is 200, in England 21, and in France 25. Turning his attention then to the internal condition of affairs, he ridicules the idea that either the Pope or the Radicals can be counted on by France in her operations against Italy. The Radicals, he says, are few, undisciplined, without any directing intelligence, and without means of action.

ITALY AND THE POPE.

The Pope, when he was king, could never rule without a foreign garrison. The Italian clergy enjoy a liberty in the exercise of their spiritual functions so absolute as to be almost unparalleled in Catholic countries. Nay, Signor Crispi even maintains that the priests from the Pope downwards are by no means keen for the restoration of the temporal power.

"In Piedmont the clergy are faithful to the dynasty of Savoy; in Venice, Lombardy, Tuscany, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Sicily they were never Papal, and are not so now. One may count on one's fingers the clerical bishops; and even in Rome one must look amongst the high ecclesiastical functionaries to find partisans of the temporal power. Leo XIII. demands it, desires it, but fears to resume it, and, whenever he discusses it, finishes by saying that if the civil power were restored to him it would be so difficult to maintain it that he might, if he became king, before long be obliged to ask for the return of the Italian troops."

THE TEMPTATION OF LEO XIII.

In support of this he tells us the following remarkable story in illustration of the reluctance of Leo XIII. to enter openly into undertakings which might cause him to be accused of being the cause of a war between France and Italy. He fears to alienate the Italian clergy and provoke a schism which would injure Catholicism:

"Two years ago Count Lefebvre de Behaine was at Paris during the summer, I do not know for what reasons, whether for the usual *congé* or for political motives. He had left Italy after having come to an understanding with certain high functionaries of the Curia, who are the most fanatical advocates of the temporal power. One day, about the beginning of July, M. Baylin de Monbel, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Embassy of France to the Vatican, went to the Pope with a telegram, announcing that it was time to leave, and that in France all was ready. The telegram said, "Faites vite, car tout est prêt." Leo XIII., who prefers the Vatican to an uncertainty, replied that it was necessary to consider, that he must consult the College of Cardinals in a matter of such gravity, and that M. de Monbel must come again in a couple of days. M. de Monbel, who is known in the Roman world as a man of infinite resource, went to the audience appointed, accompanied by the General of the Jesuits. The Pope this time opposed the plan, showing his aversion to an act which might turn out otherwise than safe for him. M. de Monbel then proposed a simulation of flight, a trip to a neighboring shore; but this made the Pope still more hesitating, and nothing was decided. The French Ministry had prepared a dilemma; if the Pope succeeded in escaping and taking refuge in France, the Roman question would revive, obliging the Powers to resolve it; if the Italian Government hindered the flight of Leo XIII., it would be proved that he was not free in his movements, and the Catholic Powers would be obliged to undertake his defense. In the one case or the other, war would be inevitable, and as Italy would have been the cause of it, she could not plead the *casus fœderis*, and would have been left alone against France. The plan

failed, but another was attempted, this time easier to detect."

"NAME, NAME, SIGNOR CRISPI."

"One day there came to Rome one of those people who call themselves agents of the Latin League, who go and come to and from Paris under the pretext of reconciling the two countries. In fact, he was an *agent provocateur*. He had been in the Vosges with Garibaldi, had been an officer of artillery, was freely received in the military workshops of France, and, in consequence, was intimate with certain generals of the Republic. He had an interview with a high functionary of the Italian Government, to whom he confided as a state secret that an expedition against Italy was already decided on. To put it into effect they waited for an excuse in some question which should be raised. The Government of the Republic had decided to attack Italy by sea and land; in order to anticipate it, we must reach first the frontier with our army, putting also in movement the entire fleet. Two French divisions were to move, one from Toulon and one from Algiers, for the purpose of destroying one or two of the chief Italian cities with melinite; and 70,000 troops would cross the frontier on the first sign from Paris. By this information it was hoped to excite the irritable disposition, as they judged it, of the Crispi Ministry, which would respond precipitately by hostilities. And as the provocation would have come from Italy, she would have no right to demand the assistance of the allied Powers. The furious Sicilian, as the French journals delight to call him, did not fall into the snare, and did not even communicate the information to his colleagues. The agent returned to Paris, with the conviction that the Ministry at Rome had no desire for war."

FRANCE THE REAL TROUBLE OF EUROPE.

Signor Crispi concludes his article by maintaining that Italian confederation spells weakness, and that is the only reason why it is desired by France. He concludes by pointing out that it is the armaments of France which have been the disturbing element in Europe:

"The French Parliament has increased its military Budget from 420,000,000 to 735,000,000, and that of the navy from 182,000,000 to 254,000,000; nor was this enough, for in a special Budget she appropriated the enormous sum of 1,073,000,000; and, as if not satisfied with that, by the laws of June and December, 1888, established for the same purpose a credit of 770,000,000. Italy wishes to live in tranquillity; she has no need of jealousies, no envies, no plans of aggression; she has need of peace to reorganize her internal affairs and complete her unity. She has no other ambition than to co-operate with the other nations in the progress of civilization.

"And this is my desire."

Well said, Signor Crispi. He has set a good example to the fallen prime ministers of Europe. Prince Bismarck might follow his example, and contribute to the *Contemporary Review* another page of the secret history of modern Europe.

THE RISE OF BRITISH DOMINION IN INDIA.

In *Macmillan's Magazine* for June, Sir Alfred Lyall publishes a lecture, which he recently delivered at Oxford, on the Rise of British Dominion in India. The basis of the empire in India, he points out, depends entirely upon England's great naval strength and superiority. Looking over the acquisition of the country, he is impressed, first, with the magnificence of the exploit, and, second, with the ease with which it was accomplished. Sir Alfred Lyall controverts Professor Seeley's view as to the unprecedented nature of its conquest. He points out that India had been conquered before more than once, and so far from it being impossible for the East India Company to see that they were on the straight road to universal dominion it was written down in Alexander Dow's History of Hindostan, in 1764, that the whole of India might be conquered by 10,000 European infantry. The people were scattered and without a leader, and the whole country was in the lowest state of political exhaustion.

Sir Alfred Lyall divides the rise and extension of the territorial conquest into, first, the period of struggle between Europeans for the ascendancy in India, and second, the period of the contest between England and the native powers for the dominion of India from 1757 to 1805. In the first period, Dupleix failed, in Sir Alfred Lyall's opinion, as much from want of skill as from want of strength; he tried to meet the Orientals with their own weapons instead of using his own. There was nothing really new in the French plan of drilling two or three native regiments. He invented nothing except a new departure in politics. He tried to substitute conquest for commerce, and thereby threw the game into the hands of the English. Even if he had succeeded it would not have secured the possession of India to France, for the possession of India belongs to the nation who has command of the sea.

The destinies of all India were determined by the taking of Bengal, which gave England a basis from which to overrun the whole of India. Bengal is the soft side of India. The only fortifications of India lie landward to the north and northwest. By entering at Bengal, England took the fortress in its undefended rear. The causes of the English supremacy were threefold; there was no foreign competitor, the whole country was in confusion, and Bengal, the richest province in the Empire, was at once a base and an open line of defense. The revolt of the American colonies, and the misfortunes attendant thereupon, brought England in 1780 to the lowest water-mark in the tide of her fortunes. Warren Hastings, however, saved them. The era of expensive war and contest began when the Crown superseded the East India Company in the direction of affairs.

If the foundation of the Indian Empire was laid by merchants, the lofty superstructure was raised by Parliamentary proconsuls and generals. Of the future, Sir Alfred Lyall points out that the isolation of India from European politics, which has lasted about a hundred years, is about to cease, and England is face to face with Russia on the Northwest and France in the northeast. England obtained possession of India by the compulsion of events, and whatever may be its eventual advantage or disadvantage, it seems already plain that the effect upon the general progress of the human family must be very great. The English rulers are changing the habits of thought and the religious ideas and the moral level of the country.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

It is a common delusion, diligently fostered by politicians of both sides, that Scotland is governed according to the wishes of the majority of Scotchmen. The Scotch always get their way, it is declared; and Mr. Gladstone himself has declared that the Imperial Parliament uniformly seeks to govern Scotland according to Scotch ideas as they are made known by the majority of the Scotch members. So far from this being the case, on one bill the writer of an interesting article, "Home Rule

for Scotland," in the *Scots Magazine* for June, is able to produce no fewer than twelve divisions in which Scotland was outvoted on the Scotch Local Government Bill by a majority of English Tory members. The figures are so significant that I gladly quote them here:

	Scotch Votes. For.	Agst.	Total Votes. For.	Agst.
1. That County Councils should have control of Police	43	18	75	102
2. That County Councils should have the same Licensing Powers as Burghs	48	12	127	164
3. That Police Burghs should have the same Licensing Powers as other Burghs	41	17	87	148
4. That County Councils should have power to acquire land compulsorily for public purposes	46	12	99	128
5. That Town Councils should have the same power regarding land	45	12	100	126
6. That County Councils should be empowered to maintain and protect public rights of way	52	10	149	176
7. That Railway Companies seeking Parliamentary Powers to close roads should give notice of intention to County Councils	43	10	90	140
8. That traveling expenses of County Councilors be paid out of rates	41	18	105	188
9. That power be given to regulate duties of officers of health	40	12	99	160
10. That employers should not be empowered to deduct rates from wages of service-franchise men	39	13	120	164
11. That £30,000, proposed to be granted to Highlands, should be devoted to free education	53	10	109	173
12. That the Highland grant should be devoted to benefit of crofters and cottars, instead of to relief of rates paid chiefly by landlords	39	14	109	173
	530	158	1,278	1,842

A Scotch Local Government Bill is one in which the views of the majority of Scotch members ought to be paramount, if ever there was any measure in which they should be consulted. The above list is the most cogent argument that has yet been produced in favor of allowing Scotland to have a parliament of her own. But these arguments by no means stand alone. The writer in the *Scots Magazine* says:

"Many other important matters might be mentioned in which Scotland, although ripe for legislation, can get nothing done, owing to the congestion of Parliament and the more pressing and powerful claims of England and Ireland upon its limited time—measures, for example, touching the Churches, disestablishment and disendowment; the land laws, game laws, and deer forests; the right of access to our highland mountains and glens; the fishing and mining industries; the liquor laws; harbors of refuge, and other means of lessening the disasters which draw a dark line every year around our rocky coasts; the crofters and the neglected population, not only of the Highlands, but of our overcrowded towns. As regards private bill legislation, the delay and expense of going to London have become such an intolerable nuisance that the Government are now dealing with it in a sort of bastard Home Rule measure, but they must either delegate what are really legislative duties of inquiry to an irresponsible tribunal, thereby endangering the most important interests of the country, or devolve them on a joint committee of members of the two Houses of Parliament, who will find the duty too burdensome for its proper discharge. Private members find it hopeless to carry bills. Mr. Maclagan can scarcely now expect during his own lifetime to witness local option, for which he has sacrificed so much. Mr. Bryce complained bitterly the other day that for nine sessions he had been trying unsuccessfully to bring on his 'Access to Mountains Bill.' "

SOME AUSTRIAN STATESMEN.

The series of statesmen of Europe in the *Leisure Hour* this month is devoted to Austria. The following is an



COUNT TAAFE.

anecdote of Count Taaffe, who is descended from an old Irish family:

"When the law was passed that children of all creeds should be allowed to attend the primary school, it was held by the ignorant Tyrolese that the abomination of desolation was at hand, and various local mayors refused to carry the law into execution. Count Taaffe invited them all to come and see him at the castle of Innsbruck. He gave them a copious breakfast, spoke genially to every



COUNT KALNOKY.

one of them, calling each man by his Christian name. At last, stopping in front of one of the most obstinate of the clerical party, he said to him good-humoredly: 'Tell me,

father, is it true what I have heard, that you are no longer the master in your commune?' The mountaineer closed his two fists in anger: 'Who said that, Excellency?' he replied; 'I will strangle him with my own hands.' 'You will strangle him? Very good, but then what ought I to do to you who want to hinder the Emperor from being master of his own country?' He then explained to the mayors that the Emperor having sanctioned the educational laws, it was a crime of *lèse-majesté* to oppose them. The Tyrolese, ardent patriots as they are and devoted to their ruling house, went away touched at the thought that they of all people should have seemed to be unfaithful to the family of Hapsburg. They all promised to conform to the orders of his Majesty, and from that day forth there was no further trouble."

M. RUCHONNET, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE SWISS REPUBLIC.

The principal article of the *Nouvelle Revue* for May is a biographical sketch of a contemporary Swiss statesman, M. Louis Ruchonnet. We know so little of the public life of the Swiss Republic that the insight given by M. Rossel's article has a fresh charm of its own, which is in no way lessened by the modest tone and moderate scope within which he has voluntarily confined his study. A people of three millions does not, in the ordinary circumstances of modern Europe, furnish a stage for great statesmen. Her public men attain more gently to the rank of excellent magistrates. It is as such a magistrate—upright, able and disinterested—that M. Rossel presents the subject of his sketch.

AN ANGLO-SWISS.

M. Ruchonnet was born in the Canton de Vaud in 1834. When he was last year elected President of the Confederation he was therefore only fifty-six, and he is still in the prime of his intelligence and vigor. Plain living and high thinking has been the rule of his simple republican life. The public service has at all times taken the place of personal aggrandizement in his ambition, and his conception of the public service has been as large and intelligent as it has been single-minded. It is pleasant to think that, through his mother, English blood runs in his veins, and that some of his earliest impressions of life were given to him in England. He was still a baby, however, when his parents returned and fixed themselves definitely in Switzerland, where this young Louis' first distinction was, in true English fashion, gained in athletics.

A STUDENT IN LONDON.

Then follow the student days, when history, natural science, mathematics, politics, absorb his attention each in turn or all at once, and he is, nevertheless, distinguished amongst his fellows for gayety and veracity, as well as for the natural faculty of leadership which is the attribute of talents and force of character combined. Then came the study of law and life in Paris and in London. He made a prolonged stay in the latter town, and at the age of twenty-five he settled down again at home to the serious practice of jurisprudence. A few years of patient, industrious, and at times brilliant struggle, and his reputation as one of the foremost barristers of the Canton was established. Local politics interested him rather as a public duty than as a natural taste. He took the part in them that an upright citizen is bound to take; his heart was in his daily work at the Bar.

HIS ENTRY UPON PUBLIC LIFE.

But, as M. Rossel justly says, men are not capable with impunity, the moment came when the successful young barrister was forced to take a public side, and in 1863 the Arrondissement of Vallordes elected him without his knowledge to represent them in the Grand Council of the Canton. It was a moment of Liberal reform. There as elsewhere, M. Ruchonnet was forced to the front simply for the reason that he could do better than other men what needed to be done. He was soon presiding over the Grand Council. From thence to the Council of State was a step that became soon inevitable. The interests of the reformed Radical party demanded that he should not draw back. He became the uncontested leader of the Vaudois Radical Party. Amongst other traces of his work at this time is the reorganization of the Academy of Lausanne, and its transition into the university which it now is.

HIS PUBLIC WORK.

He worked in the Council of State until 1874, when a truce in the activity of political battle allowed him to return to his much-preferred occupation as a barrister. Hitherto his work had been local; he had taken the part which an active man is bound to take in the affairs of the community to which he belongs. In 1875 the canton elected him to represent them in the Federal Council. He declined the honor, and for six years the canton remained unrepresented. M. Ruchonnet was not for that allowed to lead a private life. Though he occupied no official position, he was the heart and soul of public life in Lausanne.

In the spring of 1881 he was forced to accept a seat in the Federal Council of the Republic at Berne, and the next year he was elected President.

A MAN WITHOUT AMBITION.

Step by step, every honor which Switzerland had to bestow was forced upon him, and still the daily round of upright private life remained his personal choice. Questioned by M. Rossel on his reasons, he replied:

"What always brought me back to the Bar was less the love of my profession than a natural distaste for public functions. I have never been able to discover how to create in myself the slightest shadow of that desire to govern my fellow creatures which is the lever of action for many public men. I always returned to the Bar as one returns to one's own personality; but there I suffered in secret from the ceaselessly renewed efforts in which a bit of one's life is left, and which, nevertheless, produces no permanent effect. The waves are traversed, the swimmer touches the shore; he looks behind to measure the difficulty which he has overcome, and, behold, the sea is calm, there is not even the trace of an effort."

What M. Ruchonnet says of the Bar is not without application to journalism, and indeed to all unconstructive work. The effect remains, the work itself is swallowed in the ever-changing wave on wave of daily ephemera. But it is precisely from such lives as M. Ruchonnet's that the lesson comes, and to be content with the effect, and to count the work and the worker alike for nothing. That public recognition came to him was but a detail—honorable, it is true, to Switzerland. Public service was what he sought.

OLIVER CROMWELL AT A WEDDING FEAST.

In *Temple Bar* there is an interesting little article entitled "The Marriage of Francis Cromwell," in which are quoted two curious extracts from contemporary annals, which show Oliver Cromwell in a more genial, and even jolly, aspect than he is uusally represented by those who believed him to have been a sour and vinegar-faced ascetic, who never laughed, and was incapable of a romp.

"On Wednesday last was my Lord Protector's daughter

married to the Earl of Warwick's grandson. Mr. Scobell, as a justice of the peace, tyed the knot after a godly prayer made by one of His Highness's divines; and on Thursday was the wedding feast kept at Whitehall, where they had forty-eight violins and fifty trumpets and much mirth with frolics, besides mixt dancing (a thing heretofore accounted profane) till five of the clock yesterday morning.

"The Protectour threw about sack posset among all the ladyes to soyle their rich clothes, which they took as a favour, and also wett sweetmeates and dawbd all the stooles, where they were to sitt, with wett sweetmeates; and pulld of Riches his perucque, and would have throwne it into the fire, but did not, yet he sate upon it."

REMINISCENCES OF WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

By an Old Friend.

One of the most interesting papers in the June magazines is Mrs. Crosse's "Reminiscences of Walter Savage Landor" in *Temple Bar*. Mrs. Crosse knew Landor well, and she has made up a very interesting article with extracts from his letters to her, and her recollections of what he said during the many visits which she was in the habit of paying him.

LANDOR AT HOME.

Here is her account of the poet at home:

"A shelf by the side of the fireplace contained the few books that Landor cared to possess—he was no book collector. That massive brow of his was a library in itself; at first sight, the high and at the same time retreating forehead seemed to require a taller, larger figure, but this impression wore off, and the charm of his smile made him appear a handsome, noble-looking old man. His eyes varied in expression more than any eyes I ever remember. Sometimes his soul looked out of them with a far-away sadness that was infinitely pathetic, and then they might be seen flashing with exuberant boyish fun, such fun as could only be felt by people of abounding life and good animal spirits."

A WIFE THAT WAS NO WIFE.

Mrs. Landor she never saw. Landor was fool enough to marry an utterly unsuitable wife while under the glamour of a pretty face. How unsuitable she was may be seen from the following anecdote:

"Kenyon related to me an incident in the Landor honeymoon that is significant. On one occasion, it seems, the newly married couple were sitting side by side; Landor was reading some of his own verses to his bride—and who could read more exquisitely?—when all at once the lady, releasing herself from his arm, jumped up, saying, 'Oh, do stop, Walter, there's that dear, delightful Punch performing in the street. I must look out of the window.' Exit poetry forever!"

LANDOR ON LITERATURE.

Here are some of Mrs. Crosse's recollections of Landor's conversation:

"Landor had his pet aversions—Lord Brougham was one; his style he compared to the 'music of a bagpipe, his vivacity being expressed by twitches of sarcasm,' adding that 'the vintage of his intellect had produced a bin of flat ginger-beer.'

"Professional literature was an abomination to Landor, at least he said so in his exaggerated way. It is a remark of his that 'authors should never be seen by authors, and little by other people.' He would occasionally lump all current literature together without discrimination, and abuse it heartily. He seemed to read very few books, but he knew by intuition the tendency of modern thought. He also recognized, with loudly expressed reprobation, the change that was coming over the popular taste of the day—the love of sensationalism.

"'People now want strong essences instead of flowers,' he said. 'They disregard the old grove and the soft meadow; they conjure tears by bullying and blaspheming; and with the air of what passes for originality, they are ready to kick the first honest shepherd they meet, and shake hands with the first cut-throat.'

"I well remember a fine burst of Landor's eloquence in favor of republican institutions; and when especially praising the Americans, amongst whom he had many friends, he concluded with the remark: 'But I could never live in America, because they have no cathedrals or painted glass.'

"Talking of French criticism of our great poets, Landor amused us much by repeating the remark that 'Voltaire stuck to Milton and Shakespeare as a woodpecker does to an old forest tree, only for the purpose of picking out what was rotten.'"

AN ANECDOTE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

It was characteristic of Landor that after his arrows of wit had sped with unerring aim, he would unbend the bow, tossing Solomon and all his wisdom to the winds; and then he would talk the veriest nonsense with the youngest of us, but better still with Pomero, who, in the absence of children—always dearly loved by Landor—was literally his playmate.

"When the explosive episode of fun and frolic between the noisy dog and his not less noisy master had ended—much to the relief of our nerves—we talked, I remember, that evening of Louis Napoleon. Landor had known him well in the Gore House days, and I noticed had formed a higher estimate of his intellect than was usual with those who knew him in the time of his exile. Landor said Prince Louis had fits of moody abstraction that were very peculiar. At one time he had the habit of frequenting a tailor's shop in Regent Street, where, half leaning against the door, he would gaze in silence for hours together on the ceaseless moving crowd that passed before him.

"Landor told us that the Prince had presented to him his volume on military tactics, writing on the fly-leaf some very high-flown compliments to 'Walter Savage Landor, the most eloquent, and one of the noblest friends of liberty,' &c. 'This volume I returned to him in 1849,' said Landor, 'as an expression of my indignation on hearing that President Louis Napoleon had sent French troops to occupy Rome.'"

THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

By Sir R. Temple and Sir J. Johnston.

Sir Richard Temple discusses the Manipur Blue Book in a paper which summarizes its conclusions, and decides, with the authority of an Anglo-Indian Pope, that the Government of India was just and considerate in the policy which it prescribed, that the means actually used were inadequate for carrying out the policy decided upon, that the authorities ought to have foreseen that they were insufficient, and that the responsibility for such lack of foresight must be shared by the Government of India, Mr. Quinton and the military authorities. As to the question of the alleged treachery, Sir Richard Temple is rather on the side of the opposition.

"Was it intended to arrest the Senapati in the Durbar, and, if so, was such intention wrong? I call these questions speculative because nothing was actually done; but

I am sorry to be compelled to answer them both in the affirmative—that is to say, I find that there was such an intention, and that it was wrong.

"Quinton was a man of the highest honor as well as experience, and would have shrunk from the proceeding had it occurred to him that there was a shade of wrong. But he is solely responsible for this. The Government of India is not responsible at all in this particular."

He concludes his article with a somewhat cynical remark upon the whole incident:

"Its only possible importance consists in this, that it may, under Providence, be made the occasion of vastly improving the eastern frontier of India."

Sir James Johnston, late political agent at Manipur, contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* for June a description of the country, in which he represented the Indian Government for several years. It is a very interesting paper, and increases the regret with which Mr. Quinton's policy will be regarded in this country. Polo is the national game in Manipur for all who can get a mount, and hockey on foot for those who cannot. The great pest of Manipur is that for ten months in the year it swarms with mosquitoes. There are elephants in its forests and tigers which are enclosed in strong nets and then speared, the tiger being inside and the spearer outside the net. Sir James mentions the following curious recognition of women's rights in Manipur, which seems like a far distant echo of the clamor that is raised against the hanging of any murderess who happens to be young enough and pretty enough to excite general interest:

"Women also convicted of heinous crimes are here exposed on a high platform, stripped to the waist, round which a rope is tied and held by a guard, and her breasts painted red; a crier with stentorian voice proclaims her crime, and adds, "Come and look at this naughty woman!" This punishment is inflicted in lieu of death or regular imprisonment, the Manipuris holding to the strict letter of Hindoo law, which forbids the execution of a woman. For great offenses a woman is sentenced to be so proclaimed in every bazaar in the country."

Sir James does not refer at length to the recent disaster, but he concludes with the following expression of his hope that the country will not be annexed:

"The offenders against the majesty of the British Government must be punished with the utmost severity, if only as an example to others, but let us spare the country, and allow it to develop in its natural way, under our fostering care and guidance."

THE POPE AND HIS WORKS.

Dr. Sigmund Münz has the first place in *Blackwood's Magazine* with a carefully written sketch of Leo the Thirteenth as revealed in his writings, and especially in his poems. Dr. Münz thinks that you could imagine what the Pope would look like from perusing his poems. He says:

"The Pope's personal appearance is what we should suppose from his poems. The writer saw him for the first time in the Sistine Chapel, when he was praying for the soul of the King Alfonso of Spain. After the Mass the Pope turned to the congregation, and gave his papal benediction. I kept my eyes fastened on the high priest. A cool diplomat, a rigid monk, a mediæval thinker stood before me, and blessed the assembly. The voice with which he spoke the benediction was, like himself, firm, severe, hard. Was this really the benediction of a gentle-hearted priest? It rang in my ears like 'Dies iræ, Dies iræ.'"

Dr. Münz labors this point a little bit too much, but, as with most of us, his theory is apt to run away with him. The following extracts embody the gist of his article:

"In order to understand Leo's character we must peruse his poems, which form a veritable diary of his personal emotions and struggles. This poet never sat laurel-crowned with floating mantle at the feet of Apollo and the Muses. He never took part in the inspired dances of the favorites of the gods. He sits humbly at the feet of the grave muse of the Church, and with the Gospel in one hand, and the palm-branch in the other, sings religious hymns, and indites laudations to the Almighty and the Saints. Instead of the waving mantle he wears the cassock; Apollo's laurel wreath would harmonize but ill with the tonsure. A considerable number of his poems treat of sensual love, and they are all alike frosty. His only true loves have been abstract Catholicism and the philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas; the heroes of his poems are all Christian martyrs, pious priors and abbesses, Dominicans, Jesuits—in short, those who have the care of souls.

"In him the poet never issues forth from the dim obscurity of a cathedral into the bright sunlight of the day. In the Church he is in his element. It is the only thing a priest may love. The Church, in Leo's opinion, overmasters nature. The Middle Ages are as eternal as eternity. Life is the image of the Church, not the Church that of life. The world for Leo is built like a cathedral in which we pray, and this building is not a representation of one aspect of life, but life itself. That which the cathedral is architecturally, the philosophical edifice built up by St. Thomas Aquinas is spiritually. It is easily comprehensible how Leo's poems are not decked with the colors of life, the brighter and merrier side of which he does not understand. This Pope has never laughed; he is devoid of either wit or humor. He once wrote a 'Scherzo Poetico,' but it is weak. Æsthetic emotions he never knew. The pale face of a saint is sweeter to him than Italian maidens fair as spring. His kingdom is not the garden of this earth, with its flowers and fruits; his realm is adorned with shadows and skeletons. 'Dies iræ, Dies iræ,' this voice has pursued him from his cradle to St. Peter's throne."

Dr. Münz, after all, does not carry us much further than pointing out that the Pope is more of a priest than of a man, and that the artist is subordinated to the ecclesiastic. Leo is not only a priest, but he is an Italian priest. Dr. Münz says:

"In vain does one search in Leo's writings for any mention of English and German classical writers and thinkers. The literary world his spirit embraces is the Latin. Of the Teutonic he has evidently no knowledge, nor would he be able to sympathize with it. And even in reading French and Italian authors, it is manifest that Pecci peruses them entirely for polemical purposes, and that he fails to extract from them æsthetic enjoyment.

"There is Roman force in the present Pope, but no trace of heathen tendencies. The Apollo Belvedere and the Venus of Milo fail to stir his pulses. Leo XIII. does not even feel a spiritual kinship with the pictures of Leonardo and Raphael; he respects in them the expression of religious feeling, but not as the ideals of art."

The following passage is significant in view of the Encyclical on the condition of labor, the salient passages of which appear on another page:

"But there is one thing that parliaments, delegates of the people, and modern spokesmen and guardians of the oppressed could learn from the Church, and that is, not

only to think in solidarity with the misery of which they are the defenders, but to let their speech and style be in unison with the character of their clients. The need for this Pope Leo has grasped most perfectly, and herein, no doubt, lies much of the secret of his success."

M. RENAN'S CHILDREN OF ISRAEL.

Readers who have not submitted themselves to the fascination of M. Renan's "History of the Children of Israel" have reason to be grateful to M. James Darmesteter for the account which he gives of it in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for April 1st. M. Darmesteter strikes the keynote of the work, and of his own work upon it, at once, when he says: "I have no intention to summarize M. Renan's book. One does not summarize Herodotus. I desire only, if I can, to bring into full light the supreme originality of the work, the thought which penetrates it from end to end, which constitutes at once the novelty of it and the force of its attraction." The novelty is that the interest of Jewish history has been centered in the work of the prophets. The power of attraction is the unexpected connection which declares itself between the heart of the prophet and the heart of the nineteenth century.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE DIVINE IDEA.

It is upon the intense humanity of the historic drama that M. Renan, and after him M. Darmesteter, dwells. The story thrills with the force of a romance. It becomes under this new treatment a mere setting of "infantine or divine simplicity" in which we are thrown, instead of the old Heaven-descended, complete and perfect imitation which unaccountably failed to do its work, the not less marvelous working of another revelation—"a progressive revelation which has its source in the heart of man, which comes from the ardent meditations of a few seers, which has been slowly developed, transformed and adjusted to the size of humanity, and in which we see how the people of Israel, instead of being the chosen of God themselves, created God, as it were, by the very sweat of their brow." More than this, the historic drama answers to the immediate human need of each of us, for the tribal struggle is our individual struggle. The national history became "the history of a continuous struggle between God and Man, in which at last God triumphs in order to save. First, there is the anarchy of early days, in which a sort of unconscious identity abounded, the days of Rachel's teraphim, the days of Gideon's ephod, the days in which angels visit the earth and Jehovah dines with Abraham, the days in which every time had its blasphemy, and the world of gods and men was as simply mingled as in the Pagan days of Greece—a time, in fact, in which there was no law, and every one did that which was good in his own eyes. But from this mist of idolatry a figure rises. A dim creation of the public conscience takes its shape. Side by side with the gods of the heathen there appears the God of the Children of Israel. Worship is the progenitor of law. Moses comes down from the mount of revelation with the Commandments in his hand. In this hour, in which the Red Sea was crossed and the feet of the people touched free earth, in that hour, by that fact, according to the deepest Jewish thought, a new God was conceived, and when tradition shows up Jehovah revealing himself to Israel by the lips of Moses it performs the work of history. The Exodus from Egypt, which is the first natural fact in the life of Israel, marks also the first heart-beat of the national God."

FROM THE GOD OF ONE TO THE GOD OF ALL.

But the distance is great from the tribal protector of Israel's early conception to the one Lord God of the universe, whose synonym is justice. The next stage of the history of Israel shows the gradual aggrandizement of their own ideal. Jehovah is at first the supreme God, but lesser divinities keep their place coincidently. Little by little, with many struggles, with many fallings back, faith is withdrawn from them. It is found that Jehovah, if the nation will but trust Him, can suffice. The conception is no longer of a chief God, but of one God. The people strive after it to realize it. And for all time this phase of the national existence finds utterance in the voice of Elijah praying that he might only be sure of God and die. "Now, O Lord, take away my life; for I am not better than my fathers." Again God is made manifest, not in the whirlwind, not in the earthquake, not in the fire, but after the fire in a still small voice. "It is this 'still small voice' which henceforth mingles its note with the thunders of Jehovah, and gives to the work of the prophets that unique account of anger and of tenderness which ends by breaking and melting the stony heart of old humanity."

THE PROPHETS AND THEIR FOUR MAXIMS.

With Elijah, God becomes the instrument of morality. Justice is the message which Elijah had to deliver against the murderer of Naboth, even though he be the king of Israel. Justice, again, is Nathan's message to David when he takes Uriah's wife. The purification and idealization of natural life is the work of the early prophets. Their business was to declare that material success might be but a pagan dream. Israel was at the height of her prosperity in the days of Amos, but he had to tell her that, like her neighbors, she, too, should fall, because she had "sold the righteous for silver, and the poor for a pair of shoes." Observances shall not save her. "I hate, I despise your feast days; though you offer me burnt offerings, I will not accept them. Take thou away from me the noise of thy songs, but let judgment run down as waters, and righteousness as a mighty stream." Israel, stricken for her sins, seeks truth, but not knowing where to turn, seeks vainly from false gods. With each page the human tragedy of the narrative grows more intense. Israel, under M. Renan's pen, is nothing less than the heart of man. Every one may recognize himself. The words of the prophets are but human aspirations made articulate. After the prosperity of Israel comes deception, and sorrow with it. Then Hosea had his message of ultimate mercy to declare. "Come, let us return unto the Lord, for He hath torn and He will heal us; He hath smitten and He will bind us up." But that which is not founded upon justice must perish; Jehovah has revealed justice to Israel; Israel ought to realize justice; justice will be realized one day. These are the four maxims of the prophets, the four invincible certitudes which gave them their supernatural power. The action of the history of Israel develops itself into the working of these certitudes. Justice has been revealed; the duty of Israel is to carry it into practice. The later prophets, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and the unknown prophets of the captivity, mark the successive stages of national aspiration, failure, and expiation. Thus, in M. Darmesteter's words: "The disappointments of history divide the prophetic drama into three acts; the first is animated by the previous illusion which believes that it can construct the future directly out of the present; the second is filled with necessary distinction; the third with restoration which has become possible."

M. Darmesteter does not leave his subject without an allusion to the present, with which M. Renan has so eloquently bound the past. Our love of science, which is truth, has but to be welded with the justice foreseen by the prophets, and the kingdom of God is near. The religion of the twentieth century forms the fusion of prophecy and science.

THERE IS NO RELIGION BUT DEMOCRACY,

And Mr. Grant Allen Is Its Prophet.

It is a welcome change to see Mr. Grant Allen posing before the eminently orthodox readers of the *Contemporary* as the prophet of a new religion. The democratic faith, he tells us, is becoming the true religion. An enlightened moral sense must grow up between each of us. We must not be afraid of being laughed at as Methodists. We must set up a higher moral standard, and demand that every one must live up to it faithfully. Is Saul among the prophets? Yea, verily, and it seems that Mr. Grant Allen should be invited to fill Mr. Hughes' place some Sunday afternoon. It is doubtful, however, whether Mr. Price Hughes will be sufficiently stern in his advocacy of the new morality to satisfy Mr. Grant Allen. There are passages in the *Contemporary Review* for May, in his article on "Democracy and Diamonds," that seem to indicate that our new apostle would be as relentless as Torquemada in eliminating those who did not accept his high moral standard. The only difference is that whereas the old inquisitor burnt heretics, Mr. Grant Allen would exterminate snobs. The snob is a moral stumbling-block, a menace to the true faith, an obstacle to human progress. The creature who cringes to dukes and cotton spinners is worse than a mere worm. He is a potential scorpion, and should be, we supposed, crushed as such, although Mr. Grant Allen, with an astonishing and unusual excess of moral cowardice, does not supply that logical sequence to his argument. The text from which our new Methodist of democratic socialism takes up his parable and preaches to an unregenerate world is the sin of wearing diamonds. To buy diamonds is a sin against the creed of humanity. It is the very test question of the new faith, an Athanasian formula outside which there can be no salvation.

"The righteous man should pause at each step in life and ask himself seriously, 'What effect will this act of mine have upon human progress and human freedom?' He should govern his deeds by fixed social, political and moral principles, deeply based upon the true economic concept of human rights and human duties. He should never use silk where well-printed cotton will serve his purpose as well: he should never use silver unless he is perfectly satisfied that electro-plate will not answer his object equally; he should encourage good handicraft, honest trades, elevating occupations: he should refuse to be implicated, remotely or closely, in filibustering, cruelty, land-grabbing, sweating. Only in proportion as individual men attain that moral level will humanity at large become fit for socialism."

The article is full of a lordly scorn which it is good to read, for such writing is somewhat rare nowadays.

"The oriental barbarism of the Jewess, bedizened with many rings, the occidental barbarism of the Californian heiress, bedecked from morning to night in vulgar profusion of diamonds, betrays in a moment its kinship with the barbarism of Indian princes and of Peruvian incas, of the Red Indian in his war-paint, and the South Sea Islander in his necklet of shells.

"This is essentially the palace and pyramid mode of expenditure. Great houses, wide parks, many footmen, many horses; gold plate, massive silver, diamond necklets, fur mantles—such are outer trappings and gewgaws of the barbaric element. The surviving savage in our midst—call him duke, or millionaire, or snob, or flunkey—admires and, if possible, obtains for himself in the largest possible measure such monopolist delights. His object is to make other people see by plain and visible signs that he can own so much wealth, and waste it so foolishly."

On the whole the article inclines us to believe that when we attain to the realization of what Mr. Grant Allen calls the Hope of Israel, the heretics are likely to have a bad time of it; but who would have expected to find Mr. Grant Allen suddenly coming out as a revivalist preacher of so advanced a type as not only to employ the mode but the phraseology of Little Bethel. Here, for instance, is a sentence which seems to be taken from the writings of almost any other person than Mr. Grant Allen:

"Men should recognize that the way they spend their money is a stamp and a symbol which 'shall mark them after of whose fold they be'—Christ's or Satan's, humanity's or the slave-driver's."

THE POWER OF IDEAS OVER MATTER.

The reputation of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for articles upon interesting questions of psychical science is maintained in the number for the 15th of May by a contribution from M. Alfred Fouillée, upon the relation of the physical and mental forces of the universe. Does mind move matter, does matter move mind? is the eternally interesting problem which he poses once again. We are all asking the question every day of our lives, and, consciously or unconsciously, in every action of our lives. M. Fouillée does not pretend to have found finality in his answer. He only desires to show how, in his opinion, results obtained under hypnotism give some small data for the deduction of philosophical conclusions. Little by little he hopes to draw from the new science some valuable contributions to the sum of truth.

THE TWO SCHOOLS OF HYPNOTISTS.

In France the two schools of Paris and of Nancy work on a diametrically opposed basis of conviction. The doctrine of the school of Paris is that matter is reality, and mind the reflection, so to speak, which is produced by it. The doctrine of the school of Nancy, on the contrary, is that mind is the reality, and by it matter is modified. Each school claims the demonstration of hypnotic experiment as proof of its own theory. The immediate business of M. Fouillée is to state his own conclusion on the subject. First of all he asks, is this rigid division a necessity? Are not mind and matter alike admissible into the system of existing reality? For him there exists "one sole and unique reality, an immense ocean, in which the facts which are called physical and the facts which are called psychical are all waves, contributing each their part to the eternal storm."

How draw a line between them, physical and psychical, are questions of degree. Betweeen sorrow and tears, between joy and laughter, who shall define absolutely the transition from mind to matter? More than this, we find in the world of ideas the same struggle for life, the same survival of the fittest, which the evolutionists have found in the world of matter. Philosophically speaking, the essential thing is to cause the truest and highest ideas to predominate in the human consciousness.

"The force of ideas is a real force possessed by us as thinking beings, while we are, perhaps, at the same time

ourselves only the expression of the ideas of eternal nature."

THE POWER OF IDEAS.

M. Fouillée agrees with M. Pierre Janet in considering that hypnotic experiment gives striking confirmation to the doctrine known in France as the doctrine of *idées forces*—that is, shortly, that every idea is a force of which the natural tendency is to translate itself into action. Suggest to a person in a cataleptic condition the idea of raising his arm, and, although all laws of gravity would tend to keep the arm down, the suggested idea has force enough to translate itself into an active opposition to those laws; the cataleptic patient will raise his arm. Further, in a cataleptic state, from which all ideas are presumably absent, the suggested idea is entirely dominant; the arm will therefore be maintained in its unnatural position so long as the suggestion of the idea is maintained. Yet we know that, in order to do this, a contraction of muscles must take place, which, under ordinary conditions, would certainly be accompanied by ideas of pain and fatigue. So simple an experiment serves to illustrate the working of the law of force of ideas. The same law, it is contended, holds good in a state of normal health. It is then, however, from ourselves that the suggestion springs, or, in the language of the schools, "suggestion" means "anti-suggestion." Also in a state of normal health ideas are in conflict. It is only the strongest which survives and acccomplishes its translation into action.

THE FORCE OF SUGGESTION.

In this conception of the law of ideal force necessarily tending to express itself in action we get the first approach to a scientific explanation of the many abnormal conditions of body which constituted the "miracles" of the Middle Ages, and have been variously set down in modern times to hysteria and spiritual agency according to the natural cast of mind of the observer. M. Fouillée quotes instances with a view to illustration of this part of his argument. They are only seen in this relation. The well-known experiment of an imaginary blister is a case in point. The hypnotized patient is told that a blister having the shape of an S or of a star is about to be applied. A common piece of paper having that shape is applied, and all the symptoms of a blister are produced in the suggested shape. The force of the idea of a blister, unopposed by the force of any conflicting idea, translates itself into an action similar to the action of cantharides. Conversely, a hypnotized patient may be told that a soothing lotion is to be applied. Instead of the lotion a real blister is applied, but the symptoms produced will be the symptoms of the lotion, and not of the blister. Hunger can in a similar manner be postponed for periods which have been known to extend to fourteen days, the idea of satisfied appetite translating itself in this case into all the symptoms of repletion. These results are enough to explain quite reasonably—if the law be accepted—the production of the signs of the passion on the bodies of mediæval nuns and other physical phenomena.

MATTER THE EXPRESSION OF THE DIVINE IDEA.

But M. Fouillée does not confine himself to the instances of simple suggestion in a cataleptic condition. He goes courageously forward on the more debatable ground of telepathic suggestion. Not only can M. Pierre Janet suggest to Mme. B——, by touching her, the hallucination of a bouquet which she believes herself to smell; he can suggest the same hallucination by touching another person, who touches her. Finally, without any physical communication at all, he is able to suggest to her at a given hour to water her garden, and at a distance of five or six kilometers he is able to throw her into magnetic sleep. M. Fouillée does not reject them. He explains these phenomena on the theory of the force of the idea, and believes that in abnormal conditions, in which all usual opposition is withdrawn from the working of one idea, that idea does express itself in abnormal action. Thus, through many steps, in which space forbids us to follow him, he comes to Descartes' conclusion, that to conceive quite clearly is necessarily to attain. "The image, the idea, the sensation of the best is the realization of the best. Mental and physical form but one concrete reality. There is no movement of the body which has not a mental counterpart. There is no mental fact which has not an organic efficacity." He draws his own extremely interesting suggestions of a possible course of future development. The clearest conclusion left in the ordinary reader's mind is simply a scientific restatement of the old legend of creation. Existing matter is the expression of the eternal idea which we call Divine.

PROTECTION AND AN EIGHT HOURS DAY.

One of the most interesting articles of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for April 1 is the pleading of the Vicomte d'Avenel alike against the restriction by statute of the hours of labor, and against protection. The article is nearly fifty pages long. Evidently, therefore, it cannot be efficiently reviewed in one, but certain heads under which his arguments are arranged may be extracted.

THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE CENTURY.

First of all he states his case as follows, taking it roughly to represent the results of Free Trade influences during the last hundred years. Human beings may be divided into two classes: those who work for their living, and those who live upon the interest of already acquired wealth. The last class is sub-divided further into owners of land and owners of personal property, known in France by the name of *rentiers*, or dividend holders, for which we have no exact English equivalent. The purchasing value of money has declined by one-half in the course of this century. The *rentier* class, which is a very considerable one in France, is to be assumed to have suffered a general loss of 50 per cent. The landed proprietor, on the other hand, has not suffered by the decline in the value of money, because his property, being in land, has increased proportionately. The property which was worth 2,000 francs a year in 1790 is now worth 4,000 francs, but the 4,000 francs has only the purchasing value of 2,000 francs. The landed proprietor stands, therefore, where his great-grandfather stood, neither poorer nor richer. There remains the class who work for their living. The average price of labor has tripled since 1790; the cost of living. as we have seen, has doubled; therefore, the workman of to-day is 50 per cent. richer than his great-grandfather. He alone has profited financially by the course of events. The statements may be shortly tabulated as follows:

GENTLEMAN living on Income.	LANDOWNER.	WORKMAN.
50 per cent. poorer in 1890 than in 1790.	Exactly as rich in 1890 as in 1790.	50 per cent. richer in 1890 than in 1790.

THE SUPREME INCONSISTENCY OF THE NEW PROGRAMME.

The class in which discontent with this condition of things might be presumably looked for is that of the man living upon a fixed income. The class in which it is found is at the other end of the scale. It is the workman, not

the gentleman, who complains. He has found that his position can be bettered, and he is desirous of bettering it still further. M. d'Avenel has no objection. He objects only to a reversal of all the methods by which the actual advance has been made. Free Trade and the emancipation of labor from state control have achieved great things. Is this a reason, he asks, for a reversal of all our policy? Does it justify a demand for Protection and of state interference with the hours of labor? He has nothing to say against strikes. He qualifies them as "the honorable and legitimate means open to workmen to employ when they desire to reduce the share that capital is tempted to take for itself in any given profits." But he protests against the "supreme inconsistency" of a double demand which is not only opposed to all we have learned, but is also of such a nature that one half, if granted, must necessarily invalidate the other half. "To increase the price of labor, and consequently to increase the expenses of landowners, will be the effect of the eight hours day; but to increase the income of landowners by decreeing a rise in the value of national products, and consequently to increase the expenses of the workingman, will be the effects of Protection. It is to give with one hand and to take away with the other."

STATE INTERVENTION IN THEORY AND IN PRACTICE.

In theory, nothing is more respect-worthy than Socialism, by which, for present purposes, may be understood the intervention of the State in favor of the poor and weak. In practice, the State is absolutely powerless in all that relates to private affairs, and it is useless to say that it ought to interfere if it cannot interfere. M. d'Avenel develops his views at great length, showing the effects alike of endeavors to satisfy the Christian Socialists by a protection of the elements of family life in the persons of women and children, or the political Socialists by interfering with the price of labor. The actual effect of limiting the activity of women and children is to render marriage among the poor almost impossible, and consequently to stimulate immorality.

THE INCREASE OF WAGES.

Whether it is attempted to increase wages by adding to the sum paid, or by lessening the hours of labor, the result comes no nearer to the desired object. Here, as in the other cases, the State may issue edicts—it cannot regulate the effects of them. In 1848 the Provisional Government passed a law in conformity with the demand of that time, and fixed the legal working day at a maximum of twelve hours. The effect was nil. The law remained a dead letter until the year 1883, when an attempt was made to put it into practice, and it was found that wages had increased and hours of labor diminished so much by natural processes that the law was superannuated. Uniformity in hours of labor is no more possible than uniformity of payments. The man who breaks stones cannot be paid as highly as the man who carves them. Natural causes will take care of that. It follows that as the sculptor will earn the necessaries of life sooner than the stone-breaker, he will, if it so pleases him, work for shorter hours. If you prevent the stone-breaker from going on after the sculptor has ceased, you impose great hardships on the stone-breaker. It is only in well-paid employments that men can at present earn the necessities of life by working for eight hours a day. Is it the intention of the advocates of the eight hours movement to prevent all others from working more? If not, their movement is a farce, for every one who chooses to do so can refuse now to work for more than eight hours in the twenty-four. "All the power of the State, wielded by the most determined tyrant, would be unable to reduce them legislatively by one-quarter of an hour without ruining the very people whom it is desired to enrich."

WHAT THE STATE CAN REFUSE TO DO.

If it is not possible for any state to increase the receipts of workmen by artificial legislation, it is possible to refuse to increase their expenses by the same means. Hence M. d'Avenel's arguments against Protection. The result of it will be to increase the cost of food, light, fuel, building, etc., that is to fall upon the poor, and when it has been clearly realized that, with the best will in the world, the State is practically powerless to add one farthing to the wages of the worker, it may well be asked if it is not indeed a crime to make the living of the poor more costly in order to add to the revenue of the rich? The demand for an eight hours day is the Socialism of the poor, the demand for Protection is the Socialism of the rich. The exposure of the fallacy of the one doctrine will, M. d'Avenel thinks, remove the temptation to fall into the snare of the other.

THE NEW ENGLAND TOWN.

Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson writes in the June *Harper's* of "Town and Village Government." Although the town meeting exists to some extent elsewhere in the United States, it obtains *par excellence* only in New England. Efforts are being made for the revival of its pristine vigor in several States, but, as Mr. Nelson says: "Wherever the village corporation exists, the town, or township, loses its primacy."

"In the State of New York a settlement of 1,000 or 1,500 people will be a village. In New England, where municipalities smaller than cities are unknown, such a community will be simply part of the town. In the one, the streets, bridges, sewers and schools will be built and maintained by agents, who are generally political workers; . . . in the second these matters will be attended to by the people at their annual meetings," the town meeting, which Dr. Stubbs declares the "unit of constitutional machinery," and "the simplest form of social organization;" which Professor Bryce characterizes as "the cheapest and most efficient" form of local government. Which of the two systems is the most efficient and admirable? "In the first place, a significant effect of the two systems may be found in the character and number of the state constitutions. The constitution of a State based on the town is likely to be more fundamental and less particular than that of a State based on the county. It is also true that the New England States have made fewer constitutional changes than the older Middle and Southern States. Moreover it has been found necessary in States without the town meeting to insert in the fundamental law provisions which have the character of local legislation. . . . It must be borne in mind that when an abuse has been corrected by a constitutional provision, it has become so general that the people of all parts of the State suffer from it."

Mr. Nelson examines the constitutions of the different States at considerable length, and shows his deduction to be strikingly verified. A second result of the village system is that finances, being generally in the hands of party leaders and political agents, are not disbursed with nearly the economy attained when, as in the town, the smallest property-holder has his share in appropriating funds and criticising their application. Greater accuracy in bookkeeping and above all, a care that the town shall not be

loaded with debt are also seen in the government by the democratic meeting.

"The town meeting has also developed an intelligent, active-minded, alert, public-spirited people. Participation in public business has induced a patriotic interest in the art of government. . . . The New England townsman knows how to transact public business. . . . The well-conducted town and the effective State are the creations of the pure democracy which exists to-day only in New England, whose people willingly pay the price of liberty."

AN ENGLISH TORY ON THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

A fine old crusted Tory, in *Blackwood* for May, delivers his soul of a lengthened diatribe against the American Republic in a paper entitled "Despotism, Anarchy, and Corruptions in the United States of America." It is a curious article, by a man so wroth as to be occasionally incoherent, but the object of the writer is plain.

Republicanism is his detestation, especially American republicanism, which, as practiced in the United States, he tells us, is a snare and a delusion ; there is no worse tyranny and despotism to be found in any other country. How long will it last? he asks, and he answers his own question : Not long, for unless a change of policy comes promptly the history of the rise and fall of the United States of America may be written within the next century. The United States is a federation of oligarchies of objectionable form, the bosses are tyrants, and the majority are slaves. The great idol of the country is self. It is customary for the citizens to go about armed. The papers teem with murders. Heinous crimes, such as brought destruction upon Sodom and Gomorrah, indescribable outrages upon women and children, with every other crime of a like nature, display the hollowness of American civilization. Goodness is not only not practiced, it is reckoned hypocritical. American men are liars, and American women form habits long before marriage which causes them to look with indifference upon matters involving strict moral principles. Popularity is the Moses' rod before which citizens dance and caper, crawl and squirm, and so forth, and so forth. The only valuable part of this intemperate article is the extract given from a pamphlet published by the City Reform Club of New York. The paper reads as if some one had been studying Mr. E. B. Lanin's account of Russian society, and had set himself to draw up an equally authentic parallel picture of society in the great Republic of the West.

THE PROGRESS OF THE SOUTHERN NEGRO.

It is much in accordance with the fitness of things that "What the Southern Negro Is Doing for Himself" should follow Mr. Schurz's article on Abraham Lincoln in the *Atlantic*. Mr. Samuel J. Barrows tells us that he has traveled 3,500 miles through nine of the Southern States, visiting schools, colleges and industrial institutions, inspecting agricultural districts, visiting farms and cabins, and that he saw "every phase of negro life, from the destitution of the one-room cabin to the homes of the comfortable and prosperous." With these assurances, apart from the intrinsic importance of the subject, one feels inclined to credit Mr. Barrows' assertion that he is going to be interesting.

When the negro was set free he was generally fitted only for unskilled labor. The necessity of taking care of himself, and the opportunity of profit by increased skill and energy have induced him to save money, to hire his own small farm, and finally, in many instances, to own it. The system by which the white landlord possesses a lien on the crop to protect his rent is a principal obstacle to this evolution, and is heartily condemned by Mr. Barrows. The figures by which he proves "the rent in some cases equals half the value of the crop" are, however, slightly suspicious.

On the whole the instances cited by Mr. Barrows go to prove, as far as mere instances can, that the Southern negroes are prospering and buying their own homes. It is a pity, however, that, after traveling so far, Mr. Barrows' instances should be "skimpy" and so desultory. The facts that "two young men have engaged in the grocery business at Tuskegee," even if their credit is good at the bank, and that "a Methodist bishop told me that in Montgomery $24,000 were spent annually on excursions," &c., do not strike home with absolute conviction of the negro's emancipation from ignorance. It seems from the individual cases Mr. Barrows enumerates, that there is a growing class of negroes owning their own farms, a smaller class succeeding as tradesmen, and a yet smaller number engaged in teaching and the professions, the last being chiefly recruited from the excellent schools at Hampton, Atlanta and Tuskegee.

In answer to the question "What is education doing for the negro?" and its converse, Mr. Barrows says: "Everywhere I found in colleges, normal institutes and district schools, fresh, live interest. In some sections the eagerness of the colored people for knowledge amounted to an absolute thirst." The stories of sacrifices made for the sake of "an education" are impressive, and even pathetic. One of the most striking evidences that the author has to offer, of the growing enlightenment and energy of the negroes, is the existence among them of trades unions, building associations and benevolent organizations. One gladly falls in with Mr. Barrows' optimism, and is only sorry that the States in which he has prosecuted his researches could afford so little statistical information to strengthen the basis of his generalizations.

OUR PENSION SYSTEM.

"Pensions and Socialism," written for the *Century* by Professor William M. Sloane, of the "Sociological group," is a scathing denunciation of American pension legislation.

Mr. Sloane first examines the abstract justice of pension-giving, and maintains that the citizen soldier "is neither legally nor morally right in demanding a pension for disability, much less for service. . . . Gratitude, wisdom and a sense of merciful compassion prompt us to a liberal pension system on the ground of disability. After the close of the war, Americans showed themselves more grateful and lavish than any people had ever done." But from 86,000 applicants drawing $8,500,000 annually in 1865, successive acts had brought in 1890 an army of 500,000 pensioners, requiring an annual appropriation of $100,000,000, and the maximum has not yet been reached. In view of these facts, Mr. Sloane says: "No land dare deliberately enter upon the uncertainty of war knowing that the surviving soldiery would expect and demand so lavish a reward in the event of success, and that public opinion would uphold their mercenary spirit."

Mr. Sloane admits that some of the causes of this enormous expansion are not in themselves blameworthy; for instance, the desire for a law that will cover undoubted cases which are difficult to prove, so that no worthy cases may be without remedy. "Another is the tendency of men under the prevailing evolutionary philosophy to trace the causes of disease to remote periods. . . . Still a

third is a sentiment, one of the purest in the human mind and ordinarily very rare in American life—that of veneration." But this veneration idea has been prostituted until even men of means are willing to draw their monthly dole of pensions and are applauded.

Grant thought that $27,000,000 annually was not only an ample, but a lavish provision for those who had suffered in the last war, and a forerunner of the Arrears Act of 1879, he denounced as "needlessly extravagant, uncalled for, as offering the most dangerous inducement to fraud." And now, after a dozen years, it is $200,000,000, two-fifths of the total cost of national administration; with the further prospect, too, of a service pension act which would call for hundreds of millions more.

"We are no longer on the verge of socialism, we are in it, far advanced in both the principle and practice of what was but a very few years ago an abhorrent doctrine to all Americans. Nothing can explain our tolerance of the present and prospective pension expenditure but socialism of an extreme and dangerous type." Another evidence of this socialistic tendency, says Mr. Sloane, is protection: "What masquerades to-day under that name is simply the distribution to one class in the community of what belongs to another." River and Harbor bills too, have grown out of all proportion to the resulting good to the taxpayer. "But the climax is reached under a system approaching not socialism but communism in the pension measures already operative and those that are seriously proposed as possible."

Mr. Sloane traces what he deems the degradation of the Grand Army from a noble association of two millions of soldiers who had beat their swords into plowshares, to a voracious machine, that requires to feed it an amount of spoil equal to more than half the cost of the great armaments of both Germany and France together, which cause us to groan so dismally and self righteously.

To defeat the further advance of pension legislation Mr. Sloane advises to "agitate, agitate, agitate"; he suggests a taxpayers' league, combined action in disseminating anti-pension literature and the united support of journals. He believes in the efficacy of a "passionate appeal to the hitherto unheard-of sane majority in the Grand Army"; and, not least, he holds that the question of further pension legislation should be discussed in the pulpit of every minister who believes that an American citizen has duties to himself and to his State.

BOYS' CLUBS IN NEW YORK.

In an unpretentious article on "Boys' Clubs," Evert Jansen Wendel describes in *Scribner's* the progress that some of these very admirable institutions have made in New York City. A system of clubs whose gymnasia, reading-rooms and manual training work will effectually persuade the gamin of the great cities to leave the variety theaters, the pool-room, the gutter should facilitate the solution of many tough sociological problems. Thirteen years ago, the ladies of the Wilson Mission conceived the happy idea of inviting in to supper some boys whose insolence and mischief rendered imperative some heroic remedy. The quality of the supper and the tact of the ladies caused the operation to be repeated, with the addition of games, &c., and out of this small beginning grew the Boys' Club of Tompkins Square, where now, on an average night, two hundred and fifty boys forsake slums and devious ways, wash themselves, and spend the evening in reading, boxing, and playing games other than poker and pitchpenny. "The first boys' club," says Mr. Wendel, "was started on the broad principle which should underlie them all, of hearty welcome for any boy, whatever his condition or belief, who prefers an evening of innocent enjoyment in a place where he must show respect and courtesy to all about him, to the thoughtlessness and hidden dangers of an evening in a street. It makes no difference what a boy's religion is, or if he has any! That is a question which should never come up in a club drawn from all classes in a crowded district, where all beliefs or no beliefs are all about one."

Classes, too, have been formed in singing, writing, bookkeeping and modeling. One especially apt pupil in the last is putting by the good salary he earns in an art museum to pay for a course of study in Europe. Learning to amuse themselves in clean ways is the first and all-important step with boys to the ability and inclination to do useful work, and this step thoroughly accomplished, there are few who will not be surprised at the results attained by reclaimed corner loafers and artful dodgers. Mr. Wendel claims that the whole character of the community has been changed by the metamorphosis of the gang of stone-throwing hoodlums into a respectable lot of youngsters, who have simply turned into a different course that energy which once launched volleys of missiles at the windows of the club they now take such pride in.

Several other clubs are described or mentioned, which vary and amplify their usefulness with debating societies, savings-banks, classes in carpentering and typesetting, with now and then entertainment of a kind the boys can appreciate. One of them on Seventeenth Street boasts of a total attendance during the eight years since its foundation of 200,532 boys.

Mr. Wendel speaks feelingly of the managerial tribulations endured in making such institutions a success, and emphasizes the need of tact and patience, a warning that seems to be well justified by some funny anecdotes he relates of the boys' mischievous propensities. These ounces of prevention applied at an age when boys are responsive and grateful, and most susceptible to formative influences, will be worth far more than the proverbial proportion of cure required ten, twenty or thirty years later.

SOCIETY'S EXILES.

By far the most important article in the *Arena* for June is by the editor, Mr. B. O. Flower, whose paper on "Society's Exiles" discusses briefly the problem of the slums—the problem which Mr. Riis in his book "How the Other Half Lives" has discussed at greater length. As Mr. Riis has drawn his illustrations from life in the slums of New York City, so Mr. Flower has drawn his from the slums of Boston, confining himself, however, to what he calls "the uninvited poor." It is difficult, says Mr. Flower, to over-estimate the gravity of the problem which life in the slums presents, even when considered from a purely economic point of view. This "social cellar" is an enormous expense to the State, a constant menace to society, and in time of social upheavals will prove a magazine of destruction. But the problem is even more difficult ethically considered. Life for the dwellers in this cellar is "one long and terrible night," and the picture is appalling when we see the fate of the innocent children growing up in such environment. Among the causes that have operated to produce the conditions which are factors in this problem are the following: first, and most apparent, the immense influx of immigration; second, the glamour of city life; third, the rapid growth of the saloon, well-nigh impregnable by reason of the wealth of the liquor power; fourth, the wonderful labor-saving inventions which have augmented the burden of the people by glut-

ting the market with labor; fifth, opportunities given by the Government through grants, protective measures, and special privileges for the rapid accumulation of wealth by the few; sixth, the power of the wealthy over the less fortunate; seventh, the fatal fever for gold which has infested the social atmosphere; eighth, the cowardice and lethargy of the Church.

Here the writer pauses to say that the Church has become to a great extent subsidized by gold and that she has signally failed in her mission of establishing on earth an ideal brotherhood. "She no longer dares to denounce the money changers or alarm those who are day by day anæsthetizing their own souls while adding to the misery of the world." Men find comfort in the soft-cushioned pews of the church, "who are wringing from ten to thirty per cent. profit from their fellow-men in the wretched tenement district, or refuse to pay more than twelve cents for the making of pants, forty-five cents a dozen for flannel shirts, seventy-five cents for knee pants, and twenty-five cents a dozen for neckties." He admits many noble exceptions. Other causes which he enumerates and back of those that have been named are defective education which has "developed all but character in man," which has "trained the brain but shriveled the soul," and lastly land speculation which has kept large tracts of land idle whch might be covered by happy homes. To all of these causes he adds the general ignorance of the people regarding the nature, extent and growing proportion of misery and want.

He then endeavors to give to his readers a conception of life in the slums by citing cases which came under his own observation and which he considers typical. His descriptions are accompanied by photogravure illustrations. After citing a score or more of cases of want and wretchedness which he encountered he asks the customary question, What shall we do? In answer, he commends the quiet, unostentatious work of the missionary and the visitor, through whom "thousands of persons are annually kept from starvation and crime,"while to many of them life is given a new and higher meaning. Taking into view the broad aspect of this problem he finds the habitations of the people a cause most fruitful of disease, vice and crime. "So long as the wretched, filthy dens of dirt, vermin and disease stand as the only shelter for the children of the slums, so long will moral and physical contagion flourish and send forth their germs, so long will crime and degradation increase." No permanent or far-reaching reformation can be brought about, he adds, until the dwellings of the people are radically improved. He then alludes to two practical experiments in the building of improved tenement houses. One of these is that recently begun in Liverpool, where a block of improved dwellings was erected by the corporation; the other the Peabody dwellings in London.

He suggests that instead of willing princely sums to old, rich and conservative educational institutions, wealthy persons should bequeath sums for the erection of improved tenement buildings, as did George Peabody, whose $2,500,000 invested in such buildings has turned twenty thousand people from the slums toward a bright future, and has at the same time nearly doubled itself.

If this were done, he predicts that a wonderful transformation would soon appear in our cities. Crime would diminish, life would rise to a higher level, and a terrible load would be lifted from the heart and brains of tens of thousands.

But after all, he reminds us, this is only a palliative. So long as speculation continues in land the problem will be unsettled. So long as the landlord finds that his taxes vary directly as the condition of his tenements, low if they are rickety and loathsome, high if they are decent, so long will he make some bread-winners dwell in foul dens.

Mr. Flower's paper should at least have the effect of bringing the public into more intimate relations with the "submerged class"—a step which he deems a necessity in the solution of the problem—so that they may "hear the throbbing of misery's heart."

AMERICAN CATHOLICITY.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Thomas Preston has an able paper in the last number of the *American Catholic Quarterly Review* on "American Catholicity." Mgr. Preston says:

"It has been said that in this country there is a peculiar kind of Catholicity which is in advance of the old nations of the world, which has taken to itself the wings of progress, which is more consonant with the spirit of the age, less hostile to those who differ from us in faith or morals, which puts upon itself a mantle of expediency, and loses the stern attributes of our unflinching creed. We have heard it said, as a mark of the peculiarities of American Catholicity, that we do not pretend to judge between error and falsehood as far as others are concerned; that we embrace them all, no matter what they believe or profess, as really *one* with us in the profession of a conservative Christianity. It is also said that our differences are not so great as has been supposed; that we are willing to meet all our fellow-citizens on an open platform of a wide Christian belief; that we are willing to yield to the majority, or even to the State, the education of our children, provided we are allowed the liberty of teaching them privately the principles of our faith. It is also maintained that the rights of the Sovereign Pontiff, especially in his temporal principality, may in this country be waived, and that those Catholics are more truly American in their sympathies who look upon the temporal power of the Supreme Pontiff as a thing of the past; who are willing to let it die, and feel no obligation to do anything in their power to restore it."

All this is abominable in Dr. Preston's eyes, who tells us that "the proposition that every man is free to embrace and profess that religion which by the light of his own reason he shall have considered to be the true one is condemned by the Catholic Church."

He says regarding the Pope's temporal power:

"All Catholics are bound to believe that he is the supreme pastor, teacher, and infallible doctor of the universal Church; that in matters spiritual and moral there is no appeal from his decision. His temporal principality is not an open question. It cannot be looked upon as a thing of the past. Catholics, and especially American Catholics, who are free at least to think and say what they will, can never agree to look upon it as a question which has passed out of our day. They can never consent to hold that the temporal power of the popes has been taken from them by justice, or that the principality of the Supreme Pontiff has not conduced to religion and is not necessary to the free exercise of his high office. Much less can it be held that it is an open question in regard to which Catholics may differ, or that the abrogation of this principality is sanctioned by the observance of ages, or would conduce to the liberty and happiness of the Church. We have heard of some Catholics saying, that 'the Pope is much better off without his temporal power; that at all events it is no question of ours, and that we are not called upon to say or to do anything in regard to it.' Such views are not Catholicity, and we do not think they are American Catholicity."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

The articles in the *Forum* for June upon "Church and Creeds," by the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs; "Silver and the Need of More Money," by Senator W. M. Stewart; "Our International Copyright Law," by Henry Holt, and "A Rational System of Physical Training," by President Hyde of Bowdoin, are reviewed at length among the leading articles of the month.

VON MOLTKE AND FUTURE WARFARE.

Colonel Theodore A. Dodge has a paper on "Von Moltke and Future Warfare," in the June number. The great Field Marshal's one work in life, he says, was to make the Prussian army perfect as a fighting machine. That for which Von Moltke stands in the art of war is preparation and precision. In time of peace be prepared for war. It was to his ability as a drill master rather than to any superior endowments he possessed as a marshal of forces that his successes must be attributed. When the time came for prompt action, Von Moltke gave to his generals broad directions in few words, trusting in their judgment and upon his well-trained troops to meet all emergencies. "The work done by Von Moltke," Colonel Dodge concludes, "is typical of what the needs of the future must be; the man himself is the type of the soldier of the future. The swashbuckler has gone for good, driven out by modern invention as that ancient bully, the knight in armor, was driven out by gunpowder. In his place has come the intellectual, hard-working student of war. If the life of the great Prussian soldier teaches anything, it teaches us that war is no longer the province of the rough, but is the theater for intellect, moral courage and honest patience. The lower forms of courage have ceased to have their old-time value. It is brain tissue and *morale* which will win in future wars."

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

Sir Charles Dilke reviews the proceedings of the federal convention, held recently at Sydney, New South Wales, in which was formed the new Commonwealth of Australia. He contributes, however, little on the subject that is not already familiar to American readers. It would seem from Sir Charles' account that Sir Henry Parkes had things pretty much his own way in the convention. Every important resolution adopted bore the stamp of Sir Henry's own make. The constitution provisionally adopted by the convention, while modeled after the constitutions of the United States and Canada, differs, it is shown, from each in many important respects. It differs from the Canadian in providing for the election of the governors of the several states by the local parliaments, instead of placing their appointment with the central cabinet, and in reserving to the states all the powers and rights not definitely granted to the federal government. Again provision is not made for a uniform criminal law in Australia as in Canada. The Australian constitution differs from the American chiefly in that it makes the cabinet officers directly responsible to the House of Representatives by giving them a seat in Parliament. Sir Charles approves of the new constitution to the extent that it differs from the American constitution and agrees with the Canadian. His principal criticism is that it places too little power with the federal government. Generally speaking, he says, "I should myself have preferred to have seen Australia regard itself more as a single federal state, and less as a body of separate states united only for the common purposes of defense and trade, and should have wished to see state or provincial rights more strictly defined and more absolutely subordinated to the Australian common government."

IMMIGRATION AND THE TARIFF.

Hon. William McAdoo, Congressman from New Jersey, takes the position that a protective tariff is largely responsible for the immigration to the United States of a large number of undesirable people—people who care nothing for American institutions and desire to know less. These people are practically forced to seek our shores, he maintains, because of the destruction of the industries of their native countries by the American prohibitory tariff. We have, he says, shut out the cheap foreign watch, blanket, tin sheet, glass pane, and steel rail; but the cheaper foreign worker, hand to hand with hunger, underbids American labor in the home market that we boast was made for it alone."

Mr. McAdoo gives statistics to show that during the nine months ending March 31, 1891, the total number of immigrants to the United States exceeded the number which arrived during the nine months ending March 31, 1890, by 61,834. This increase in immigration, he would have his readers believe, was in a large degree the direct result of the adoption of the McKinley bill. Mr. McAdoo holds also that the greater part of these sixty thousand immigrants were undesirable persons, that they came here, like the Chinese, in most instances seeking temporary relief from poverty with intention to return with their gains to the land of their birth; all of which is pure assumption on his part. In the first place people employed in "watch, blanket, tin sheet, glass pane and steel rail industries" are for the most part of necessity skilled laborers—laborers of the higher type, and, as even Mr. McAdoo admits in another connection, a productive laborer is an addition to the wealth of a community. If, as he asserts, these people are driven to this country through the destruction of their native industries, it is not to be taken for granted that they intend to remain here only temporarily.

THE CENSUS OF 1890.

Gen. Francis A. Walker follows his paper in the *Forum* for May on "The United States Census," with one in this number on "The Great Count of 1890." General Walker is strongly of the opinion that the census enumeration should always be opened with a presidential proclamation invoking the attention of citizens and appealing to their patriotism for an honest return. It would have been better, he holds, for the administration at Washington to have granted the request of New York for a recount of its population at the last census. The uncertainty as to whether the federal census or the police count was the more nearly correct, cannot fail to impair confidence in the eleventh census. As between the two enumerations the presumption is, he says, in favor of that conducted by the central government. Unless, General Walker maintains, it can be made to appear that the general birth-rate has been diminished during the last decade something like 2,500,000—the excess of foreign arrivals during 1880-90 over the arrivals during 1870-80—there will be difficulty in defending the last census. Granting, however, that there was a deficiency of a million and a half in the enumeration of 1870, as held by the census department, and that the birth-rate has diminished very consid-

erably during the last ten years, Mr. Walker shows by comparing the rate of increase of population for periods of twenty, thirty and forty years, that the population returned by the census of 1890 would be reasonably correct.

OUR CHANCE FOR COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

Mr. Ulysses D. Eddy is of the opinion that "our chance for commercial supremacy" is pretty good. The time has come, he believes, for the United States to assert its claim to first place among the nations of the world. The strong interest in the creation of a new navy and the prompt approval of Secretary Blaine's reciprocity movement, are signs that the United States is beginning to feel its strength as a commercial power. Reciprocity with the nearest countries is only the beginning of the campaign for the world's trade, he holds. "After operating a while in the shelter of the reciprocity breastworks, our people may discover that these breastworks hamper rather than help them in a further advance. They will learn how much the enemy fears them, and, gathering courage, will move out into the open field of the neutral markets. The struggle there will be a severe one, but it is difficult to see how, with our resources, we can fail of ultimate success." The fruits of victory are, he holds, worth considering. With the transfer of commercial supremacy the country will be filled with factories and there will be work enough for all. New York, instead of London, will then hold the world's surplus of capital, and the United States will become the world's savings-bank and safe deposit.

THE NEW NORTHWEST.

Hon. Joseph Norton Dolph, United States Senator from Oregon, treats of the New Northwest, historically, descriptively and prospectively. The motives which induced the early pioneers to seek homes on the Pacific slope were not, as it is generally supposed, wholly the desire for gold and the prospect of cheap land. The chief inducement was, in his estimation, the mild climate and the rich soil of the territory on the western coast. Neither is it true that it was the impetus given to immigration of population to the Pacific coast by railroads that gave the far western lands preference over those intervening. As compared with the States of Oregon, Idaho and Washington, the intermediate States and territories can support but a very small population on account of the limited supply of water and the large tracts of barren land. The staple product of the new Northwest is wheat. Wool growing is another great industry of that region. The value of the wool product of Oregon, Washington and Idaho for 1890 was estimated at $8,000,000. Almost every variety of fruit grown in the temperate zones may be found in abundance in these States. Mr. Dolph prophesies that the manufacture of beet sugar will be numbered among the important industries of the future in that locality. The forests, especially of western Oregon and Washington, are the most valuable and extensive of the Union. Ship-building will be another of the prominent industries of the future in the new Northwest. The fisheries are extensive and valuable. The resources of that region in minerals, including gold and silver, are practically unlimited. The yield of gold and silver for 1890 as shown by the report of the director of the Mint, amounted to $8,000,000. The population of Oregon, Washington and Idaho has increased from 282,494 in 1880 to 743,542 in 1890.

Senator Dolph is confident that the construction of the Nicaragua Canal will have a marked effect upon the commerce of the coast and the development of the resources of the Northwest. That section is shown to be peculiarly well located for controlling the trade and fisheries of Alaska. The possibilities of the new Northwest are held by the Oregon Senator to be unbounded.

THE NEW COPYRIGHT LAW.

Mr. Henry Holt, writing in the June number of the *Forum*, deplores the narrowness of our international copyright law, but finds in it also much to praise. The most obvious effect of the new law will be, he says, that foreign authors will be paid for such of their books as are copyrighted here, relieving thereby the American author from competition with pirated foreign books. As an indirect result, the class of publishers who have "preyed upon the business weaknesses of American authors as well as upon the defenselessness of foreign ones, will be driven out." Foreign authors may now select the firms whom they wish to represent them. The new law, he continues, "will restrict books to editions for which there is a sound economic demand, thus relieving all authorship from illegitimate competition, and opening up the avenues to publicity now closed; and it will foster a return to standard literature in place of the ephemeral stuff of which the 'libraries' have been principally made up. This will encourage publishers to issue such literature in editions justified by a wider market, and will probably make the great classics of all literature more accessible in better forms and cheaper than now."

IT WILL INCREASE THE PRICE OF FIRST EDITIONS.

International copyright will undoubtedly, Mr. Holt admits, increase the prices of first editions of books, but not more, he believes, than people can afford to pay. Books that prove popular will, he adds, be subsequently issued in forms which the people at large will pay for. "Averaging all sorts of books," Mr. Holt says, "the gain will be very great, for it is not so important to have the new book cheap, even if that did not involve underpaying the author, as it is to have cheap the book that has stood the test of time, or at least that of contemporary opinion." Mr. Holt calls attention to the fact that there is no American encyclopedia or hardly any other American book of reference well revised even up to the census of 1880. We have been kept well informed by the "book pirates" regarding European facts, but ill-informed regarding recent American affairs. Our old reference books have been brought down to date by cutting out of the electrotype pages old information and inserting new. We may look upon the new copyright law to remedy this evil in time. Now that the foreigners must be paid, our works no longer are placed in unfair competition with theirs; the way lies open in this country for the development of a literature more distinctly American.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The *North American Review* for June is the least interesting and valuable number of that periodical which has appeared for many months. Its one really important article, that by Secretary Tracy upon "Our New War-Ships," is elsewhere summarized as a "leading article of the month." The Earl of Meath's paper on "Compulsory Physical Education" is also noticed in that department of the REVIEW.

A SOPHOMORIC DEBATE.

General Rush C. Hawkins and Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll indulge in a discussion singularly like the stilted and artificial debates of a college literary society. Under the head of "Brutality and Avarice Triumphant," General Hawkins contributes some fifteen pages of the most despairing pessimism about American public and private life

in this generation that has ever been written. He holds that "from the beginning of the rebellion to the present time insatiable greed, practically uncontrolled by law or by any decent show of regard for morality or rights of property, has swept over our land a mighty invisible power for evil. The self-respect of the community has been impaired or destroyed, and we have permitted the unscrupulous classes to give us a reputation throughout the civilized world of a nation of political tricksters and business sharps." Whereupon General Hawkins proceeds to discourse of fraudulent army contracts; the sale of worthless vessels at high prices to the government; the land grant acts, which he declares were "great schemes for plunder, bribed through Congress"; the Pacific railway loans; the business of railway wrecking; Western land stealing, in which he declares that "rich and poor are alike adepts"; the "Star Route" frauds of some years ago; the stealing of timber from public lands; that peculiar national industry known as stock-watering; the formation of business associations called trusts; the truck store system; sham building, especially the building of inflammable hotels; the unprecedented destruction of game upon our continent; the practical destruction of many species of birds and fishes; the butchery of the seals; the death of cattle in the West from want of adequate winter protection; the cruelty practiced in Western slaughtering establishments; and finally and particularly the bad treatment of the North American Indians. General Hawkins sums up to the effect that the financial successes won by dishonest schemes and cruel practices "have established a national standard, and now only one kind of success is acknowledged. Morality has no market value, high character is impracticable, and intellectual achievement pays no dividends."

It is not necessary to follow Colonel Ingersoll through his ten or eleven pages devoted to showing that General Hawkins' points and propositions, seriatim, are all unfair and distorted. Colonel Ingersoll is as buoyant, optimistic, eulogistic and panegyrical as General Hawkins is doleful, denunciatory and hopeless. Neither article deserves a place in such a periodical as the *North American Review*.

LAWYER CURTIS INDORSES MR. BLAINE.

In a brief article entitled "The Law and the Lynchers," that eminent constitutional lawyer, Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, gives his indorsement to Mr. Blaine's interpretation of our national powers and obligations in such a case as that of the New Orleans lynching. The most interesting paragraph in his article is that in which he explains Mr. Webster's treatment in 1841 of a somewhat similar case, in which a Canadian was tried in New York for the murder of a citizen. "The act of McLeod was avowed by the British Government to have been done by its authority as an act in defense of Canadian territory, and his surrender was demanded of the government of the United States. Instead of yielding to this demand, Mr. Webster informed the British government that, while the Government of the United States admitted that the avowal of his act as done by the authority of the British Government would be a good defense on the trial of the indictment, yet the United States could not prevent such a trial." Mr. Curtis declares that "Mr. Blaine is a worthy successor of the great man who was Secretary of State in 1841," and adds: "I have entire confidence in his management of our foreign relations."

"A Trip Abroad" is the somewhat misleading title that is given to a quaint and colloquial, but interesting chapter of impressions of English people and English life gleaned by the late P. T. Barnum from his sojourn in the mother country. Major-General John Gibbon gives his views in connection with certain military controversies about the battle of Gettysburg. Lady Blake has a chat about Newfoundland, which is timely and pleasant though exceedingly light and sketchy.

MR. CARNEGIE EXPLAINS MONEY.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie occupies a great many pages with an article upon "The A B C of Money," which is intended to make it perfectly clear to "the masses, the farmers and the wage earners," who "do not understand the question of money," that all monetary doctrines except the doctrine of an absolute, universal, single gold standard are false and foolish. Mr. Carnegie is intensely opposed to silver, and seems never to have heard of what is called the doctrine of bimetallism. At least he manages to avoid any allusion whatever to it, and invites his readers very particularly to infer that the views he advocates are the doctrine which Secretaries Windom and Manning arrived at after careful study and responsible experience. Of course Mr. Carnegie has no thought of misrepresenting the views of those gentlemen. Nevertheless, it is true that their views and those he elucidates as his own in this article, are diametrically opposed. To tell all that is worth telling about the experience of the whole world in the use of money, in a single article avowedly written for the enlightenment of the uninstructed, is a task from which even such skillful elucidators of economic themes as Mr. David A. Wells or Mr. Edward Atkinson might shrink. And where these trained economic writers and thinkers could not hope for success, it is not very harsh criticism to say that Mr. Carnegie utterly and completely fails.

"NOTES AND COMMENTS."

In the "Notes and Comments," George E. Waring, Jr., criticises Secretary Rusk's recent article on the farmers; Charles T. Saxon explains technical changes in the New York ballot law; Felix L. Oswald discourses of floods and forests, in order to add another to the many notes of warning against the too-rapid destruction of our original tracts of wood. Finally, Dr. Cyrus Edson writes about leprosy; and having followed the disease through ancient and modern times, in all nations, he reaches the comforting conclusion that "as a nation we have nothing to fear from leprosy, and that conditions do not exist here to influence or even permit the spread of the disease, and it is not conceivable that they will exist until civilization proves a failure." Nevertheless, Dr. Edson advocates the establishment of a national lazaretto for such cases as have developed among us.

THE ARENA.

The *Arena* for June contains fewer articles of a practical nature than usual. A portrait of the editor, Mr. B. O. Flower, appears as the frontispiece. His article on "Society's Exiles," in this number, is reviewed in another place.

Julian Hawthorne's essay on "The New Columbus" is purely speculative. In the four hundred years since Columbus sighted the Western land, scientists and philosophers have succeeded in explaining away many mysteries, but the great mystery, that of life itself, remains unsolved. A Columbus is needed who will lead the way into regions yet unexplored. This seems to be the gist of Mr. Hawthorne's speculations.

SPIRITUALISM; WHAT IS IT?

Camille Flammarion, the French astronomer, in his paper on "The Unknown," attributes such manifestations of so-called spiritualism as table-tipping and planchette

writing, to "mysterious forces residing in human nature; emanations from inmost potentiality, unknown till our day; the duplication of our experimental power, which gives ability to think and act outside ourselves." The process of writing under mediumistic conditions differs from that of writing in the normal state only in that under the former conditions the sentences are produced "auto-suggestively," while in the normal state sentences are mentally constructed, at least in part, before written down. Although the words and sentences written mediumistically are, as he holds, self-suggested, the mind is nevertheless associated therewith. "The subject treated is in unison with one's ordinary ideas. The written language is one's own. If one is deficient in orthography, the composition will betray this fault. Moreover, the mind is so intimately connected with what is written, that if it ponders something else, if the thoughts are allowed to wander from the immediate subject, then the hand will pause, or trace incoherent signs." These conclusions are drawn directly from M. Flammarion's own observations.

THE CHIVALRY OF THE PRESS.

Julius Chambers, in his contribution on the "Chivalry of the Press," maintains that it is not the sole mission of the daily newspaper to denounce fraud and expose official corruption. It is as well its duty to amuse and instruct, to uphold public honor and private virtue. He regrets that the attitude of the public toward the newspaper is not more chivalrous. "The public would appear to believe," he says, "that anything it can coax, wheedle or extort from the newspaper is fair salvage from the necessary expenditures of life."

The chivalry of the press toward the public, on the other hand, is now, he holds, unquestioned, though it has not always been so. Until Horace Greeley's defeat for the Presidency in 1872 it was only lightly held that newspapers owed the public a duty. Previous to that time the press was generally regarded all-powerful as the maker and unmaker of destinies. But this illusion was at once and for all dispelled when Greeley, with every daily paper in the land, save one, allied in his behalf, was defeated. Henceforth the wishes of the public came to receive respectful consideration from the press. "With the rise of journalistic chivalry," says Mr. Chambers, "came the search for news. It became a precious prize. The special correspondent and reporter sought it. Truth was to be rescued from oblivion! Facts began to be hunted for like the ambergris and ivory of commerce. At first the search resembled the quest for the Oracle of the Holy Bottle—a test as to the public's opinion of news. What kind of service did the public want? Adventure followed, as a matter of course, but love of adventure was not the impelling motive." Mr. Chambers closes his paper with an account of the chivalric services of that knight errant of journalism, J. A. MacGahan of Khiva and St. Stefano fame. It was through the war correspondent, MacGahan, that Christian Europe became acquainted with the cruel oppression of the Bulgarians by the Turks in 1876, and that Bulgaria was redeemed.

EVOLUTION AND CHRISTIANITY.

Professor James T. Bixby, Ph. D., seeks to reconcile the theory of evolution with Christianity. When both the principle and the belief are properly comprehended and interpreted, he maintains there exists no incompatibility between them. Evolution is not a cause or a force, he holds, but simply a method and law of the occurrence of things. "Let us only recognize," he says, "evolution by the Divine spirit, as the process of God's working in the world, and we have then a theory which has a place and a function, at once for all that the newest sciences has to teach and the most venerable faith needs to retain." If God is the omnipotent Being that reverence conceives Him to be, he asserts, His work should be too perfect from the outset to call for supernatural intervention.

Mr. James Realf, Jr., discusses the irrigation problem of the Northwest. He shows the great need of introducing extensive artesian irrigation, especially in the central parts of the two Dakotas. As against the claim that the alkaline and saline properties of the artesian water would poison the soil he holds that no harmful results would be likely to accrue from this source inside of five hundred years. Mr. Realf favors the construction of the systems of irrigation in that region by the central government. Under no condition would he sanction the ownership of these systems by private companies. Perceiving, however, that it is not probable the government at Washington will appropriate money for this purpose, he advocates the township scheme of ownership. He cites statistics which show that in nine counties of California the value of property, as shown by the tax lists, increased in ten years through irrigation from 55,939,928 to 234,912,991.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Sir James FitzJames Stephen, having retired from the Bench, seems to have found time to devote himself to periodical literature, and is allowed the first place in the *Nineteenth Century* to say his say on the resolution condemning the opium traffic, which the House of Commons carried by 190 to 160 votes. Of course every one knows what Sir James FitzJames Stephen would think of such a resolution, and it must be admitted in this particular case he has a stronger hand than he usually can boast of when running counter to the moral principles—or prejudices, if you will—of the majority of his countrymen. He ridicules the idea that the twenty per cent. of the Indian revenue will be raised by the English taxpayers; nor can it be put upon the shoulders of the Indians without making great trouble. He says:

"The notion that the English people will pay a fourpence income tax for the destruction of opium in India is one of the most foolish dreams ever indulged in."

There is one sentence, and almost the only one, that is characteristic of Sir James FitzJames Stephen at his best. Speaking of the superior quality of the Indian opium, and the fact that the Chinese can supply themselves from many other places, he says:

"To endeavor to promote sobriety in the use of opium by prohibiting the cultivation of poppies in India is like an attempt to promote peace in Europe by prohibiting certain firms by name from constructing particular kinds of cartridges."

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF AMERICAN LIFE.

Mr. Hamilton Aïdé, who has just made the tour of the United States, writes pleasantly upon the above subject. He is disappointed in the American eating, and of course disgusted with American domestic service. On the other hand, he is delighted with American conversation, especially in Boston. He says:

"Never out of London have I heard such conversation in our own tongue, without any sense of labor or self-consciousness, as I have listened to in Boston. In this respect no other city in the United States can approach it. New York has its conspicuous orators, its wise lawyers, its charming wits; but they do not form part of its 'society.' Washington is political, progressive, fashionable; it cares nothing for pictures, it rarely discusses books, it is a good deal self-occupied, self-centered, and the talk is

consequently either too heavy or too locally light to be very interesting."

SCIENCE AND THE DELUGE.

Professor Huxley, in an article entitled "Hasisadras' Adventures," takes the old Chaldean story of a flood as a text on which to set forth his disbelief in the Noachian deluge. He maintains:

"Anything more than a parochial acquaintance with physical geography and geology would suffice to remind its possessor that the Holy Land itself offers a standing protest against bringing such a deluge as that of Noah anywhere near it, either in historical times or in the course of that pleistocene period, of which the 'great ice age' formed a part." Incidentally, Professor Huxley has a good word to say for polytheism:

"If we are bound, or permitted, to judge the government of the world by human standards, it appears to me that directorates are proved by familiar experience to conduct the largest and the most complicated concerns quite as well as solitary despots. I have never been able to see why the hypothesis of a divine syndicate should be found guilty of innate absurdity."

MAHOMMEDAN WOMEN.

Mrs. Reichardt has an interesting paper full of personal experience, which gives a very different account of the Mahommedan women and Mahommedan married life from that which a Moslem gave in the last number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. She says:

"A Mahommedan girl is brought up with the idea that she has nothing to do with love. It is *ayib* (shame) for her to love her husband. She dares not do it if she would. What he asks and expects of her is to tremble before him and yield him unquestioning obedience. I have *seen* a husband look pleased and complacent when his wife looked afraid to lift up her eyes even when visitors were present.

"There are some men among them, but I think they are rare, who boast that they marry a new wife every month. 'It is so easy' say they, 'to divorce a wife when one is tired of her!' And such is the fact! At any unexpected moment the fatal words, 'You are divorced,' may be uttered."

She tells an awful story of a certain Moslem, of high standing in the society of Damascus, who married a young girl of ten, and after she had borne him two sons he drove her almost mad with such cruelty and unkindness that she escaped and went back to her father. Her husband sent for her to return, and, as she was hidden out of his sight, he wrung the necks of both his sons and sent their bodies to his wife to show her what he had in store for her. The young mother, not yet twenty, died in a few days."

FROM ALBERT NYANZA TO THE INDIAN OCEAN.

Lieutenant Stairs describes his seventeen hundred miles journey across Africa. He says that next to the Zanzibaris the best and most untiring marchers were the black women of Equatoria, Dinkas and Makrakas. Lieutenant Stairs strongly urges that the wives should be allowed to accompany their husbands in all expeditions to the interior. It is only on very rare occasions that they cannot march just as fast and just as far as their husbands. Women drink far more water than men on the march, and suffer more from its absence.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Victor Horsley has a paper too scientific for the ordinary reader, entitled "On the Analysis of Movement." It is illustrated with maps of monkeys' brains, and concludes with a declaration that "to analyze more deeply the depths of sensory perception, therefore, must be the future task of the neurologist."

Lady Desart sets forth the Jewish case against the Russian Government in an article which contains very little that is new, but much, unfortunately, that is true. Wilfrid Ward writes on "Witnesses to the Unseen," and describes Kant, Tennyson and Newman as witnesses in these latter days to the reality of invisible things.

"With Kant—in the passage I have cited and elsewhere—the 'sense of law' is foremost. For Tennyson the depths revealed in the power of the human heart to love, occupy a large space. While Newman—combining in his nature the philosopher and the poet—finds at once the sense of law and of deepest personal love in conscience, and appeals to both as testifying to a personal lawgiver and a God of love."

Mr. Arthur Crouch gives a brief account of the bombardment of Iquique. He predicts that, the loss of the Blanco Encalada notwithstanding, there is little doubt that the Congress Party will gain the upper hand. Mr. Charles Goss pleads for the maintenance of English influence in Morocco, which, he thinks, is the last and greatest market of the world that is left to us. Mr. Kebbel asks the question, "Is Free Education a Bribe?" and answers it, of course, in the negative. It is interesting to note that he is not disheartened by the utter failure of promises to pay school fees to influence the electors in the recent county contests.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

Elsewhere is reviewed Signor Crispi's article on France and Italy, which is the most remarkable paper in this month's periodicals. The rest of the articles in the *Contemporary* are somewhat overshadowed by his, but they are of general interest.

THE CARDINAL'S PLEA FOR THE CHILDREN.

In a brief paper of three pages Cardinal Manning prints a very cogent plea in favor of raising the age at which children are permitted to enter the factory from ten to twelve. The Cardinal points out that the rejection of Mr. Buxton's amendment by the Grand Committee on the Factory Bill, is a mournful abdication of our high position. If the Bill passes in its present form we shall have departed from our consent given at the International Conference at Berlin, and put ourselves on a lower level than all the advanced industrial nations and degrade ourselves to the level of Italy and Spain. The Cardinal reminds us that the late Commission on Education unanimously reported that the minimum age should be raised from ten to eleven, and that probably a majority of its members would have voted in favor of raising the minimum age to twelve. In the face of this, and of our action at the Berlin Conference, the Cardinal shrinks from believing that the House of Commons will be false to its pledges at Berlin and to our own dignity as the first industrial power in the world. Mr. Dunckley, speaking from a close personal knowledge of Lancashire and Lancashire men, strongly supports the Cardinal's plea.

THE MEANING OF "PORNEIA."

A curious illustration of the hold which the Scriptures have upon the English-speaking man is afforded by the article which Sir Alfred Stephen contributes to the discussion of the law of divorce. It turns chiefly upon the question as to what is the meaning of the Greek word *porneia*, which is used by the Evangelist Matthew in specifying the one cause which justified divorce. Our Bible describes it

as fornication, while the Douay version translates it adultery. Sir Alfred Stephen ventures to suggest that *porneia* might be more accurately rendered by unfaithfulness.

"But is unfaithfulness only of one kind? May not persistent drunkenness, brutality or desertion, with the utter violation of every other marital or wifely duty, be as complete a severance of married life as adultery?"

Sir Alfred Stephen protests against the doctrine that a divorced or divorcing woman has not equal rights to remarriage as those possessed by a divorced or divorcing man. He thinks that the marriage and divorce laws of the United States will be thoroughly reformed, but not in the direction of indissolubility.

"But when, by hopeless desertion, by brutality long persisted in, or habitual and aggravated crime, all the holy objects of marriage have been defeated, the laws of the United States will, we doubt not, in common with those recently passed in New South Wales and Victoria, enable the wronged wife or husband, if so desiring, to obtain relief from the broken and desecrated legal bond."

THE OPPRESSION IN ARMENIA.

Mrs. Bishop concludes her ghastly account of the condition of Armenia in a paper which embodies not only her own observations, but also the official reports of Mr. Clifford Lloyd and others, printed in the Foreign Office dispatches, which she says truly presents, on the whole, "a darker picture of oppression and wrong, and a heavier indictment against the maladministration of Kurdistan, than I ever heard from Armenian lips."

Speaking of the Kurd, Mrs. Bishop gives the following graphic account of that unlovely master of the lives and property of the Christian Armenians:

"Robbery is as much his element as war, and as his religion does not recognize the appropriation of the goods of a Christian as an unholy act, he preys upon the Syrian and Armenian peasantry with a clear conscience. To rob them by violence and 'demand,' month after month and year after year, till they have nearly nothing left, to kill them if they resist, to leave them for a while to retrieve their fortunes—'to let the sheep's wool grow,' as their phrase is—and then to rob them again, is the simple story of the relations between Kurd and Christian."

It is no wonder that the mass of the uneducated Armenians are sighing for Russian intervention in the spring, while the more educated are sufficiently ignorant to think that there is some hope from England. Mrs. Bishop merely sighs for the old panacea of diplomatic pressure on the Porte, which is all moonshine, as she herself is almost inclined to admit. She says:

"Beyond expressing the belief that the creation of strong military posts, under vigorous and capable officers, in the disturbed districts would be a wise measure, I do not attempt to offer any opinion as to what might be done in Armenia."

MR. AUBERON HERBERT'S NEW GOSPEL.

If you want to be happy and wealthy and wise, so runs Mr. Auberon Herbert's new gospel, as explained in an article on "Bad Air and Bad Health," you must work with your windows open and sleep as much as possible in the open air. Mr. Herbert has long preached this with almost as much zeal as he has inculcated the blessed doctrine of voluntary taxation; and it has this in its favor, that it is much more practical and practicable. After drawing a picture of the dreadful consequences of breathing bad air, he and Harold Wager (who is joint author of the article) give us the following summary of the practical rule of life according to the new gospel:

"Live as much as you can with open windows, wearing whatever extra clothes are necessary. In this way you will turn the hours of your work to physical profit, instead of to physical loss. If you cannot bear an open window, even with an extra coat, and a rug over your knees when you are sitting in a room, do the next best thing, which is to throw the windows wide open—not a poor six inches—whenever you leave it, and thus get rid of the taint of the many dead bodies that we have breathed out from ourselves, and that hang like ghosts about our rooms. Smuts, as we confess, may be bad, but they are white as snow compared with impure air. Pay special attention to the constant exposure to pure air, both of clothes and of bedding. Avoid chill, that is one form of poisoning. Avoid impure air, that is another and much more insidious form of poisoning."

They publish letters from Dr. Lyon Playfair and Professor Huxley in support of their contention. Professor Huxley says:

"I have long been convinced (and to a great extent by personal experience) that what people are pleased to call 'overwork,' in a large proportion of cases means underoxygenation and consequent accumulation of waste matter, which operates as a poison. The 'depression' of overworked nervous organizations is very commonly the 'oppression' of some physiological candle-snuff not properly burnt."

The article is a useful one, and especially to brainworkers, for the hints that it gives that much of their overpressure and nervous irritability may be due to the fact that they forget to open the window.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. Churton Collins praises the new scheme for the Indian Civil Service examinations. Although regretting that Italian has been excluded, he rejoices that—

"Whatever exception may be taken to the new regulations as they bear on the study of history, nothing can be more satisfactory than their provisions for the study of literature.

"At last the study of our national literature, rescued from its degrading thraldom to philology, has again been placed on a proper basis. And it is indeed a matter for congratulation that the Commissioners have had the wisdom and the courage to follow, not the precedent of our Universities and established curricula, but the precedent of Macaulay's scheme."

The conclusion of the whole matter is:

"The Commissioners have done well to be firm in insisting on a liberal acquaintance with modern literature, and especially of our own. Had they gone further—had they encouraged the comparative study of ancient and modern literature, had they required a knowledge of the principles of criticism, had they encouraged a study of literature in close connection with a study of history, by including papers on each of these subjects in their examination, they would have done a great service to education."

GO TO, LET US MAKE UNTO OURSELVES A NEW MORALITY.

Mr. Hamerton concludes his paper, entitled "A Basis of Positive Morality," which is rather inconclusive but full of suggestions. He says:

"My belief is that the moralities of past ages, which were really accepted and acted upon (not those which were professed) were the changing products of a public opinion unconscious of its own force, and that we ourselves are living in a time when public opinion is passing from the unconscious state to one of lucid consciousness through the influence of its intellectual leaders. We are beginning to know that we can make our own morality,

for which, of course, we shall have to take the natural consequences, whatever they may be."

He suggests that we might make a great improvement if we were to recognize two principles—first, that it is wrong to lie, and secondly, that it is not wrong to live simply. As to the first, he points out that if it were universally respected, it would get rid of two of the worst forms of sexual vice.

"The habit of truthfulness will be found, on considering its wide-reaching effects on conduct, to insure much, though not all, of sexual morality also; for cases of seduction are almost invariably accompanied by false promises, and there is no accompaniment of adultery more constant, and, as it seems, more inevitable than persistent acting and lying. If, then, it were possible to make men honest, we should, with very rare exceptions, get rid of these two forms of sexual error."

As for the latter, there is great force in his plea for the liberty to live simply. He says:

"For an artist or a writer the liberty to live simply may mean leisure to do good work; for a tradesman, it is the liberty to be honest; for a workwoman it is permission to be chaste."

A LOCUST PLAGUE IN ALGERIA.

Mrs. Courtenay Bodley, who was only married on May 12th, has spent part of her honeymoon in writing an excellent little paper describing the first days of her married life, which were spent in a journey through the locust-plagued district of Algeria. Mrs. Bodley says: "'The day before starting on our journey I had been at a wedding at which the Governor was present to show his regard for his English friend, the bridegroom.' An innocent little remark, which not one reader in a thousand would know covered the fact that the writer herself was the bride. Mrs. Bodley can write, and writes well. Her description of the immense clouds of locusts fifty miles long, through which she traveled, is very vivid. A fluttering host of locusts stretched as far as the eye could reach, like a never-ending swarm of bees as large as humming birds. The weekly destruction of eggs in one commune alone amounted to from eighteen to twenty millions. A caravan from Morocco traveled for thirty-two days in the midst of locusts, the whole country being entirely devastated by the young crickets, which eat up everything as soon as they are hatched. Mrs. Bodley says that it will hardly be credited when she says that far above the clatter of the train was heard the whirr of their countless wings. This savors of hyperbole, although it becomes more credible when we read that, the night before her travel from the frontier, the train coming from Tunis had actually been blocked half an hour by a swarm. Judging from this article Mr. Bodley deserves to be congratulated upon his wife. She will be a welcome addition to the contributors to our periodical literature.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Archdeacon Farrar's article on Mr. Holman Hunt's "May Day, Magdalen Tower," is full of praise for the artist and his work. He concludes by pleading for its retention as a national possession:

"This fine picture, so entirely peaceful and unsensational in its character, and so representative of all that is best, most beautiful and most hopeful in English life, is exactly one of those which is too sacred and precious in its beauty and brightness for individual possession. May we venture to entertain the hope that sooner or later—and soon rather than later—it may become the possession of the nation, and be a center of attraction in our National Gallery side by side with the pictures of Sir Joshua Reynolds, of Turner and of Rosetti?"

Mrs. E. A. Freeman writes upon "Ancient Law Endowments" at great length and with great painstaking, in order:

"First, to assert the absolute right of the State to deal as it thinks good with Church property. It is by no means needful to bring in the confused and misleading statement that 'Church property is national property.'

"Secondly, to show that a piece of land is not proved to be 'national property' now by quoting the charter which shows that it was 'national property' in the ninth or tenth century, but that it then ceased to be such."

Mr. Haweis reviews Canon Scott Holland's "Life of Jenny Lind." He says:

"From first to last Jenny Lind was a being apart, she was most truly in the world but not of the world. Her life was not as other lives. She had no regrets, no sad retrospects, no bitterness at retirement or loss of power. She used her unrivaled gifts as long as she could—but not for herself—she was simply the handmaid of the Lord."

FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

The *Fortnightly Review* is, with the exception of one or two articles which might well have been spared, above the average in interest.

THE CONVERSATIONS OF STAMBOULOFF.

The most interesting article from the political point of view, is Mr. Hulme-Beaman's paper on Bulgars and Serbs, which contains copious extracts from his note-books in which he jotted down the conversations of M. Stambouloff in 1890. M. Stambouloff declared that his one fixed idea is the establishment of a confederation of the Balkan States—a confederation in which Turkey must play an important part, for M. Stambouloff sees clearly that if the Turks are not at Constantinople the Russians will be. He objects equally to England or Germany being there; but not even his conviction that the Turks are necessary will induce him to acquiesce much longer in the strain of the present position. The Bulgarians, he thinks, can carry on without the recognition of the Powers for three or five years, but the strain is great, and, sooner or later, they will declare their independence, and stop the payment of the Turkish tribute. M. Stambouloff is only thirty-five. He is a man with small, deep-set eyes, which he half closes when he talks, but when angry they open fully and blaze like flame.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE ON INFLUENZA.

As everybody has either had or is going to have influenza, every one will be interested in Sir Morell Mackenzie's paper on the popular pestilence of the hour. The first thing that Sir Morell establishes is that so far from influenza being a new malady, it was called the new acquaintance in 1562, and there were ten epidemics of influenza in the eighteenth century in this country. There have been six great epidemics and five smaller ones in this century.

"The first step toward a right understanding of the nature of influenza is to get rid of the notion that catarrh is an inseparable adjunct of the disease. It is really an acute specific fever running a definite course like measles or scarlatina."

There is a superficial complexity in its symptoms, but under all its disguises the disease is perfectly simple. All the trouble arises from disordered nervous action. What it is that disorders the nervous system Sir Morell says nobody knows. Whatever it is, it seems to be borne on the air. The great practical question, however, is not

what it is, or whether it has been here before, but how to act when it does come. On this point, Sir Morell's advice to the patient is to go to bed and stay there until he gets quite better. The great prostration which it occasions could be combated by a judicious use of stimulants and as generous a diet as the patient can be induced to take. Keep up your strength and ward off complications; remember that the mild attacks usually have the worse sequels, and beware of anti-pyretics, which reduce the temperature and at the same time the strength of the patient. The really dangerous time does not come until after recovery, and extra precautions should be taken against catching cold for some considerable time after the disease has disappeared.

AN ENGLISH ACADEMY.

There is a charmingly written and most witty sketch of an election to the English Academy, which is supposed to be in the womb of time. The point of the joke turns upon the election by a positive majority of all the Academicians of the Archbishop of Canterbury to a seat among the immortals over Gardiner, the historian, and Hardy, the novelist. The sketches of the various Academicians are very cleverly done. The author makes Cardinal Manning nominate Mr. Stead as a candidate for the vacant seat.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP MAGEE.

The Rev. Canon Benham lays a humble wreath, starred with many gems of Magee's own witty genius, on the grave of that delightful, unselfish and generous man, withal a great prelate and father in God. The first example which he gives of Dr. Magee's stories and happy sayings was the story which he told against the Liberation Society, when he was quite an obscure country parson. Speaking of the treatment of dissenting ministers by their flocks he said:

"I once heard of an ill-paid minister who went to his deacon to solicit an increase of salary. 'Salary!' said the deacon, 'I thought you worked for souls?' 'So I do,' replied the poor man, 'but I cannot eat souls! and if I could, it would take a good many souls of your size to make a dish!'

Here is another story, which also dates back to the time when he was in Ireland:

"Some members of his congregation—I think at Enniskillen, but am not sure about that—came to him when he was leaving his incumbency, to bid him farewell. 'And we can assure you, sir,' they said, 'that we have profited so much by your ministry, and feel that it has done us so much good, that we have resolved that after ye've gone and left us, we'll none of us ever go to church any more.'"

The only other extract which I make is his reply to one who pestered him about some church preferment:

"He prided himself on doing his best to find the right men for himself. One applicant not only badgered him unmercifully but came up to London, and caught him at the Athenæum. 'Mr. —,' said the Bishop, 'if it rained livings, I would offer you an umbrella.'

CHILD LIFE INSURANCE.

Captain Pembroke Marshall replies to Mr. Waugh on the subject of the relation of child insurance to infanticide. He is strongly opposed to Mr. Waugh's Bill and is in favor of Mr. Dewey's recommendations.

"Mr. Dewey recommended one policy only on a life. Parents only to insure. The table of benefits to increase annually, and only reach the legal maximum when paid in for five years and two years respectively. That unregistered societies should not be allowed to insure children."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Edward Delille tells the story of the life of Baudelaire. Miss Mabel Robinson discusses the pictures at the Salon, and the Champs de Mars. Twenty pages are given to Sir Charles Dilke to discourse upon the British Army in 1891. Oddest of all, Mr. Frank Harris breaks out into print on his own account in a sketch which he had much better have left unprinted, to which he has given the somewhat absurd title of "A Modern Idyll." If Mr. Harris has nothing better in his wallet than the narrative of the growth of an adulterous passion of a Baptist minister for the wife of one of his deacons, the world has not lost much by the fact that the editor of the *Fortnightly* has hitherto refrained from any attempt to make a name among contemporary writers.

THE NEW REVIEW.

Mr. Grove begins his June number with three sermons by three preachers, upon what he is good enough to call "The Science of Preaching." Preaching may be an art, but it can hardly be said to be a science. The Bishop of Ripon, in his paper, says that the magazine-fed preacher will not go deep enough to reach the hearts of humanity. This would seem to depend largely upon the magazines upon which he feeds, and whether or not he has a heart of his own. In any case the magazine-fed preacher would probably do more as a preacher than a man who, either from choice or necessity, was unable to avail himself of the intellectual and moral stimulus supplied by the contents of our best periodicals. Archdeacon Farrar, in his paper, asserts that what is needed most of all in the pulpit is simplicity and sincerity. The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes think that we have entered upon a Johannine period, and that all the most characteristic preachers of our day are disciples of St. John, who realized that the essence of Christianity is brotherliness, and that we are to prove our love to God by our love to one another.

Miss Terry concludes her "Stray Memories" in a paper which contains some charming reminiscences of Charles Reade, and a curious digression about "Hedda Gabler." She thinks that the reason why Ibsen is so attractive to actors, and especially to actresses, is because Ibsen's "silly women" are so extraordinarily easy to play.

Lord Brassey reviews the policy of construction embodied in the Naval Defense Act of 1889, but, as usual with that good man's papers, the pages look so grimly like a blue-book that the general reader will probably give it a wide berth.

Mr. Henry James writes on "Hedda Gabler," which as played seems to him exceedingly vivid and curious.

"'Hedda' is the portrait of a nature, the story of what Paul Bourget would call an *état d'âme*, and of a state of nerves as well as of soul, a state of temper, of disappointment, of desperation. 'Hedda Gabler' is, in short, the study of an exasperated woman; and it may certainly be declared that the subject was not, in advance, as a theme for scenic handling, to be pronounced promising."

Mr. Grant Allen writes on the "Mysteries of Birth," and explains in simple language, with his usual lucidity, the laws of reproduction. The gist of the paper is to point out how it is that the higher animals have not the hydra possession of reproducing or rebuilding an entire animal from every fragment of its body. In the higher animals, he says:

"The power is restricted to certain particular reproductive cells—eggs or germs—instead of being equally distrib-

uted in every part over the whole body. And the reason for this difference is to be sought in the principle of division of labor, which has led to the specialization of various parts for the performance of various functions in every organ of the higher animal body."

Colonel Lyttelton describes the Ghoorkhas from a soldier's point of view. Miss Olive Schreiner illustrates in a delicate parable her faith in woman's capability for generous self-abnegation and renouncement of petty jealousy towards a rival of her own sex, as opposed to the generally accepted belief that such nobility is almost exclusively a masculine virtue. In a striking sentence she gives us an ideal of a full and perfect womanhood:

"The mother heart had not swelled in me yet; I did not know all men were my children, as the large woman knows when her heart is grown."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

The *Westminster Review* is much more lively than usual this month. Miss Constance Eaglestone's article on Prince Jerome goes to prove that there is no one in the world who is without some one either to love or admire him. Miss Constance Eaglestone writes of Prince Jerome with more sympathy than any of those who have described the character and career of the Emperor in exile.

The most interesting article in the *Review* is Mr. Stanton's on "Abraham Lincoln," the first part of which is dealt with elsewhere; but another article which is very much above the average is Mrs. Mary Steadman Aldis' "Story of the University Tests." If Mrs. Aldis can write as well about other subjects as she can upon the struggle which resulted in the destruction of the sectarian tests in the English Universities, there is no review in the English language which would not be the better for her contributions. The whole tale, as she tells it, is one that is well calculated to make us blush, that within the last twenty-five years a majority of Englishmen could be found capable of supporting a system which no one would now venture to restore. Another very interesting article is a "Glance at the History of Gambling," by Ernest Bowen-Rowlands, which has more stuff in it pleasantly put together than most articles of the kind. The following paragraph gives some indication of the revolution which has been wrought in popular opinion on the subject of gambling:

"In the fifteenth century we read of an abbess being tried by the ecclesiastical authorities for having systematically 'gamed' in her convent; she pleaded—it is curious to note—guilty to the fact, but demurred that neither the law nor the rules of the sisterhood obliged her to abstain from her favorite pleasure. She was, however, only acquitted on giving a promise that she would game no more. In England, we find that in the fourteenth century, the Lord Mayor and Lady Myoress gave two dicing entertainments, when they, in their high official capacity, held the tables against all comers."

The anonymous writer of an article on "Practical Morality," thinks that the growth of reason is the main cause of the great moral advance which the civilized world has made in modern times, and maintains that the day is coming when individuals will be judged not by their verbal professions, or by their observance of rites and ceremonies, but by the effects and tendencies of their actions. Religious faith, he thinks, has played but a very minor part in the softening of manners and the advance of morality. The reviews of new books are more carefully done than in any other of the monthlies.

BLACKWOOD.

Blackwood is an exceedingly good number. Almost every page is both interesting and instructive. We quote elsewhere the article on "The Pope and His Work" and Sir Herbert Maxwell's contrast.

Major Conder's paper on "The Jewish Colonies in Palestine" is one of the most important. The writer, who speaks from personal knowledge of the Holy Land, is confident that it would support, and support easily, a million colonists if the Turkish Government could but be induced to be reasonable. The only curse which hangs over Canaan is the curse of Turkish misrule, but this he thinks could be overcome, from which it is seen that Major Conder is a sanguine man. The good land is a good land still, and it only requires the Sultan's permission and the money of the Rothschilds in order to make it once more flow with milk and honey. The Jews are trickling back to it as it is. Fifty years ago there were not 8,000 Jews in Palestine, now there are 100,000 and there is room for a million more. Major Conder gives some interesting details as to the extent to which Jewish enterprise and Jewish capital have been employed in developing South Africa.

Mr. Warneford Moffatt's paper, "A Trouble before America," does not leave quite so clear an impression on the mind as is to be desired. The writer sees that America is in danger of ceasing to be English-speaking, but he thinks this lesser peril can only be encountered by the introduction of Free Trade. If the American democracy is to belie its early promise, its future must be devoted to emancipating the mind of the public from the pursuit of dividends by putting a check on those great monopolies in trade which are building a greater despotism than the mercantile system which was the origin of the American rebellion.

Major-General Trench concludes his second paper on "The Growing Unpopularity of Military Service" by insisting that the gist of the whole question is the unpopularity of the reserve; and he maintains that one of the first things necessary to be done is to announce officially that with the exception of four or five thousand men, who shall receive increased pay, the reserve should be absolutely exempt from liability to be called out except in case of imminent national danger and for periodical training. Unless this is done we may spend millions over the army without making the service popular.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The June *Atlantic* has several solid articles, and sufficient variety to be entertaining. Elsewhere are noticed at length Mr. Schurz's article on Lincoln and that of Mr. Barrows on the negroes. President D. C. Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University, argues ("On the Study of Geography") for a systematic use in schools and colleges of maps that show elevations and natural divisions, in short, that have some meaning in them, in place of the usual flat abominations, fly-specked with a quantity of typography, useless unless as mental chastisement for wayward youth. He contrasts with them the fine cartography of the French and the Germans, and, to show our own helplessness, states that, after searching in Washington, New York, Princeton and Baltimore, he could find no map illustrating, for the purposes of a lecture, the natural characteristics of the Mediterranean lands. Mr. Gilman warns the teacher against too great place-naming, and advises him to give especial prominence to orography. He closes with the words of Carl Ritter: "It is not impossible that the time may come when certain minds who have compassed the

world of nature as well as of morals, shall be able, sending their glance backwards and forwards, to determine from the whole course of a nation's surroundings what the course of its development is to be, and to indicate in advance of history what ways it must take to attain the welfare which Providence has indicated to it."

Under "Classical Literature in Translation" Mr. Richard G. Moulton is plausible in his advocacy of the literary side of classical study. Under the ordinary system of puzzling out as much as possible of an author in the original, the æsthetic and literary element is totally absent, and yet not one student in a hundred has the time or aptitude or inclination completely to master the language. Mr. Moulton advises the careful reading of a very small portion of the original Greek or Latin, supplemented by the extensive use of translations of parallel works. He brings practical experience of the great good to be derived, from translations from his work in the University Extension Movement.

OTHER ARTICLES.

George Herbert Palmer gives some loving "Reminiscences of Professor Sophocles," the eccentric old sage who for forty years occupied the chair of Greek in Harvard University. There is a good sketch of Alexandre Vinet and Edmond Scherer based on Pressensé's and Gérard's respective biographies. S. E. Winbolt tells of "Rowing at Oxford," and Bradford Torrey has some interesting bird notes in "A Widow and Twins." The third paper on "Goethe's Key to Faust" deals with the Second Part. There are some chapters of Stockton's "The House of Martha," and Rose Terry Cooke contributes a story called "The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse." Bliss Carman is somewhat more intelligible and somewhat less fascinating than usual in "The Last Watch."

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

A review of Mrs. Plunkett's article, "Our Grandfathers Died Too Young," in the *Popular Science Monthly* for June, appears under the head of Leading Articles. Dr. Andrew D. White concludes the chapter on "Miracles and Medicine," begun in the May number. The greatest check to the development of medical science during the Middle Ages and down to recent times was, as shown in the first part of Mr. White's article, the opposition of the Church. But within the last quarter of a century, especially the theological view of disease—namely, that it is the visitation of the wrath of the Good Being—has faded away, and medical science has progressed rapidly. In three fields especially, says Mr. White, discoveries have been made which have done much to disperse the atmosphere of miracles. First, the relation between imagination and medicine is better understood. Investigations in hypnotism have also helped to weaken faith in miracles. Third, bacteriology, as developed and applied by such men as Pasteur, Koch and Billings, "has explained the origin, and proposed prevention or cure, for various diseases widely prevailing, which until recently have been generally held to be 'inscrutable providences.'" In summing up the history of the struggle between Science and Theology, Mr. White notes two important facts: "First, that in proportion as the world approached the 'Age of Faith' it receded from ascertained truth, and in proportion as the world has receded from the 'Age of Faith' it has approached ascertained truth; secondly, "that in proportion as the grasp of theology upon education tightened, medicine declined, and in proportion as that grasp has relaxed medicine has been developed."

The practice of procuring wives by seizure, common among races of a low order of civilization, is caused, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Ellis writes, by the "scarcity of women, which results from female infanticide, which in its turn is due to the struggle for existence, necessarily hard among savage races who trust wholly to the chase and the spontaneous fruits of the earth for their supply of food." In the institutions of marriage in various countries are seen to-day, Colonel Ellis shows, many survivals of this ancient practice. Man being a creature of habit naturally continued the practice of "wife seizure" long after it ceased to be a necessity, the form disintegrating into a variety of formalities as time progressed. It was not until the time of Henry VII., Colonel Ellis shows, that the violent seizure of a woman was made a criminal offense in Great Britain, and even then, "the operation of the statute was limited to the abduction of women possessed of land and goods." In spite of the law, the custom lingered in Ireland down to the end of the last century.

THE ANDOVER REVIEW.

The *Andover Review* for June is exceedingly live in parts. Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie's scholarly essay on "The Significance of Modern Criticism" is brought within the range of the general reader by a clear statement in the closing paragraph of the services rendered by modern literary critics: Goethe, Hildebrand, Saint-Beuve, Coleridge, Carlyle, Arnold, Emerson and Lowell. "Modern criticism," he writes, "has given us a new conception of literature. Studying comprehensively the vast material which has come to its hand, discerning clearly the law of growth behind all art, and the interdependence and unity of all human development, it has given us an interpretation of literature which is nothing less than another chapter in the revelation of life. This is its real contribution to civilization; this is the achievement which stamps it as creative work. The epic described adequately and nobly the stir of an objective age; the drama represented the relations of men to the powers above them, and to the organized social and moral forces about them; criticism, in the hands of the great writers, discloses the law and the fact of art and life as these final realities are revealed through literature."

Mr. Nobuta Kishimoto's paper on "The Present Religious Crisis in Japan" contains the startling revelation that the total number of converts to Christianity each year in Japan is decreasing in spite of the fact that larger numbers of missionaries are being sent to that country. The causes of this retrogression he attributes to engrossing political affairs in Japan; to the anti-foreign spirit aroused through the delay of the treaty revision; to the growing efforts on the part of Buddhists to spread their religion, and to the general doubt among the common people as to whether Christianity is worthy and substantial enough to be adopted. The disagreement among the churches themselves as to what are essential doctrines to be taught, is given as still another hindrance to the spread of Christianity in Japan. The emergency demands, Mr. Kishimoto says, that missionaries sent into this field should have a good knowledge of comparative religion and should be familiar with the general history and modern tendency of the philosophy of religion. Their aim should be to Christianize, rather than to foreignize, Japan—adapt Christianity to Japan, in other words.

Professor William Jewett Tucker, in discussing Mr. Andrew Carnegie's contribution on the "Gospel of Wealth," states admirably that gentleman's theory, as follows: "The present economic system, which is estab-

lished in individualism and worked through competition, is on the whole the best attainable system. The millionaire is the necessary product of that system; wealth inevitably falls under it into the hands of the few. This, too, is best, for the millionaire is the natural trustee of the poor; and he can in various ways administer wealth for the community better than the community can administer it for itself. The sole question then is, how shall the rich man fulfill his trusteeship? Not by returning his fortune, beyond a competence to his family. Not by devising his money by will. But by distributing his fortune, during his lifetime, according to his judgment of the public need."

His criticism upon Mr. Carnegie's scheme is that "to the degree in which it is organized and made the ruling method of adjusting wealth to society, it becomes a vast system of patronage, than which nothing can in the final issue create a more hopeless social condition. And further, that the assumption upon which it rests, that wealth is the inevitable possession of the few, and is best administered by them for the many, begs the whole question of economic justice now before society, and relegates it to the field of charity. But charity cannot solve the problem of the modern world. The question centers in the distribution rather than in the redistribution of wealth."

In commenting upon the recent election of Dr. Brooks as Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts, the *Andover Review* says editorially, that it is not a triumph of one party over another, but the recognition of the incoming type of leadership in the man of the great Christian personality. "It is negatively a rebuke of littleness, narrowness, management, in all high places."

The trial of Dr. Briggs by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, is regarded by the editors as an inconsistent and a useless procedure. If carried to the conclusion of heresy it can only result in schism. The question at issue has to do, it is held, only with matters of history, and the attempt to arrest earnest, reverent and loyal Christian scholars in their investigations by ecclesiastical violence is nothing short of supreme folly.

THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

Among the less solid articles in the *Educational Review* is an interesting paper written from Leipzig by Mattoon M. Curtis on "The Present Condition of German Universities." The fear, expressed by Bismarck and re-echoed by the Kaiser, of the growth of a "learned proletariat," "candidates for hunger," has led to a slight but appreciable diminution in the attendance at the twenty-three universities, the figures having fallen from 29,317 students in 1890 to 28,711 this year. It is curious that this falling off has occurred, as Mr. Curtis' tables show, in the faculty of philosophy, which embraces everything outside of theology, law and medicine; although the teaching force in the neglected faculty has increased. In the table showing the distribution of hours per week, we are at once struck by the proportion at Berlin of 145 hours of Roman law to 22 hours of political economy. Indeed Mr. Curtis says "with the possible exception of Tübingen, there is no German university that can be compared to Columbia, or even to Yale or Harvard, in respect to the instruction offered in political science." Medicine is the leading faculty, claiming 8,776 students in the various universities. However, three-fourths of the American students are registered under the faculty of philosophy. Geography has deservedly become an independent department. In regard to the economy possible for a student at a German university, Mr. Curtis is skeptical of any advantage to be had over America. He asserts that the graded degrees of the German universities count for infinitely more than the carelessly bestowed American parchments.

Mary Putnam Jacobi opens the magazine with a learned dissertation on the "Applications of Psychology in Education." She very felicitously uses a simple system of diagrams to symbolize the various formulas that occur, which makes her essay very much more readable for the general public than otherwise it would be. She decides among other things, that "the fundamental fallacy to which educational effort is liable, is that of mistaking the presentation of a verbal statement for the effective generation of an idea."

Ray Green Huling is rather prolix in "The American High School," and the result of J. Clark Murray's heavy work in "The Education of the Will" is not more than suggestive.

NEW ENGLANDER AND YALE REVIEW.

Hon. Joseph Sheldon's paper on "Canadian Reciprocity within the Union," in the June number of the *New Englander and Yale Review*, receives extensive notice elsewhere.

Hon. Anthony Q. Keasley discusses the international complications which arose in August, 1890, over the killing, on board an American vessel, of Gen. J. M. Barrundia, a political refugee from Guatamala, by Guatamalan officers who had been provided with a letter from the Minister of the United States to the captain of the vessel directing the delivery of the passenger. As a consequence of their action the Minister was recalled by the State Department and the captain of the war ship relieved from duty and both censured. After examining into the various details of the "Barrundia Affair," Mr. Keasley concludes "that the honor of the government, and the interests of American commerce in the future, demanded the action taken by the State and Navy Departments, and required that their unpleasant duties should not be done in a corner, but submitted to the sober judgment of the people of this country, and of all nations with whom we are to deal."

LABOR AND LABOR AGITATORS.

Linton Satterthwait takes practically the same view of the "labor questions" as did Mr. W. H. Mallock in his article on "Trade-unionism and Utopia," in the April number of the *Forum*. He holds that the real issue is not one between labor and capital, but is one between "idleness and the labor on which it would subsist." The sufferings of laborers is to the greatest extent due, he holds, not to the action of capitalists, but to the conduct of labor organizers and labor agitators. These labor leaders should, he urges, be placed on the defensive and forced to justify the means they use.

The principal fact to be noted in M. Ichihara's essay, on "The Feudal System of Japan," is that it was through the foreign intercourse established by the arrival of Commodore Perry in Japan that the destruction of feudalism in that country was completed.

CHINA'S PROGRESS.

Mr. Edwin E. Aiken of Pekin, China, relates some of his "First Impressions of China." The facts, given incidentally, which he obtained later, are, however, of greater importance to the reader. The most progressive man in China to-day, Mr. Aiken says, is the Viceroy. To him, probably, more than to any one else in that country, is it due that the edicts of the Emperor giving protection in accordance with treaty stipulations to Catholic and Prot-

estant missionaries and converts, have been so generally enforced throughout the empire. To him also must be ascribed a great part in the introduction of foreign ideas and methods in China. Some idea of the progress which has been made in heathen China during the last few years, may be had from the following facts given by Mr. Aiken: "Within the last half-century she has placed along her coasts a system of light-houses, said to be the best in the world, secured a fleet of foreign-built war vessels, some of them costing as much as a million of dollars each; established military and naval schools and arsenals, and equipped troops with foreign rifles; developed her foreign trade to a volume of nearly two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, including imports and exports; extended the telegraph through almost all of the eighteen provinces; built several short lines of railroad; undertaken a number of mining enterprises with the aid of foreign machinery; opened schools for the study of English and other foreign languages; sent Ministers representing the Chinese Government to various leading capitals of the West, and consented to receive the envoys of the various foreign powers."

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The *Magazine of American History* for June contains as a frontispiece a copy of the celebrated portrait of Christopher Columbus by Sir A. More. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, the editor, brings to light some detailed information regarding the growth of railroads in the United States. It is stated, on authority, that the mileage in the United States is six times that of any other country in the world and that there are but five other countries that have even a tenth as much railway. Mr. Stephen B. Weeks furnishes a chapter of Southern history on the "Slave Insurrection in Virginia, 1831," commonly known as "Nat Turner's Insurrection." Mr. Weeks inclines toward the view that "Old Nat" was a religious fanatic whose object in inciting the negroes to murder was to free them from their white masters and not, as it has often been held, for the purpose of obtaining money with which to make his own escape. Dr. Oscar Brown writes of the distinguished Germans, who as a result of political disturbances in their home country, came to the United States and who later became identified with American affairs. Metternich's persecutions sent to us Francis Lieber, the historian; Carl Beck, the philologist, and Charles Follen, the author. Among the German exiles who sought our shores at the close of the revolution of 1848 and who afterward achieved prominence here in various ways were ex-Senator Carl Schurz, Frederick Knapp, author, Franz and George Schneider, juridical writers, and Herman Roster, editor-in-chief of the Chicago *Staats Zeitung*.

THE CENTURY.

Though the *Century* for June presents nothing of especial and startling interest, it is a good all-around number with several carefully written and worthy papers. Notable particularly is Professor Sloane's on "Pensions and Socialism," reviewed at length among the Leading Articles.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN ENGLAND.

Eleanor Field describes Newnham College, Cambridge, in "Women at an English University." Woman's opportunity for higher education in England dates from 1848, when Professor Maurice and Charles Kingsley obtained a Royal charter for Queen's College, London. Cambridge first admitted girls to its local examinations in 1867, which year is also signalized by the creation of the North of England Council, which was to provide lectures for women by University men in all the chief towns of England. A few years after, Professor Sedgwick, one of the Cambridge lecturers, opened a house for women students, which evolved into Newnham College. The one hundred and forty students now in residence there are of an average age of twenty to twenty-two. Eighteen is the required age for entrance and all students must reside at college or with their parents unless they have arrived at the discreet age of thirty. Chaperons are a formality attendant on boating and riding parties, and there are some other necessary evils to which college boys are not heirs. The schedule of the day shows that there is plenty of opportunity to work. Chapel at 8, attended by a "majority of the students," is followed by breakfast, ending at 9 "with a grand rush made by the late-comers" (shade of Dickens in America!). From 9 A.M. to 12.30 P.M., from 3.30 to 6.30 P.M. and from 8 to 10.30 P.M. are work hours, though the amount of it consumed in actual work is optional, the average time devoted to reading being six hours. From 12.30 to 3.30 P. M. the tennis and fives courts are the attractions with most. Of course there is a Browning Society and Musical Society, and all the students are included in the Debating Society and Political Club. The yearly intercollegiate debate between Newnham and Girton, the sister college, must be interesting. Since 1881 the women compete at the University examinations on the same terms with the men, except that the degree is not conferred on the former.

A half-dozen women are mentioned who have taken high rank in the University; ending of course with the wonderful Miss Philippa Fawcett, who was from Newnham.

Miss Field sees the most significant usefulness of her *alma mater* in the world-wide distribution of trained teachers and the workers she sends to "the fields of medicine, of art and literature." As to the objection of ill-health produced by too much work for the feminine constitution, Miss Field flatly denies it, and she seems to be borne out by the statistical note that Catherine Baldwin appends.

In the June installment of Talleyrand memoirs, the Prince defends himself against M. Savary and others with profuse arguments that culminate in the naïvely convincing query, "What interest would I have in the murder of the Duke d'Enghien!"

"Colonel William Byrd of Westover, Virginia," by Constance Cary Harrison, describes one of the finest of old Virginia homes and its noble gentlemen and graceful dames, some of whom look at us from the pages of the *Century*. We might imagine ourselves in a descriptive chapter of "The Virginians."

The second part of the journal of George Mifflin Dallas, published under the title, "At the Court of the Czar," continues the charming description of diplomatic life at St. Petersburg. An exceedingly attractive portrait of Mr. Dallas is the frontispiece of the magazine.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Elizabeth Robins Pennell describes the "play" and Joseph Pennell the "work" in "Play and Work in the Alps." There are most thrilling illustrations of some phases of the "work." Mr. Stockton gives a half-dozen chapters of "The Squirrel Inn," in which Mr Tippengray, interested in the conservation of literature, translates the Pickwick Papers into Greek.

California topics are rather more interesting than usual in Charles B. Gillespie's journal, describing "A Miner's Sunday in Coloma." Gen. Sherman's last speech on "The Old Army" is printed, with a picture of the bust by St. Gaudens. Eugene Bradford and Florence Watts Sned-

eker contribute short stories. Under "Topics of the Times," several "Modern Cheap Money Panaceas" are editorially discussed and exposed; and the "Judicial Control of Contested Election Cases" is advocated from the standpoint of English historical examples.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The literary feature of the month in *Harper's* is the first installment of a novel by George du Maurier, which he calls "Peter Ibbetson." So far the story is an intensely subjective boyhood narrative, purporting to be written in after life. The handsome youngster whose childish impressions and fancies Mr. Du Maurier repeats to us goes to France with his parents, at the age of five, and after we have followed him through seven years, an abnormally early catastrophe kills off his father with a safety-lamp invention, his mother in childbirth, and nearly the whole circle of his friends with the cholera, all in two columns. The story is not without a quaint grace and beauty and leaves an impression that there are possibilities ahead. The illustrations by the author are in Du Maurier's own unchangeable style.

Mr. Theodore Child continues his South American travels in "Up the Parana." Embarking at La Boca, near Buenos Ayres, he steams up the Parana into the Paraguay for a distance of 1,115 miles, to Asuncion. Commerce and industry on the great river are in the hands of the Italians and Spaniards. As to the natives, the specimens we are introduced to seem to be chiefly remarkable for their deficiency in that virtue which is commonly esteemed next to godliness. At the upper part of the river—the edge of an almost unexplored wilderness—the industry is orange-raising. The oranges are sent down on the steamer to Buenos Ayres, and change in value from one Paraguayan dollar per thousand at Asuncion to two cents apiece at Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Walter Besant exploits the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and the writings of the Monk Gildas to give us a most entertaining picture of "London—After the Romans," in the fifth and sixth centuries, when it was a city of thirty-five thousand inhabitants surrounded by marshes and impenetrable forests.

In the "Editor's Easy Chair," Mr. Curtis has an earnest word for the reform of burial services. He says: "The Burial Reform Association contemplates mainly economical relief. It aims to prevent the foolish expense of funerals by the example of those to whom such expense would be unimportant. But the scope of the movement extends much farther. It includes the true Christian conception and treatment of the most solemn fact of human life, which is its end. . . . It is because our funeral customs, from the shroud of crape upon the living to the lavish expense upon the funeral pageant and the broken shaft in the graveyard, are unchristian, that they need to be reformed."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Col. Dodge continues his papers on "Some American Riders," and describes this month the methods of the United States cavalryman and the Canadian mounted police. There are three inimitable full-page illustrations by Frederic Remington. Louis Frechette contributes an historical and descriptive article on "The Royal Chateaux of the Loire," which is well worth reading. An impressive little sermon is preached by Anna Brackett, with the text "Hurry is the devil" (Arabian proverb), in "The Technique of Rest."

In way of fiction, Sarah Orme Jewett has a short story, and a good one, called "The Failure of David Berry." Charles Egbert Craddock ends up her story, "In the 'Stranger People's' Country," very sorrowfully, and Thomas Hardy's "Wessex Folk" are as deliciously simple and life-like as ever. "The Warwickshire Avon" flows on from Mr. Couch's pen, enriched by Mr. Parson's illustrations of the peaceful English scenes. Elizabeth Stoddard has a charming poem called "No Answer."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

The June *Scribner's* continues the subject of ocean steamships, in "Safety on the Atlantic," by H. R. Rideing. The two chief sources of danger to the "greyhounds" seem to be fog and ice, the presence of which always renders a passage extremely dubious, in spite of all precautions, furthered by steam syrens, signal guns and fog bells. In thick weather the bergs are sometimes detected by the lowered temperature of the water, and sometimes by the reverberation of the fog signals, but remain a constant source of anxiety, the more so that they are capricious in their yearly movements, rendering less reliable the monthly maps prepared by the Hydrographic Office in Washington. That the increased size and speed of the ships tend to diminish the danger of the passage, there can be no doubt. The very fact of the shorter time spent on the ocean and the greater facility of manœuvring go to make this true—though it is hard to repress a shudder at Mr. Rideing's explanation that, when a collision does occur, the impetus of the faster ships "enables them to cut the obstructing vessel in two, with comparatively little injury to themselves."

The increased number of water-tight bulkheads, the substitution of rail-and-netting for solid bulwarks, the introduction of twin screws, the greater strength of the propeller shaft and various minor ingenious contrivances have so minimized the danger of sinking or being disabled from ordinary causes that Mr. Rideing says of the transatlantic steamers, "a man is less likely to meet with accidents on board one of them than he would be in walking the streets of a crowded city." While this paper is breezy and readable, it is far from being exhaustive; we do not find a word concerning life-boats and their appliances, nor is the danger from fire discussed. The latter, it is true, is inconsiderable with vessels that load no cargoes.

In the "Great Streets of the World" series we find this month Francisque Sarcey describing the boulevards of Paris, in a charming article, enlivened with a fund of anecdote and gossip. Under the successive headings, "The Boulevardier," "The Cafés and the Restaurants," "The Shops of the Boulevards" and "The Theaters," appears a vivid picture of that wonderful strip of the earth's surface between the Madeleine and the Bastile, within which everything is "Parisian" and outside of which is "the unknown, the barbaric, the 'Provinces,'" within which the Parisian truly lives, outside of which he may exist. The article is French to the backbone—if it had one. The illustrations of Jeanniot are attractive.

Andrew Lang contributes an essay on Molière, which gives the gist of about all that is known concerning the life of the French Shakespeare. Mr. Lang is competent and discriminating in rejecting apocryphal traditions of Poquelin. He prudently represses certain prurient tendencies to draw a comparison between Shakespeare and Molière, as to their respective titles to fame. There is an almost repulsive portrait of the former, which is the frontispiece of the magazine.

Mr. John C. Papes, in "The War as We See It Now,"

exercises his "hindsight" in pointing out the important errors in the management of the war on either side.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is a chapter of photography in "Some Photographs of Luminous Objects," by Wallace Goold Levison. The rather *bizarre* story, "An Alabama Courtship," by F. J. Stimson, is concluded. Bliss Perry contributes two pretty "German Sketches," but the best of the short stories is Maria Blunt's "Parson Joye's Justice." There are two or three fine lines in Louise Imogen Guiney's poem, "Vergniaud in the Tumbril," and more than two or three lines that are not fine at all.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

The *Chatauquan* seems to hold up its end as an educational and "family" magazine, reasonably well; the range of its thirty contributed articles in addition to the considerable editorial department is appalling.

Dr. Albert Shaw writes on "Hungary's Progress and Position." After relating how the Hungarians passed from the tyranny of the Turk to a dubious liberty under Austria, Mr. Shaw tells of the efforts of the patriot Kossuth, and the final emancipation after Sadowa in 1868. The Hungarian language replaced the German in the schools, and the government of the country is "in the hands of a responsible ministry, subject to the national parliament that sits at Budapest."

"Since 1868, Hungary has developed and prospered remarkably. The capital, Budapest, has been made one of the most beautiful cities of the entire world." With improved railroad systems and farm methods, "compulsory education, a wonderfully active press, and many especial incentives to progress, Hungary is entering upon a period of great growth and prosperity."

"The cloud that overshadows Hungary is Russia." The former is the "real soul and center of the anti-Russian league that sleeplessly watches the frontier." The Hungarians hope for "a great Danubian confederated power with Budapest as the capital, with Roumania, Servia and Bulgaria as members of the federal state. Hungary is essentially of the East. Its great rivers flow in that direction. Its people are wonderfully well fitted to mediate between Occident and Orient."

In the "Woman's Council Table" the most noticeable article is Clare De Graffenried's "Women in the London County Council." She has been present at the sessions of the Council, which "is really an elective committee of the enfranchised from the fifty-eight districts composing the county (of London), with power to add to their number by designating aldermen." Miss De Graffenried finds the men of the Council so interesting that three-fourths of her paper passes before we hear of the two women councilors, one of whom is an alderman member. Their title to sit in this august assembly has been bitterly disputed, and a third lady was displaced, but Miss Cobden and Miss Cons still debate side by side with eminent public men.

"'Our country is now open to foreigners,' said the governor of Nagasaki, in 1857, 'and we shall be glad of whatever you may bring us with the exception of two things—opium and Christianity,'" quotes Dr. W. C. Kitchin in "Christianity as a Factor in Japanese Politics." Since the first mission of Francis Xavier in Japan, three hundred and forty years ago, the Christian religion has been hated and feared there. Vigorous Western protests against the more or less unmerited persecution of native Christians persuaded the Japanese government in 1873, to order, as a matter of expediency, the edict against the despised religion to be removed from the public notice-boards. Many leading statesmen still opposed it, notably Mr. Fukuzawa, editor of "the ablest paper in Japan," who argued that a foreign religion "would sap the patriotism of the Japanese, create an undue fondness for foreign manners and customs," and engender a political opposition that might overthrow the sovereignty of Japan. This gentleman, however, gyrated completely within three years, carrying the public opinion generally with him, and so strong was the reaction that it now seems to be "the thing" to belong to the Christian Church. So much so, that Dr. Kitchin very truly says: "A people like the Japanese, accepting the foreign creed in profession but retaining pagan hearts and minds, may injure Christianity by developing in it forms so palpably corrupt as to check its advance through Asia."

H. R. Chamberlain's "Farmers' Alliance and Other Political Parties" is a good statement of the principles involved. Robert W. Prentiss writes on "The Latest Phases of Electricity," and F. M. Gessner on "American Glass Workers." Mr. Freeman does not strike out very boldly in the month's chapters on "The Intellectual Development of the English People." "What Contracts a Married Woman May Make" is by Lelia Robinson Sawtelle, and Thomas D. Seymour writes on Dr. Schliemann and his work.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

Among several entertaining and useful articles in the June *Cosmopolitan*, perhaps the most timely is one upon the municipality of Dresden. Frederick Paul Hill is entirely eulogistic in "A Modern Municipality." Dresden elects by popular vote a college of seventy-two deputies, who choose the Stadtrath of thirty persons, some of them life members, and the Ober-bürgermeister is elected by both branches acting together. These representatives carry on the business of the government in forty-four committees, each of which publishes an annual report for the enlightenment of the citizens. These reports for 1888 form the basis of the article before us. Of course their system is intensely paternal and bureaucratic. A man may not marry without royal consent until he is twenty-one years of age, nor without his parents' consent until he is twenty-five. "Every stranger, every change of domicile is known to the police. They have oversight of the observance of Sunday, school attendance of children (education being compulsory), examination of all public and private schools, music halls, dance halls, balls, public pleasures, weddings, christenings, burials, or other such occasions; the inspection of drug shops, apothecaries, vegetable venders' shops, vaccination affairs, midwives," &c.

The system of Foundations, by which the city becomes the custodian of certain trust sums, varying from eleven dollars to half a million in value, is interesting. "There are trust funds for charitable and educational purposes belonging to Dresden, to the amount of five million dollars." This is in addition to a municipal fortune of $6,227,000.

The schools and savings-banks are described and admired. Dresden has owned its own gas works for sixty years, and in 1888 they produced a clear gain of $187,000.

"The Needs of the Farmer," by Abner L. Frazer, is rambling and commonplace. The writer, a farmer himself, lays stress on the advantages of truck and fruit crops, and especially of good creameries, over the cultivation of large grain farms.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is an interesting description of "The Royal Arsenal at Woolwich," by Charles S. Pelham-Clinton.

"A Remarkable Artist," whom Mary D. Wellcome

introduces to us, is Gustave Doré. We are glad to see the obscuring bushel removed from the light of this truly "remarkable" man. The "Two Modern Heroes," of whom Thomas B. Connery gives reminiscences, are Edison and Stanley. In the article on "Japanese Women" there are pictures of some charming "Jap" girls. Julia Magruder tells of a visit to the "House of Madame de Pompadour," Esther Singleton writes on "Beau Brummel," and Frank Ward Howe on "The Great Unpublished."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

The novel of the month in *Lippincott's* is "Gold of Pleasure," by George Parsons Lathrop. Hervey North is a breezy young longshoreman of New London, whose hair suggests oakum, and who has the hard glitter of gold in his eye. Martha Dane, a light-house keeper's daughter, loves the oakum-headed and corrects his participles, but on his departure for India, just after their betrothal, she rapidly succumbs to the attractions of Richard Swift, whose gray suit stamps him "at once as a person of society, a civilian, a man of more or less leisure." On his second meeting with Martha, he presents her with a seventy-five dollar finch (the exact damage to Richard's purse is insisted on) that whistles "Home, Sweet Home"; and follows it up with relays of periodic literature. This Swift is the guest of the wealthy Raima Garnett, with the understanding that he shall woo her; but he fails in his part of the contract on account of his admiration for Martha.

In the mean time, Martha's longshoreman is in Ceylon, being defrauded with false gems by a piratical "Moorman," and falling in love with the lovely Pietra, whose father has dragged Hervey from a watery grave. He ruins his new love and hastens home to Martha, whom he presents with some cut-glass diamonds in way of reparation. Suddenly a storm arises, "the fog bells mourn their dolefullest," a ship goes to pieces near Martha's light-house and delivers into her own and Hervey's hands the poor Pietra, who tells her story and then swallows a portion of choice poison, that she has carefully brought through the waves. Hervey North is man enough to join her, and the seventy-five dollar finch sings accompaniments to the domestic joys of Martha and Richard.

Can any one conceive of *Lippincott's* giving the first seventy of its pages to such stuff?

"The College Settlement," that Hester Dorsey Richardson writes of, is an association of graduates of the chief women's colleges doing practical educational and charitable work among the poor of the crowded districts of New York. They have tastefully fitted up a club-house at 95 Rivington Street, where they come for two or more months at a time, paying their own board and giving their work. Under their direction are boys' and girls' clubs; gymnasia exercises, music, singing, games, and reading are some of the attractions. "The children are taught sewing and cooking, how to sweep and dust, to make beds neatly, the proper way to set the table, . . . the larger girls are instructed in dressmaking and all the domestic arts." The baths the club offers are much patronized, though the charge of ten cents for a bath can hardly be called "nominal."

Agnes Repplier writes gracefully of a "By-Way in Fiction" which bears the devious name of "The Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani, together with the Frequent Allusions to the Prorege of Arcopia." There is not much of interest in "Some Familiar Letters by Horace Greeley." Edgar Fawcett is sufficiently clever in his characterization of "A Literary Pet." Grace Peckham tells how Alaska may be made worth visiting. Mary E. Wilkins has a very mild story called "Sonny," and C. H. Herford writes of Thorvaldsen.

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

The *New England Magazine* for June is lifeless. It contains no articles of political or social importance and none which are timely. Stephen Vail's paper on "Early Days of the First Telegraph Line" is by far the most noteworthy in the number. It may be interesting to know that the receipts from the old Morse and Vail telegraph for the first nine days were only $3.09.

OUR DAY.

The opening article in *Our Day* for May is by Rev. Dr. G. S. Chadbourne on "Sunday Newspapers." He charges that the Sunday paper is one of the most formidable enemies of the Christian Sabbath; that its whole tendency is to secularize the day which should be kept holy; that it is a purely business enterprise—published merely for money—and that its aim is to please not to elevate. "If then," he argues, "gain and pleasure justify the existence of the Sunday newspaper, why may they not also justify other pursuits and enterprises in which men may wish to engage with the same motives?" Mr. Chadbourne further charges that the Sunday newspaper violates the laws of many of our States and so "is a teacher of lawlessness, as well as a transgressor of the law." The amount of good reading in the Sunday paper is so meager that it in no whit justifies its existence. In reply to the claim often made in its defense, that it is made on Saturday and it is the Monday papers which if any should be condemned, he gives a quotation to show that the Monday papers are made on Sunday only when there is a Sunday paper to take the work of Saturday. "A New Government for Indians," by T. H. Tibbles, and Joseph Cook's Monday Lecture on "The Rights and Wrongs of the Red Men" are reviewed in the department of Leading Articles of the Month.

POET-LORE.

The June number of this pretty and unique little magazine gives most of its space to Browning subjects, in order to compensate for last month's devotion to Shakespeare.

Mr. Harrison Allen opens with a somewhat imposing paper, entitled "Poetry and Science," which glitters with a wealth of allusions to poets who have or have not been scientific, and to scientists who have or have not been poetical. It seems to us that Mr. Allen is apt to consider a poetic love for any interesting phenomena of nature as synonymous with "science." An imaginative child who is interested in the trees and flowers, even to the extent of making pretty speeches about them, could hardly be called a devotee of science. However there is probably no harm done, as Mr. Allen reaches no particular conclusion.

Charlotte Porter writes entertainingly of "Old and New Ideals of Womanhood." She finds the womanly love and sacrifice portrayed in Eschylus and Euripides are but little changed through Chaucer and Shakespeare to Goethe and Browning.

"Browning's Hebraic Sympathies" are the subject of a charming little essay by Mary M. Cohen. She uses the authority of "Mr. Oswald John Simon, a distinguished member of the Hebrew race in London," in deciding that Browning himself was *not* of Hebrew ancestry. The more is the wonder that the poet should have succeeded in iden-

tifying himself so thoroughly with the spirit of the Jewish religion.

Helen A. Clark contributes a paper on "Musical Symbolism in Browning." She truly says that Browning had no appreciation of the sentimental and emotional side of music. She asserts that there is an "essential difference" between poetry and music, and applauds the great poet's differentiation of poetical rhythm from musical rhythm. It is conceivable that lofty poetry should lack musical rhythm, but that "music and poetry each occupies (ied) distinct and individual realms into which the other should not enter," is inconceivable to us.

"The Idea of God in 'The Sun'" is explained by Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, and William G. Kingsland tells of an "Unknown Poem of Mrs. Browning's," called "Marathon," written at the age of eleven.

LEND A HAND.

Lend A Hand, an eighty-paged magazine, edited by Edward Everett Hale, publishes from month to month an interesting record of reforms in the social order. Its pages are not given to the discussion of theory and abstract principle so much as to the presentation of plans and projects that have proved practicable and successful. It has a long list of distinguished contributors—contributors who, it is announced, write only when they have something to say, for the usual inducements are not offered. There are regular reports of the Law and Order League, the Ramabai Association, Lend-A-Hand Clubs, &c. The number for June is almost exclusively the work of Mr. Hale. It contains among other things some of his crisp and original comments on the subject of Emigration, a chapter or two of his serial story, "Home Again," a life of Dr. Armitage, the great friend of the blind, and reports from various Associations. The only contributed paper is "That State of Life" by Arthur Chubbuck.

THE REGISTER OF CURRENT HISTORY.

The *Quarterly Register of Current History*, published at Detroit by the Evening News Association, is a periodical that was primarily designed for distribution to the subscribers of a popular Western daily. Its value, however, is such as to warrant a general circulation, and it now enters the field as a candidate for the favor of the whole country. Two numbers have appeared, and its quality fully justifies its pretensions. The May number begins with a record of international affairs, devoting some fifteen pages to such questions as the Bering Sea dispute, reciprocity with Spain and Brazil, the partition of Africa, &c. Then follow departments devoted to a record of affairs in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, and in America. There is a record of progress in science, letters, art, music, the drama, archæology and religion. A very full and careful necrology is presented, and there are other features which add to the usefulness of the periodical. It is eminently a publication to be filed and kept permanently for reference.

THE PHOTO-AMERICAN REVIEW.

The *Photo-American Review*, published by Mr. Harry C. Jones, New York, is a new monthly which attained its second number with the month of June and which is devoted especially to the reproduction by "process" work of fine photography. Its illustrations are marvelously perfect specimens of their class. The magazine gives particular and official attention to matters that concern the guild of photographers, and it also devotes fully half of its space each month to complete lists of new books with brief yet pointed and adequate review notices. It is a very attractive periodical.

A GROUP OF ENGLISH MAGAZINES.

The *Gentlemen's Magazine* starts with a bright and spirited story, by Miss Werner, of life on an African river, entitled "Madame La Commandante." It reads as if it were founded on fact, and it would not be surprising if some one, at least, of the characters was recognized. There are two papers dealing with London; one, Mr. Graham's, on the Inns of Court, and another, which is of more general interest, by W. C. Sydney, describing London before the Great Fire. It is an article which should be read by every pessimist who is inclined to doubt whether these days are better than those in which our forefathers lived. Mr. Arthur Reade describes Ackworth in an article under the title of "John Bright's School." Mr. Justin McCarthy, in his pages on plays, criticises Miss Robins' Hedda Gabler rather adversely. He admits that she is an actress of very remarkable ability, and that she has raised her reputation by her impersonation of Hedda, but he maintains that Miss Robins' Hedda is not Ibsen's Hedda, and that although she has given London a very remarkable and very powerful and very picturesque piece of acting, she has not given us the real Hedda which Ibsen conceived. There is an interesting sketch on a very little known region in a paper, "Before Emancipation in the Dutch West Indies." The article on "Stellar Evolution" is more scientific than popular.

In *Longman's Magazine*, Mr. Andrew Lang gossips pleasantly concerning the suggested School of Fiction, which he proposes should be made the ground of Mr. Walter Besant's new novel. There is an article by Cannock Brand, discussing the origin of the cuckoo's disagreeable habit of boarding out its eggs for other birds to hatch. He thinks that the cuckoo is a bird which experiences such great difficulty in obtaining sufficient food, that it has to impose the trouble of feeding its offspring upon other birds whose habits are simpler, and whose appetites are not so voracious.

In *Good Words* there is an excellent paper describing the Glasgow Foundry Boys, and the efforts that are made to bring some light and civilization into the lives of Glasgow children. Archdeacon Farrar begins his series of papers on "What Art Teaches." There is a somewhat disappointing article on "The Girlhood of the German Empress," while Mr. Macewen briefly but succinctly sketches the characteristics of "The Eastern Church in Greece."

The Bishop of Ripon has two papers in the magazines this month—one, entitled "The Seekers for the Sun," in *Good Words*, a parable which has a far-away resemblance to Olive Schreiner's Dreams, and a sermon in the *Sunday Magazine*, on the "Restoration of Life's Work."

In the *Sunday Magazine*, the Rev. Mr. Buckland describes the alleys and streets of London from the point of view of the children to whom they serve, in many cases, as the only playground they have. There is also a timely paper on the Countess of Huntingdon, the centenary of whose death was celebrated on the 17th of this month. Alexander Lamont deals with the Christian Thought in Robert Browning's Poetry.

THE FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

FRENCH REVIEWS.



MADAME JULIETTE ADAM.
Editor of the *Nouvelle Revue.*

The two leading reviews of France, the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and the *Nouvelle Revue*, are both fortnightly publications, appearing on the 1st and 15th days of the month. The *Revue des Deux Mondes* was founded in 1831 by a Franco-Swiss man of letters, M. François Buloz. It occupies perhaps the most commanding position of any European periodical. Among the first contributors to its pages were George Sand, Lamartine, the historian Michelet, Edmund About, Octave Feuillet, and many other names that stand high in French literature. Among contemporary contributors to it are Henri Gréville, the Duc de Broglie, "Gyp," Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, Hector Malot, Réne, Millet, M. F. Brunetière and others. This stanch old review is regarded as more or less officially the organ of the French Academy, and is classical and conservative in tone as opposed to the naturalistic and modern schools of French thought and literature. It is edited by Charles Buloz, who is a grandson of the founder and first editor. It is sustained financially by its large sales in foreign countries, the circulation in France being comparatively small.

The one formidable rival of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is the *Nouvelle Revue*, which was founded in 1879 by Madame Edmond Adam, who was Juliette Lambert before her marriage to M. Adam, and who has long been known as a literary woman. She has edited the *Revue* with brilliant success for the past twelve years. Far more open to talent from whatever source than its old-established rival, the *Nouvelle Revue* has been the medium through which many new writers have found their public and become famous. This may be said to have been notably the case with Pierre Loti, who has just been elected to the French Academy against the competition of Zola. Paul Bourget and Paul Marguerite are other well-known names which first became distinguished through the pages of the *Nouvelle*. It was in this publication that the curious notes of European society by Count Paul Vasili first appeared. The Letters on Foreign Politics ("Lettres sur la Politique Extérieure") contributed by the editor, Madame Adam herself, are one of the most brilliant features of the *Revue*. The bright and witty widow of Senator Adam is not only a power in literary circles, but also a great influence in society and queen of a salon which is perhaps without a real rival to-day in Paris. Our portrait of Madame Adam is taken from an etching which does not do justice at all to the original.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

The first historical place in the two May numbers is given to a continuation of M. Taine's "Reconstruction of France in 1800." It is evident that the reconstruction of modern France cannot be written without allotting a large share to the position of the Church, and these two numbers are entirely devoted to ecclesiastical history. We get first of all a vivid presentation of the attitude and policy of Napoleon towards the instrument of a state religion, which was rendered essential.

LIFE IN GERMANY.

M. de Wyzema continues his pleasantly written description of German life, and devotes this second article especially to the influence of Berlin upon the national development. As was to be anticipated from his remarks in a previous article, he does not hold it to be good. A town in which home life is unknown, and public life is undignified, ugly and ephemeral, imbued only with the passion for gain and for rapid change, cannot evidently be a center of wholesome influences for the country of which it is the capital. The doubt which will arise in reading M. de Wyzema's pessimistic description will be whether it is altogether accurate. It is certainly vivid, and leaves a painful impression of materialistic degeneration on the mind of the reader. Wealth, according to M. de Wyzema, is the high god of Berlin, and the road to his temple is through cheap work, cheap pleasure, cheap love and cheap art. Everything in Berlin is cheap, and life in its sum total is horribly dear, so dear that all but the unscrupulous are ruined. Those who have the courage to prosper upon the destruction of others flourish; the better sort, who realize that to touch filth is to be defiled, stand aside. A new nobility of the Stock Exchange is taking the place of the old aristocracy. The Court and the army are alike set apart from the life of the metropolis. "The army mixes no more than the aristocracy in the true life of Berlin." With this and a few laudatory sentences, M. de Wyzema turns from the military elements,

of which we have been accustomed to hear so much, and devotes a large section of his article to the laboring masses. It is in dealing with this part of his subject that he becomes most interesting. "Underfed and overworked," is his comment, as it was Mr. Rodenburg's, and after describing the round of their daily endurance, he inserts this suggestive paragraph: "In 1871 there were in Berlin 2,000 Socialists; in 1874 there were 11,000; in 1887, 32,000; in 1878, 56,000; in 1890, 200,000. The party directed by M. Bebel is organized with admirable discipline, and there would be cause for considerable uneasiness if it were not known that in the teeth of the old party a new Socialist party is forming itself, organized in the same manner, but taking for its first principle the duty of struggling against the old party and nullifying all its efforts."

MAJOR WISSMANN'S SECOND JOURNEY THROUGH AFRICA.

Major Wissmann's new book describing his *Durchquerung* in Equatorial Africa, is the subject of M. Valbert's seldom-failing article. The book is already known in this country. The essential features of African travel, virgin forests, tropical swamps, pigmy inhabitants, melancholy chains of slaves, hunger and thirst, cold and heat, native wars, fetich-worship and cannibalism are becoming monotonous now to ears which a few years ago had never heard of them. We turn the pages rapidly with a sense that we know all that already. What is distinctive and new in Major Wissmann's contribution, and this M. Valbert, of course, fixes upon to bring forward, is the light which it throws on the German attitude towards all this glorious and dreary material. The Arab influence, by which it is at present dominated, must, in Herr Wissman's opinion, be radically exterminated, "*mit Stumpf und Stiel.*" "To deliver Equatorial Africa from the plague of Arabism is henceforth," he declares, "the aim and object of my life." In establishing themselves at Zanzibar, the Germans have, he considers, struck a heavy blow against the Arabs. They have cut their communications with the Indian Ocean, they hold all the roads by which slave caravans have been in the habit of passing to the coast, and before long, under his own energetic guidance, he believes that the Arab will be swept out of the German sphere. In all this he is, as English readers will remember, very much at variance with the English views held and expounded by Mr. H. H. Johnston, and other explorers of Nyassaland and the lake country. Mr. Johnston regards the Arabs of that district as a very important engine of civilization; and far from exterminating them he is disposed to encourage them to settle definitely upon the land. As his policy and that of his German neighbors are thus supplementary of each other, it is probable that each system will receive a full and fair exemplification. The ultimate effects will not be, perhaps, for us to judge; but for our children the two schemes will form an interesting experiment in the principles of peace and war. On the other hand, it remains, as M. Valbert points out, to be seen whether Baron von Soden may not think it well to restrain the somewhat intemperate zeal of his subordinate.

LYNCH LAW IN THE UNITED STATES.

The late lynching at New Orleans furnishes the occasion for an able article by M. Arthur Desjardins in the *Revue* for the 15th of May, on the state of law, both national and international, which is indicated by the mob-murder of the Italian prisoners. On both heads he sums up against the United States. With regard to the active practice of lynching, which is tolerated by more charitable jurisconsults on the ground that it dies out at the approach of civilization, he gives the following instructive figures: In 1884, 103 legal executions took place, as against 219 lynchings; the next year 108 legal for 181 lynch law executions; in 1886 the figures were—83 legal, 133 lynch; in 1887, 79 legal, 123 lynch; in 1888, 87 legal, 144 lynch; in 1889, 98 legal, 175 lynch. Lynch law cannot therefore be said to lose ground in proportion to the advance of common law. M. Desjardins is not inclined to treat its existence with Anglo-Saxon indifference. He marshals both arguments and facts against it in close array. It need scarcely be added, therefore, that he takes the side of Italy in the discussion between the Italian government and the government of the United States. If federal institutions do not give power to the government at Washington to satisfy the just claims of a foreign State, federal institutions require revision. "The government which has its seat at Washington can alone represent the Republic in its relations and in its conflicts with other peoples; such is, in fact, the part allotted to it by the Constitution. If, in order to acquit itself efficaciously of this task, there is need to tighten the bonds which attach it to particular States, let it tighten them either by using to their utmost limit the rights which it already possesses for this purpose, or by drawing from constitutional texts, with the aid of Congress, if necessary, all the consequences that they involve. The moment for action has arrived." The situation is sufficiently analogous to possible future situations which may arise between England and her federated colonies to merit consideration upon the international ground on which M. Desjardins places it.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Amongst other articles, one of the most important, which space alone prevents us from noticing more fully, is M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu's continuation of his series upon the Jews and Anti-Semitism. The first appeared in the mid-February number of the *Revue*, and concerned itself exclusively with the religious side of the accusations made against the Jews. This paper is devoted to the racial question and the disintegrating force which the Jews are supposed by their antagonists to represent in the nations of the world. The contention of M. Leroy-Beaulieu is that the disintegrating force is represented rather by the Christian exclusiveness, which forbids the Jew to mix as a common element with modern societies, than by the determination of the Jew to take what he holds to be his rightful place. In order to order to explain this "persistent and involuntary antipathy," and to "determine what place contemporary nations ought to assign to the Jew," the next article in the series will be devoted to an examination of the mind, temper and genius of the Jews. M. Leroy-Beaulieu prophesies that it will constitute a curious chapter of psychology.

In the number for the 1st of May M. Brunetière, faithful always to his conservative standard, pleads for the continuance of classical instruction in the system of secondary education in France. Without classical knowledge he maintains that it is impossible to understand the history of French literature, the language or the grammar. The respect for tradition is no less necessary in his opinion to a democracy than to an aristocracy. "I repeat once more," he finally announces, "and I shall never cease to repeat, with Auguste Comte, that humanity in all ages is composed more of the dead than of the living."

M. Sénart has an article on the Indian Stage, for which the way has been prepared by M. Chevrillon's late letters upon things Indian. An article upon Mirabeau, by M. de Meyières, makes a pleasant addition to the historical matter of the month.

GAZETTE DES BEAUX ARTS.

The charm of the *Gazette* for May lies chiefly in the extremely interesting illustrations by which the letter-press is accompanied. An article by M. Paul Durien upon Alexandre Bening, the fifteenth-century miniaturist, who illuminated the "Consolations of Boetius" for Louis of Bruges, continues the series of studies of mediæval miniature work that has lately formed so striking a feature of the *Gazette*. It has a full-page illustration, of which the border alone is so beautiful that it would be worth having without any center. The contents of the border represent Philosophy nourishing her votaries. The subject is represented in a triptych of the day. At a first glance Philosophy—the hem of whose robe is, however, quaintly marked with a P in order that there may be no mistake about her personality—might easily be taken for the Virgin. In the central piece she is seated on a throne; the figures which kneel on either side, wearing in reality scholars' gowns, appear as members of a religious order. The smaller pieces on either side are evidently representative of study; the steps which lead up to the throne have writing upon them, which is presently seen to indicate a succession of intellectual steps. Little by little it dawns upon the observer that the triumph which is so religiously celebrated here is the triumph of Wisdom, not of Faith. It is a curious and interesting example of the application of religious sentiment to a secular subject. The words engraved upon the steps of the throne give also an interesting insight into fifteenth-century ideals of a complete education.

An article by the editor, M. Louis Gonse, gives an excellent *aperçu* of the contents of some of the minor exhibitions now on view in Paris. It is illustrated especially by an engraving of M. Zorn's "Rosita Mauri," executed from the original artist's plate. M. Paul Seidel continues his biographical account of Antoine Pesne, which includes amongst its illustrations another portrait of the Great Frederick that might almost move the readers of Carlyle to reconsider their verdict. There are several minor illustrations of other articles, and amongst them, standing by itself, a fifteenth-century letter D, which is judged worthy of special reproduction and description. Another beutiful D is to be found in the full-page illustration of Boetius. Some striking reproductions from sixteenth-century missals accompany the article on Zoan Andrea, and Colonel Duhousset's analysis of equine form and its proportion to man will be especially interesting to animal painters. His conclusions are well illustrated by outlines from Meissonier and Detaille.

THE NOUVELLE REVIEW.

Following upon the conclusion of M. de Castiliani's articles on the French Fourth Estate in the number for the 1st of May, there is an article upon the officially established Labor Council, by M. Hector Depasse, in the number for the 15th. M. Depasse attaches a good deal of importance to it because of the position which it gives to the Fourth Estate in the governmental system of the country. The workmen who take part in it do not, he thinks, appreciate all the value of the step which has been gained. For himself he looks upon it as a safety valve of all that is noxious in Socialism. The need of self-assertion felt by every body of men who, while they are conscious of the capacity, are denied the right to manage their own concerns, here receives, he holds, a legitimate opening and satisfaction. The working masses begin to realize their share of possession in the nation, their responsibility for its well-being, and their capacity for accepting that responsibility. They want to take their part in self-government. Here is their first national part. In the Labor Council their existence as an element of the State receives official recognition. They have henceforth a voice in the decisions of the State, and in obtaining it they have obtained nothing less than the power to convert the so-called social question by constitutional means into a political question, to be solved in the interests of peace and progress. The constitution of the Labor Council marks, in the opinion of M. Depasse, the arrival of the Fourth Estate "in those regions in which influence and authority are to be found, and from which emanates administration and law. The directing powers now take the workmen by the hand and install them not only in the national, but in international councils. All the individual efforts, however legitimate, of their own associations would not have produced this result. The government invites them and opens before them. They have no longer any need to conquer official life which has been the stake of so many a pitched battle. Here now it is offered to them and laid down at their feet."

WILL INDIA REMAIN ENGLISH?

The question which M. Bellet asks in the title of his article is one which he has little difficulty in answering in the negative. No, India will not remain English. That she has ever been English is one of the miracles of history, and the days of miracles have gone by. Two millions of Anglo-Saxons cannot expect to continue to govern 250,000,000 natives. India will some day combine its various native forces, and rise in revolt. After having shaken off the domination of England, it will for a short period remain independent, and then fall like a ripe plum into the open mouth of Russia. Russia will at once proceed to shut all its markets by means of a high protective duty, and English trade as well as English domination in the East will be destroyed. Canada and Australia, it is incidentally explained, will in the mean time have separated themselves from the Empire.

The cause of this future collapse of Great Britain is to be found, curiously enough, not in her sins, but in her virtues. She has tried to improve the condition of the people of India by giving them railways and education and civilized government. She has taught them the value and advantages of living together in harmony. She has introduced the native races to happiness. This is unpardonable; no people can like to taste of happiness at the hands of another; therefore, for this she shall be hated and eventually destroyed. Similarly in her colonies she has trusted the representatives of her power, she has accredited her sons with a genuine love of liberty and order; she has believed in their capacity to manage, in the South Seas and the North, the same affairs which their fathers have conducted without disaster in the British Isles, and for this confidence she shall be punished. M. Bellet does not write in any spirit of special antagonism to England. His is rather, apparently, a generally pessimistic view of life and nature, which leads to the conclusion that it is not the wages of sin, but the wages of virtue which are death. The ordinary English comment on his article will be: These are the means by which we have built up our Empire. If it is to perish through continuance in them, it must perish.

THE WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO.

Two or there pages from the hand of M. Masseras give a description of some of the glories which are to form the principal attractions of the Chicago Exhibition of 1893. The Eiffel Tower is to be outdone by an immense

globe raised on a pedestal three hundred feet high, which shall give such an object lesson in geography as has never been given yet. It will have for its diameter the height of the Eiffel Tower, consequently its circumference will be not less than nine hundred meters. All the continents, islands, oceans, principal mountains, seas, and rivers, will be designed upon it, and four kilometers of round-the-world railway will traverse it in various directions, in order that the curious may take their geographical promenade in space without fatigue. Another ingenious proposal in the way of geographical object-lessons was that a model of the United States should be constructed with mountains, rivers, lakes complete, and groups of miniature houses to represent the towns. The author of the proposal asked, however, for a space of ground extending over many hundreds of acres in order to carry it out, and it was decided that the price of exhibition ground rendered the project too ruinously expensive. The idea of a vast mining exhibition, suggested as a feature of the French Imperial Institute, is apparently to be carried out at Chicago. An immense excavation is to be made five hundred feet under the ground, in which specimens of all the mining products and processes of the United States will be collected. The shape of this great gallery will be elliptical. M. Masseras does not give the dimensions, but speaks of it as very vast. It will be lit by electricity, and from it smaller galleries will open on all sides, containing technical exhibitions of every kind of underground industry. A capital of several millions has, it is said, been subscribed for the company which proposes to carry out this gigantic conception, and the result is to be nothing less than a model of the entrails of the globe. Underground humanity will be brought within speaking distance of its fellows. The wonders of the sea will, of course, find a place beside the marvels of the earth and under the earth. The Exhibition grounds border Lake Michigan, and, in addition to the complete model of a man-of-war upon the lake, there will be an aquarium in which specimens of all sorts of American fish will be shown in the tanks. A national portrait gallery will trace the history of the nation, and an interesting illustration of contemporary life will be contained in a woman's department of the exhibition, which is to be devoted entirely to the products of feminine industry, and is to be organized and managed exclusively by women. A young lady architect, Miss Sophia Hayden, obtained the prize offered for the best design of the building for this section, and she will direct the construction.

LA REVUE DES REVUES.

Mr. Ernest W. Smith, the enterprising editor of *La Revue des Revues*, publishes in the last number of his magazine a list of answers sent him in reply to the question, "What books have most influenced you?" and the late Marshal von Moltke heads the list with the following courteous note:

DEAR SIR,—I willingly accede to your request, and send you herewith the list of books which have exercised most influence on me. I ought to add that I read the Iliad at the age of nine, and of course in a translation.
Yours truly, GR. MOLTKE, Field Marshal.

The books which most influenced the great soldier were the Bible, Homer's Iliad, Lithrow's "Marvels of the Sky," Liebig's "Letters on Chemical Agriculture," and "Clausewitz on War." And he re-read, with most profit and pleasure, Schiller, Goethe, Shakespeare, Walter Scott, Ranke, Treitschke and Carlyle.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley simply mentions the Bible and Thomas Carlyle, and adds that all other good books simply aid him to understand and appreciate better those two.

M. Emile Zola declares that Alfred de Musset's poems, Flaubert's novel "Madame Bovary," and Taine's "History of English Literature," most contributed to make him what he is. And the well-known Italian authoress, Madame Bruno Sperani, while observing that no literary works have ever influenced her in the slightest degree, admits that her favorite authors comprise Leopardi, Heine, Sterne and Victor Hugo.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

The *Revista Contemporanea* for March 30th contains an article on "The Creation According to Genesis," by Don Juan Vilanova y Piera. The Countess d'Aulnoy's lively narrative of her Spanish journeys is concluded in this number. Don Antonio Peña y Goñi writes on the "Madrid Concert Society," and Don Jimeno Agius on "Spelling Reform." In the number for April 15th, the principal article is the first of a series on "Our Political Poets," by Dr. Euis Marco. The one dealt with in this number is Don Antonio Canovas del Castillo, of whom the author remarks, "What a poet have politics robbed us of, in the person of Señor Canovas! His true and irresistible vocation is for eloquence and poetry; circumstances, and his own merit, have drawn him into a political career. We do not wish for his retirement; yet it is certain that literature would gain at least as much thereby as the party, whose illustrious leader he is, would lose." Canovas' title to poetic fame at present consists of one volume of verses, from which extracts are given. The article on the "Madrid Concert Society" is continued, and Don Damian Iserne writes on "The Forms of Government."

The *Revista Ibero-Americana* opens with an article on "Civilization in Ecuador," by Don J. Leon Mira. U. Gonzalez Serrano concludes his series of papers on "German Philosophy," and the Bishop of Oviedo writes on "Prehistoric Civilization in the Philippine Islands." "The subject of subjects to-day," says Señor Castelar, "is the electoral campaign in Austria." To this, accordingly, and its influence on the Bohemian question—the race-conflict of Czech and German—he devotes a considerable part of his "Cronica Internacional." Oliveira Martins contributes an interesting article on "Geography at the Beginning of the Fifteenth Century"; and Luis Vidart, in a short paper on "Bull Fights," shows that all the best Spaniards of the last three or four hundred years have disapproved of an amusement "reprobated equally by the religion of true believers and the science of freethinkers," and characterized in the Bull of Pope Sixtus V. as "worthier of demons than of men." Unfortunately, this view has never been that of the majority; indeed, Señor Vidart thinks that the passion for bull-fighting in modern times is "becoming greater every day."

The foreign section of the *Review* includes a short story by Alphonse Daudet; a biography of Dumas *fils*, by Zola; Flaubert's "Saint-Julien l'Hospitalier"—perhaps his most perfect piece of work on a small scale—and two short poems by Carducci and Heine.

L'Avenç for April contains an article on "Catalan Law," by Ignasi Planay Escubos, and one on the "Catalan Language," by J. Casas Carbò. Raimond Casellas Don has a short story, cleverly illustrated by Mariano Foix.

FRENCH.

Nouvelle Revue.—May 1st.

A Swiss Statesman. M. Virgile Rossel.
The French Fourth Estate. (End.) Marquis de Castellane
Armament and Tactics. G. G.
Paris on Wheels. Croqueville.
The Romance of Mont St. Michel. Madame Stanislas Meunier.
Times During Ramadan. Paul Radiot.
An Author's Love Affair. J. Ayme.
The Dead: Lord Granville. Frederic Lolice.
The Salon of 1891. Jean Darrie.
The Anglo-Chinese Alliance. Philippe Lehaut.
Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

May 15th.

The Physiognomy of Anarchists. Dr. Cesare Lombroso.
Algeria in the Senate. M. Charles Roussel.
The Labor Council. Hector Deparre.
The Romance of Mont St. Michel. Madame Stanislas Meunier.
The Eighteenth Century and M. Faquet. M. Georges Renard.
The Jesuits of Antiquity. Gustave Lejeal.
Pikime the Cossack. Charles Ley.
Quarterly Science. M. Stanislas Meunier.
Will India Remain English? Daniel Bellet.
The World's Fair at Chicago. E. Masseras.
Moltke. Edouard Fuster.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—May 1st.

The Reconstruction of France in 1800. M. H. Taine.
Constance. (Last Part.) Th. Bentzon.
The Indian Stage. Emile Sénart.
Life in Germany (The Influence of Berlin). T. de Wyzema.
The Jews and Anti-Semitism. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu.
Major Wissmann and His Second Voyage through Equatorial Africa. G. Valbert.
The Organization of Secondary Instruction in France. F. Brunetière.

May 15th.

The Reconstruction of France in 1800. M. H. Taine.
Modern. (First Part.) Henry Kalinsson.
Individual Rights and Lynch Law in the United States. Arthur Desjardins.
Russian Petroleum. Calouste S. Gulbenkian.
Mirabeau. A. Meyières.
Mind and Matter in Relation to Hypnotism. Alfred Fouillée.

Gazette des Beaux Arts.—May 1st.

Alexandre Bening and the Painters of Grimain Breviary. M. Paul Durien.
Arabic Art in Moghreb. Ary Renan.
Comparative Proportions of the Horse and Man. Colonel Duhousset.
Zoan Andrea. MM. Le Duc de Rinoli and Charles Ephrussi.
Various Parisian Exhibitions. M. Louis Gonse.
Antoine Pesne. Paul Seidel.

GERMAN.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln, Switzerland. Heft 8.

Dr. Windthorst. (Illus.) Dr. N. Thömes.
The Organ. (Illus.) O. Werner.
A Flower Garden in Spring. T. Berthold.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 11.

Abbey Ruins in England. (Illus.)
Dr. Liben, Member of the Center. (With portrait.) Bishop J. B. Anzer, of China.
The Bee. (Illus.) Lina Freifrau von Berlepsch.
The Red Sea Slave Trade. F. X. Geyer.
Burg Hohenzollern. (Illus.) Dr. K. T. Zingeler.

Deutsche Revue.—Breslau. May.

Count Albrecht von Roon. XXIV.
Arndt and Bunsen. (Concluded.) T. von Bunsen.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Some of the famous Abbey ruins of England have been made the subject of some interesting little notes on Whitby, Furness, Tintern and Fountains, the writer, in conclusion, remarking that he could tell much more of other great ruins of priories and convents, the remains of Catholic life in Old England; but his brief sketch should suffice to show that there was more light in many places in the dark Middle Ages than there is in the nineteenth century.. Another interesting article gives a short history of the old Burg Hohenzollern, restored some twenty years ago.

Deutsche Revue.—Frau Elvire Tufenbacher, the poetess, who died at Venice, February 13, 1866, on her twenty-fourth birthday, is the German Sappho of whom Frau Bertha von Suttner, her cousin, has such an interesting sketch in the May *Revue*, partly from posthumous papers, chiefly from memory, for the two had lived together as children and as young girls, in the closest friendship, each calling the other "My second self."—Herr Seeligmüller's article on Nervous Diseases tells of the over-work of the nineteenth century, coupled with an insufficient amount of sleep, the order of the day being to achieve as much as possible in the shortest possible time. This is especially the case with brain-workers. The manual laborer rests from his work for ten to twelve hours a day; the mental worker never. He suffers from insomnia, drinks tea and coffee or alcohol, smokes, &c., and then flies to morphia and the like remedies. And the cure? To pass the waking hours so that sleep will be possible—to drink less tea and coffee, to smoke less, and, above all, to avoid work and excitement during the last few hours before retiring.—Among the books noticed in this number is Dr. Stanton Coit's "The Ethical Movement in Religion," which has been translated into German by G. von Gizycki.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Edward Strasburger writes on the uses of bacteria, and finds that they are not our greatest enemies, but useful and necessary creatures; Dr. Peters' recent work is reviewed by Count Joachim Pfeil; and Vice-Admiral Batsch deals with the parliamentary proceedings in military matters. The question of the fleet, as such, he says, is high politics, the business of the specialist. Lately the question of the political origin of the fleet was mentioned in the Reichstag. No party will give up its claim. As a rule, the Liberal party is credited with the creation of the fleet. This is not quite untrue, neither is it quite to the point. The fleet does not owe its origin to any one party exclusively; it is an institution which owes its origin to the irresistible power of circumstances, and if ever a new creation was wrecked by the incompetency of all parties, that creation is the German fleet.—G. Rümelin's Academy Address on Conscience is also very interesting. He closes with the following passage from Goethe: "How can a man know himself? Never by observing, but by acting. Let him endeavor to do his duty, and he will at once know how it is with him. But what is his duty? The demands of the day."

Die Gartenlaube.—On the 7th of May was commemorated at Weimar the hundredth anniversary of the beginning of Goethe's directorship of the Court Theater—an epoch-making directorship in the history of the German drama, which lasted twenty-six years, that is, from 1791 to 1817. The same evening was the hundredth anniversary of the opening of the new theater. *Apropos* of this celebration Johannes Proelss has contributed to the *Gartenlaube* some very interesting particulars of the early performances at the new theater, together with an outline of the history of the renowned theater during the last century.

Die Gesellschaft.—"The aim of criticism is to judge and to classify." This is the definition of Ferdinand Brunetière, the critic of the *Revue des Deux Mondes.* He declares the embodiment of beauty to be the aim of art; it is the aim of art to give expression to the ideals slumbering in the people's soul. He divides criticism into three kinds according to its methods: (1) Literary criticism, which treats works of art according to their external form; (2) moral criticism, which considers works of art from a sociological standpoint; and (3) analytical criticism, which, without overlooking the æsthetic or the sociological sides, sees in a work of art effects having above all for their direct cause a creative intelligence. The aim of analytical criticism is to recognize this intelligence.

Literarische Rundschau für das Katholische Deutschland.—Another Catholic publication of the Herder' sche Verlagshandlung, edited by Dr. C. Krieg, and now in its seventeenth year. As its title implies, it is chiefly

St. Petersburg Letter—A Franco-Russian Alliance.
The French Revolution and Its Significance for the Modern State. VIII.
How Do We Protect Ourselves and Our Children from Nervous Diseases? A. Seeligmüller.
A German Sappho. I. Bertha von Suttner.
Railway Reforms.
Robert Koch. (Concluded.) R. Biewend.

Deutsche Rundschau. Berlin. May.

The Uses of Bacteria. E. Strasburger.
Karl Friedrich Reinhard. (Concluded.) W. Lang.
Aristotle and the Constitution of Athens. T. Gomperz.
The German Emin Pasha Expedition. Count Joachim Pfeil.
Maritime Fallacies. Vice Admiral Batsch.
On Conscience. G. Rümelin.
Reminiscences of Heinrich Schliemann. A. Milchöfer.
Political Correspondence — Italy and the United States, Italy and the Triple Alliance, etc.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 5.

The Age of Electricity.
Reminiscences of Heinrich Schliemann. III. R. Virchow.
The Jubilee Celebration at the Weimar Court Theater. (Illus.) J. Proelss.
Count von Moltke. (With portrait.)

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. May.

Poems. By Albrecht J. Bettelheim, and others.
Bertha von Suttner. Novelist. M. V. Fraenki.
The History of Criticism in France. R. Lothar.
Emanuel Reicher, Actor. (With portrait.) H. Bahr.

Kritische Revue aus Oesterreich.—Vienna. May.

Prince Bismarck, Conservatism and the Revolution.
On Capital Punisment. Dr. A. Lekisch.
On Ibsen's "Rosmersholm." (Concluded.) Alfred Freiherr von Berger.
German Literature in Bohemia. J. A. Freiherr von Helfert.

Literarische Rundschau für das Katholische Deutschland.—Freiberg im Breisgau. April.

The Socialistic Literature of England.
F. A. Gasquet's "Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries." B. Jungmann.
Catholic Literature of England in 1890.

Moderne Rundschau.—Vienna. Heft 3.

The German Workmen's May-Day Demonstration. Dr. Max Quarck.
The Right to Demonstrate. Dr. J. Joachim.
Vienna Popular Concerts. (Concluded.) Dr. A. Wolheim.
The Question of Life Insurance. R. Schornstein.
The Social Conditions and the Fine Arts. C. Welz-Cray.
Ibsen in Austro-Hungary.
"The New God." A. O. von Suttner.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. April.

Portrait of Hermann Sudermann.
Giuseppe Gioacchino Belli. Joseph Schumann.
Ferdinand Lasalle's Diary. II. Paul Lindau.
Kaulbach's "Hunnenschlacht," and His Relations to Count Raczynski. (Concluded.) Hans Müller.
A Literary Fable. A. Meinhardt.
"Im Volksgarten." Poem. Hermann Sudermann.
Schiller's Dramatic Treatment of Wallenstein. G. Irmer.
"Christ on the Cross." Novelette. Julius Petri.
Frau Larsen's Son. Tale by John Paulsen. Translated from the Norwegian by E. Brausewetter.
Emile Zola's "L'Argent." C. Sokal.

occupied with reviewing Catholic literature. The English books noticed in the first article of the April number include, besides a number of books published 1823-1842, brief mention of Frederick Denison Maurice, Charles Kingsley, Sir Arthur Helps, Dean Stanley, Henry George, and others, Robert Owen and his "Book of the New Moral World" (1820) coming in for fullest notice.—In the May part the review of England's contribution to Catholic literature in 1890 includes among many others Archbishop Walsh's "Addresses on the Irish Education Question," and "A Statement of the Chief Grievances of Irish Catholics in the matter of Education": Cardinal Moran's "Occasional Papers;" and Wilfrid Ward's "Ward and the Oxford Movement." The chief articles on Catholic subjects which have appeared in the English reviews are also given, with the exception of the Newman literature, which had been specially noticed a few months ago.

Moderne Rundschau.—In the bi-monthly part for May 1st, A. O. von Suttner reviews Hans Land's novel, "Dr. Bernhard Jakoby," under the title of "The New God," the hero of the book being a doctor among the poor and a helper to those in distress, and the new god, pity, compassion, which seeks to create a new world. A noteworthy feature of this magazine is the number of excellent poems given in every part.

Nord und Süd.—The visitor to Rome, who by studying the names of the streets tries to refresh his historical memory or learn the names of local celebrities, will find on the right bank of the Tiber a street bearing the name of Gioacchino Belli. Belli, who was born in Rome in 1791, is remembered as the writer of over 5,000 sonnets, satirical, political, and otherwise, many of them in the Roman dialect. These sonnets, reflecting consciously as they do the epoch in which they have their origin, are in a sense a history of the Roman plebs of the second quarter of this century. The author of them, who, by the way, always identifies himself with the persons he is representing, owes his fame chiefly to his skill in showing the ludicrous side of things.—The second instalment of Lassalle's Diary, edited by Paul Lindau, deals with the first part of Lassalle's time at the Leipzig Public Commercial School, May, 1840, to May, 1841. His father had taken him to Leipzig and placed him as a boarder in the house of Karl G. Hander, the director of a private school. At first, Ferdinand was happy enough here, but the friendly state of things did not last long. Already, on July 7th, he writes of Frau Hander, "On account of some trivial matter, she scolds me and sets her husband on to me too. O wives, wives, who knows you? I was so good!" and a few months later he goes on to treat with the utmost contempt the rector and his wife. But Lassalle's relations with his teachers seem to have been even worse. He is always in the right and the teachers in the wrong. The director of the school is, according to him, incapable, undignified, coarse, revengeful, cowardly—in short, the model of a pedagogue as he ought not to be.—Adalbert Meinhardt's Literary Fable is a clever satire on the literary conditions of to-day; and Clemens Sokal's review of Zola's recent work "L'Argent," will also repay perusal.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—According to Herr von Gneist the State has need of a variable income tax as a regulator for times of abundance and for times of need. Dr. Bünger points out, on the other hand, that in times of abundance when the citizens have large incomes and can bear the burden of taxation easiest they will be less taxed than in times of need when they must pay all the more taxes. It is something like the thoughtless man, who, while he is receiving good wages, is satisfied with a seven hours' day, and consoles himself that in bad times he can work fourteen hours. It would be much better if the State acted like a sensible father, who in prosperity lays by a fund for times of need.—This periodical proposes to introduce its readers, as opportunity arises, to stories, etc., which possess or illustrate some distinct tendency, whether the tendency be political, social, religious, philosophic or purely literary. The work will not necessarily be German, because the battle of the tendencies is so much livelier in other literature, especially in the French.

Romänische Revue.—A mid-monthly political and literary, now in its seventh year, edited and published by Dr. Cornelius Diaconovich. As may be expected from the title, the magazine guards the interests of the Romanee peoples of Austria and the East.

Schorer.—The most noteworthy item in the new *Schorer* is undoubtedly the publication of several poems by Emanuel Geibel, written in his youth, and all dated. One is addressed to Jenny Lind, whom he met at Lübeck. On one particular evening he was so charmed by her that he

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. May 6th

The End of the Dream. From the French. G. Durny-Rastatt. I. Reinhold Wagner.
The Regulation of Income Tax. Dr. Bünger.
Friedrich Nietzsche. Eduard von Hartmann.
Berlin Art Exhibition.
Count von Moltke. Hans Delbrück.
Political Correspondence: The Murder in Sofia, Russian Politics and Finance, the Murders in New Orleans, the Explosion at Rome, the International Workmen's Congress at Paris, French and German Tariffs, England.

Romänische Revue.—Vienna. March-April.

Eleven Millions of Romance People.
Ethnography and Folk Lore in the Bukowina. R. F. Kaindl.
Grui-Sânger. Poem by V. Atecsandri. German by L. V. Fischer.
Macedonia-Romance National Songs. German by Dr. Hârsu.

Schorer's Familienblatt.—(Salon-Ausgabe.) Heft 10.

Pictures of Sumatra. (Illus.)
Wilhelm Bode. (With portrait.) W. von Seidlitz.
Unpublished Poems by Geibel. K. T. Gaedertz.
Friedrich Stolze. (With portrait.)

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Freiburg (Baden). May 28th.

St. Aloysius. W. Kreiten.
The Spiritual Weapon of the Democracy. (Concluded.) H. Pesch.
The Relics of the Brunswick-Lüneburg House. S. Beissel.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 11.

The Law of Inheritance in Germany. G. Strehlke.
Voluntary Sick Nursing. (Illus.)
A Bavarian Festival. (Illus.) W. Brachvogel.
Jean Paul Richter. George Ebers.
The Natural History Museum in Berlin. (Illus.) G. Dahms.
Paolo Mantegazza, an Italian Physiologist. With portrait. W. Kaden.
Ludwig Windthorst. (With portrait.)
A Stone Album.
Count Robert von Zeidlitz-Trutzschler. (With portrait.)
"Thermidor" and Victorien Sardou. (Illus.) A. Gerstmann.
Barcelona. (Illus.)
Wissmann's Second Crossing of Equatorial Africa. (Illus.)

Unsere Zeit.—Leipzig. May.

New Xenien. A German Philistine.
The Austro-German Customs Union. Dr. J. H. Schwicker.
The late Gen. Ulrich Ochsenbein. E. Bloesch.
The Berlin School Conference and the Reform of Higher Education. F. Justi.
The Simplon Railway. G. Krenke.
The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Baltic Provinces.
The Culture of Music in Russia. Lina Schneider.

Velhagen und Klasing's Neue Monatshefte.—Leipzig. April.

Spring Days in Upper Italy. (Illus.) B. Schulze-Schmidt.
Spring Days in the Vienna Prater. (Illus.) F. Gross.
New Spring. Poem. Frida Schanz.
Hyde Park. (Illus.)
The Berlin Theaters, Jan.-April. (Illus.) H. von Zöbeltitz.
My Best Sunshine. Poem. Emil Rittershaus.
Valparaiso. (Illus.) H. Bohrdt.
Prince Napoleon. E. Schmidt-Weissenfels.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Brunswick. May.

I. Castelli Romani. I. (Illus.) Theresa Höpfner.

could not refrain from sending her his "Lind-Lied," telling of the sweetness of the nightingale's song, and of the far greater sweetness of the human soul struggling to utter its secret musically.—William Bode is director of the German National Gallery at Berlin, and Friedrich Stolze was a Frankfort poet who died in March last.

Ueber Land und Meer.—In Heft 11 there is a charming article entitled "A Stone Album." This is Burg Weibertreu, near Weinsberg. In its walls Theobald Kerner has had the names of all the famous visitors to the old Burg engraved, and each with an appropriate inscription. There is also an interesting paper on Sardou in the same number.

Unsere Zeit.—The articles in this magazine are generally *apropos* of questions of the hour. At any rate they are always useful, but they do not lend themselves to brief summarizing. Prof. Schwicker gives a history of the Austro-German Tariff complications from April, 1877, and Franz Justi criticises in a friendly spirit the proposed German school reforms. An anonymous author, who sympathizes strongly with the Baltic provinces in their misfortunes, says that the Czar's ear is quite inaccessible for any petitions from this part of this empire, and that the position of the Lutheran Church is an utterly hopeless one. Lina Schneider follows with a glowing picture of the national music of the great empire of the East, taking as her text the well-worn saying that the character of a nation expresses itself most clearly through the medium of its national music. However that may be, Count von Moltke has described the Russian as the most worthy of admiration of all church music, and he goes on to describe a mass he heard sung by the Imperial choir, without any instrumental accompaniment, adding that anything more beautiful had never been composed, nor had anything been more beautifully rendered. The Russian melodies spring from the most widely different periods of the nation's life, but they are all closely related to each other, and yet are all so rich in varieties of their special peculiarity. The chief characteristic is a perfect freedom of rhythm, resulting in a constant change of measure in one and the same song. Thus the rhythm follows only the heart-beat of passion, of longing, ignoring altogether the constraint of any one measure, and suddenly changing from major to minor, as the melody is joyous or plaintive; indeed the contents of one short song will embrace almost every feeling which can move the human heart. Now solemn and grand, now plaintive and longing, now jocose and playful, these curious rhythmic phrases, sometimes rendered as solos, and sometimes sung in chorus, speak their wonderfully graceful language, which, however, it would scarcely be possible to commit to paper, the sung melody ignoring rules and soaring only according to the dictates of the heart. It was to sing these unwritten people's songs that M. and Madame Slawianski, with their Russian choir, made their concert tours through Europe with such signal success.—General Ochsenbein is, of course, the Swiss religious leader who died in November last.

Velhagen.—The publishers of this magazine give notice that they have removed from Leipzig to Steglitzerstrasse, 53, Berlin, W., but advertisements are still to be sent to Poststrasse, 9, Leipzig.—The travel papers in this Spring Number are among the most noteworthy of the articles, and they are profusely illustrated. Hans Bohrdt, who writes on Valparaiso, has made some clever sketches to illustrate his article, and they are beautifully reproduced.

Westermann has gone in for travel papers this month. The most interesting is Herr Harten's article on Hagion Oros, or Mount Athos. It is well illustrated, and is accompanied by an excellent map of the peninsula.—In the April number, the first of the thirty-fifth year, there was a capital essay on Fire, Water, Earth and Air in the Mythology of the Germans, besides some interesting reminiscences of Ottilie von Goethe and her sons, and a very good article on Hermann Gruson and his factory at Magdeburg-Buckau.

Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—This little mid-monthly devotes its pages to matters literary. It is edited by Dr. A. Bauer, and is published at I. Wollzeile 2, Vienna. The following interesting figures, giving the number of copies sold of Zola's works, have been quoted from the *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung*. In one week no fewer than 66,000 copies of "L'Argent" were sold. The sale of "La Fortune des Rougon" has reached 22,000 copies; "La Cureé," 33,000; "Le Ventre de Paris," 30,000; "La Conquète de Plassons," 22,000; "La Faute de l'Abbé Mouret," 44,000; "Son Excellence Eugène Rougon," 21,000; "L'Assommoir," 117,000; L'Œuvre," 50,000;

Edouard von Bauernfeld. (With portrait.) A. Stern.
Cairo. II. (Illus.) Max Jacob.
Hagion Oros. (With illustrations and map.) T. Harten.

Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—Vienna. April 15th.

Henrik Ibsen. F. M. Fels.
Grillparzer as a Dramatist. A. Klaar.

Zeitschrift fur Deutsche Kulturgeschichte.—Berlin. Heft 4.

Ghosts in German Popular Belief. O. Henne
The Exhibition of Augsburg and Nürnberg A. Klienschmidt.
The Rights and Usages of Foot Soldiers. C. Tummel.
Village and Farmhouse in Germany Then and Now. A. John.

Zeitschrift fur Katholische Theologie.—(Quarterly.) Innsbruck.

Atheism and the Social Question. F. Stentrup.
Professor Sdralek on Bishop Altmann of Passau, and Gregory VII. E. Michael.

Zeitschrift fur Wissenschaftliche Geographie.—Weimar. Heft 9.

Kura Kawar and Ukereve Nyanza. K. Ganzenmüller.
The Development of the Elbe between Geesthachte and Blankenese. E. H. Wickmann.
Osmond Fisher's Theory of the Origin of the Unevenness of the Earth's Crust. A. Fischer.

ITALIAN.

The Nuova Antologia.—May 1st.

The Eight Hours Question in England. G. Ricca Salerno.
The Last of the Romantic Painters. C. Boito.
An Interpretation of Shakespeare's Iago. Salvini.
Love and Gymnastics. (Conclusion.) E. de Amicis.
The Savoy Dynasty, the Pope and the Republic. E. Geffcken.
Marshal Moltke. Colonel E. Girran.

May 16th.

Italy and the German Empire from 1815 to 1870. C. Baer.
Jesus Christ and His Recent Biography (II). A. Chiapelli.
Fatigue and the Law of Exhaustion. A. Mosso.
A Separation (novelette). Caterina Pigorini-Beri.
Lynch Law and the Italio-American Conflict. P. Nocito.

La Scuola Positiva.—May 15th.

The So-called Free-will in Crime. E. Ferri.
The Competency of the Criminal Law. R. Garofalo.
The Reform of Summary Procedure. G. Fioretti.
The Legal Status of Illegitimate Children. E. Giantureo.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—May 1st.

Roman Poets of the Nineteenth Century. P. E. Castagnola.
The Life of Christ, by R. Bonghi. C. Orio.
The Conclusion of an Unfortunate Episode. The Editor.
The Material Comforts of Modern Life. F. de Bardi.
Commentators on the Creation. A. Shoppini.

May 16th.

Anglo-American Opinions for and against Divorce.
A Reform in the Portuguese Missions. F de Norellis.
The Secondary Schools of Italy. C. F. Ajroli.
On the Borders of the Black Sea. G. Marcotti.
Conservatives and Rosminians. F. Abussio.

"Page d'Amour," 70,000; "Nana," 155,000, "Pot Bouille," 75,000; "La Joie de Vivre," 44,000; "Germinal," 83,000; "La Terre," 94,000; "La Reve," 77,000; and "La Bête Humaine," 83,200—1,075,000 copies in all, "L'Argent" not included.

Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Geographie.—A magazine of scientific geography, scarcely interesting to the general reader, but useful as are the proceedings of our geographical societies. It is edited by J. J. Kettler, and published by the Geographical Institute of Weimar, where, too, some capital maps relating to the German colonies are published at 1 mark each.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

Dr. Geffcken, former secretary to the Emperor Frederick III., takes up arms on behalf of Italy and the Triple Alliance in the pages of the *Nuova Antologia*, in opposition to the anonymous "Continental Statesman" of the *Contemporary Review* (March). After declaring that it is deplorable that any English magazine should have published so inaccurate and misleading an article, the Doctor maintains that the suggestion to convert Italy into a confederation of states is utterly impracticable; that the intervention of France under the Third Empire on behalf of Italy was by no means disinterested; and that accounts were squared between them by the cession of Nice and Savoy to Napoleon III. On the other hand, Cavour always recognized Prussia as the natural ally of Italy, and so also did Bismarck from the day he came into power. Geffcken indignantly repudiates the accusations of ill-faith between the two nations brought forward by a "Continental Statesman." It is the Triple Alliance which has been the means of maintaining the *statu quo* in Europe, and which has kept Russia out of the Balkan provinces, and from the day it is dissolved the peace of Europe will be at the mercy of France and Russia. It is Crispi's bad administration, and not the Triple Alliance, which has brought Italy to the verge of economic ruin; she would gain nothing and lose much by dethroning the House of Savoy, and as for the Pope, he would fare no better now under a republic than he did in 1848 and 1849. Thus writes the German professor, in a state of much righteous wrath over the aspersions of the *Contemporary Review* contributor.

Of other political articles in the *Antologia* the most readable is one by Signor Nocito, in which he discusses, with praiseworthy moderation, the lynching of the Italian prisoners at New Orleans. He points out that even for America this was a peculiarly inexcusable example of lynch law, and maintains that the murdered men were not members of the Mafia. He attributes the occurrence to mere jealousy and race-hatred, as the Italian colony in New Orleans is especially large and prosperous. All Shakespeare students should make a point of reading Signor Salvini's careful analysis of the character of Iago, which, being the outcome, as he himself says, of forty years' experience on the boards, he ventures to believe is more accurate than the reading of most English critics.

We have to welcome the appearance this month of a new fortnightly review—*La Scuola Positiva*—which appears with the well-known names of Professor Lombroso and of the Deputy, E. Ferri, on the cover. The full title of the publication is "The Positivist School in Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence," the objects of the editors being not only to spread a knowledge of that science of criminal statistics with which the name of Professor Lombroso is so honorably connected, but to try and enforce the practical application of his theories in all questions that may arise. Most of the social problems of the day will, of course, come within the scope of this programme.

From the *Rassegna Nazionale* we learn that of late years the Portuguese missions throughout Africa have been in a very decadent condition; but the Portuguese government, realizing the importance of their missions as centers of colonizing activity, have been as anxious as the ecclesiastical authorities to remedy the matter. It has been ordained that for the future all the Portuguese missions in Africa are to be under the control of a "General Junta" sitting at Lisbon, composed of brother ecclesiastics and laymen. Possibly this new departure may be at the bottom of much of the friction between the English and Portuguese explorers in East Africa! Senator R. Bonghi, who, like his friend Mr. Gladstone, is addicted to excursions into theology in the intervals of political warfare, has found time to write a "Life of Christ," which the *Rassegna* commends warmly for its reverent and instructive treatment of the subject. In his introduction the

La Civilta Cattolica.—May 2d.

Anti-Papal Politics in Italy.
Notes on the Universal History., by Cesare Cantu.
The System of Physics of St. Thomas Aquinas.

May 16th.

The Uses of the Roman Fortifications.
A New Theory Regarding Hypnotism.
Masonic Thought in Italy.
A Workingman Apostle.

SCANDINAVIAN.

Nordisk Tidskrift.—Stockholm.

Four Swedish Artists. Karl Wahlin.
The Proposed New School Laws.
Geological Evidence on the Darwinian Theory of Descent. A. G. Högblom.
The Food of the Swedish Workman. Robert Tigerstedt.
A German Henry George. Bredo Morgenstierne.
Aristotle on the Constitution of Athens. Sam Wide.
Evil Influences, by Jonas Lie. Reviewed by Niels Möller.
From Gosta's Berling's Saga. Selma Lagerlöf. Reviewed by H. E. Larssen.

Tilskueren.—Copenhagen.

Nürnberg-Nürnberg—a Winter Vision. Holger Drachmann.
The History of Latter-Day Skepticism. Prof. H. Höffding.
The Free Exhibition at Copenhagen. 1891. Karl Madsen.
The Demand for Improved Civil Legislation. Anton Menger. Reviewed by E. Thybjerg.
Ahasuerus. Autumn. Two Poems by Johannes Jorgensen.
Memoirs of Talleyrand. N. Neergaard.
The Theaters. Wilhelm Moller.

Samtiden.—Bergen.

The Women's Suffrage Question.
1. On Le Bon's Article, "A Little Female Psychology and the Results of Our Present Day Education." Kitty Kielland.
2. The Education of Women and its Results. Mrs. A. B. Wicksell.
Autobiographical Communication from Minna Canth. Harald Hansen.
Petit Poëmes en Prose, par Beaudelaire. Translated by G. G.
Tolstoi's Morality. Edouard Rod.
Aristotle on the Constitution of Athens. Th. Gomperz.

Skilling Magazin.—Weekly. Christiania.

No. 17. Edmond de Pressensé. (With portrait.)
The Chinese Press. Tcheng-Ki-Tong.
Mrs. Minna Weilsen. (With Portrait.)
The Regicide, Count Adolf Ribbing. (Continued.) Ernst Wallis.
Werotschka. (Continued.) Anton Tschechow.
Notre-Dame de Paris.
Count Helmut von Moltke A. Raeder.

No. 18 Hindoo Women. Kristofer Janson.
Secret Societies. From F. v. Hellvald.
The Regicide, Count Adolf Ribbing. (Continued.) Ernst Wallis.
The British Colonial Empire. A. Raeder.
Prof. Frederick Brandt. E. H.

No. 19. The Art of Weather Prophecy. Prof. H. Mohn.
Count Helmut von Moltke. A. E. Raeder.
When the Wolves Were About. Kristian Gloersen.

No. 20. The Regicide, Count Adolf Ribbing. (Concluded.) Ernst Wallis.
Dr. Carl Peters—The German Emin Pasha Expedition.
The Heirs of Dedlow Marsh. (To be continued.) From Bret Harte.

author ventures on the assertion that the present dearth of intellectual power among Italians is mainly due to the weakness of their religious aith.

Minerva (Rome) is one of the now numerous imitators of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. It consists of résumés of articles appearing in the foreign reviews, principally English, French and American, and, except that it is not sufficiently up to date, is no doubt a useful publication.

SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Holger Drachmann has a fine article in *Tilskueren*, entitled "Nürnberg-Nürnberg," in which he gives a fervid description of that old-fashioned town in the heart of Germany, with its weird memories from the Middle Ages, its quaint houses, its peaceful people. One of the chief charms of Holger Drachmann's article is the warmly poetical style in which it is written, and which cannot be reproduced in a brief review. He carries us back into the Nürnberg of the Middle Ages with its gloomy chamber of torture in the tower, and sends a shiver through our hearts at the mention of the dire embrace of "*die eiserne Jungfrau.*" The clay-colored waters of the Pegnitz divide the town into two equal parts—the older one lying round St. Sebaldus Church, the newer round St. Lorenz. Outside the gates lie the suburbs, the present and reality; within lie ancient Nürnberg, the Middle Ages and romance—the Gothic churches, the crooked streets, the narrow alleys, the springs—poetry. To gaze out, with Holger Drachmann, under the midnight moonbeams over the sleeping town, with its towers and gables and Gothic spires, and watch now and then a window light up unexpectedly, as though the town had opened an eye in its slumber, is to be drawn unawares into a dream dangerous to a reviewer wary of space. Suffice it therefore to say, that the robber-knight Eppelin von Gailingen, the terror of the highway, whom the sturdy Nürnbergers shut up for a year in the five-cornered tower by the side of the maid of the horrible iron embrace, comes to life under the magic of Drachmann's pen.

An important article in *Tilskueren* is the well-written paper by Professor Höffding entitled "The History of Latter-day Skepticism," in which he reviews Dr. C. N. Starcke's work, "Skepticism as a Link in the Spiritual Movements Since the Reformation" (Copenhagen, 1890). Professor Höffding dwells first on the subject of skepticism as a historical phenomenon, and then goes on to examine Dr. Starcke's opinion that every trace of skepticism will by degrees disappear from thought and life.

In *Samtiden*, Kitty Kielland and Mrs. Wicksell stand on the defensive for their sex against the ungallant remarks made against it by Gustave Le Bon in his article on "Female Psychology and the Consequences of Our Present-day Education," which appeared in the March number of *Samtiden*. Mrs. A. B. Wicksell assures Monsieur that, in fearing women are being morally destroyed by the education they get, he is simply seeing ghosts in broad daylight. "What we feel to be a social injustice," says Mrs. Wicksell, "is not the fact, by any means, of household worries and childbirths being delegated to us; it is that society has hitherto sought to compel us to sacrifice the whole of our lives to these two things, even those of us who, by reason of circumstances, neither care for this 'lot' nor are fitted for it. . . . Not all women are able to cook dinners. Still less are all women able to bring up children." The articles by Kitty Kielland and Mrs. Wisckell are both very good and sound. Of the two, the former is the sprightlier, the latter the more practical. Both serve, however, as conclusive evidence that the writers have not suffered in the least from the education whose pernicious and perilous influences upon women Le Bon fears so much.

Nordisk Tidskrift has, as usual, a good contents bill. The article by Karl Wahlin, on "Four Swedish Artists"—the four being G. W. Palm, J. P. Södermark, C. G. Hellquist and C. Flodman—is agreeably written and very interesting. An article, comprehensive and of deep thought, is A. G. Högblom's "Geological Evidence on the Theory of Evolution." Bredo Morgenstierne has a paper entitled "A German Henry George." The German Henry George is Dr. Theodor Hertzka.

Skilling Magazin, a small, finely illustrated weekly, has in its later numbers been especially interesting. The article on the regicide, Count Adolf Ribbing, which treats of the assassination of Gustav III., is taken from *Ny Illustrerad Tidning*. A well-written biography of Count Helmut von Moltke, the "Grand Old Man" of Germany, is commenced in No. 18 and concluded in No. 20.

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY.

The Century Magazine.—June.

Sherman R. W. Gilder.
In Shadow L. Frank Tooker.
Ad Astra. Edith M. Thomas.
Ab Astris. Anne C. L. Botta.
The Cry of Russia. Laura E. Richards.
A Summer Song. Clinton Scollard.
Love and the Witches. Mary E. Wilkins.
The Starry Host. J. L. Spalding.

Harper's Magazine.—June.

The Closed Gate. Louise Chandler Moulton.
No Answer. Elizabeth Stoddard.
Brothers.

Scribner's Magazine.—June.

In Camp. Charles F. Lummis.
De Mortus. Edith M. Thomas
Vergniaud in the Tumbril. Louise Imogene Guiney.

The Chautauquan.—June.

Blossom Time. Emily Huntington Miller
Tennyson's Quotableness Eugene Parsons.

The Cosmopolitan.—June

Her Weddin' Goon. Isabel Gordon.
The Life Mask. Mary Virginia McClurg.
Pythagoras. Mary Agnes Tincker.

The New England Magazine.—June

Blossom Time. Wilbur Larremore.
When Dreams Are Best. Dora Read Goodale.
Priscilla. Hetta Lord Hayes Ward.
Of Early Violets. Philip Bourke Marston.
Harvard Memorial Poems.

Lippincott's Magazine.—June

Oracles. Clinton Scollard.
Horace, Ode IV., To Sestina. Caroline Augusta Furness.
Beneath the Trees. Charles Morris.
Before the Hour. Florence Earle Coates.

Belford's Magazine.—June.

The Larkspur, Jennie C. Morton.
Deep in the Heart. Reuben B. Davenport
Presentiment. Edgar Saltus.
The Dead. W. B. Seabrook.

Atlantic Monthly.—June.

The Last Watch. Bliss Carman.
Goethe's Key to Faust.
Variations of an Old Theme
I. Iter Supremus. II. The Old Dwelling. Charles Henry Crandall.

Overland Monthly.—June.

White Caps Lillian H. Shuey.
The Towers of Silence. M. P.
June Fannie M. Pugh.
A Winter Night. Neith Boyce.
At the Span. Josephine W. Bates
Some Books of Verse II.

Magazine of American History.—June.

Death of Colman Thomas Frost

Poet Lore.—June

Poetry and Science Harrison Allen, M. D.
Browning's Hebraic Sympathies. Mary M. Cohen
Musical Symbolism in Browning. Helen A Clarke

United Service.—June.

A Daisy on a Grave H G.

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

Perhaps the most notable contribution to the poetry of the June magazines is W. Carleton's spirited poem "Hear the Drums March By," in *Harper's Magazine*. A blind old veteran, hearing the drums in the street beneath his window, says:

Sarah, Sarah, Sarah, hear the drums march by!
This is Decoration Day;—hurry and be spry!
Wheel me to the window, girl; fling it open high!
Crippled of the body now, and blinded of the eye,
Sarah, let me listen while the drums march by.

Hear 'em; how they roll! I can feel 'em in my soul.
Hear the beat—beat—o' the boots on the street;
Hear the sweet fife cut the air like a knife;
Hear the tones grand of the words of command;
Hear the walls nigh shout back their reply!
Sarah, Sarah, Sarah, hear the drums dance by!

Blind as he is, he sees his old officers and comrades passing along, and in an ecstasy of recollection he cries, "I can see, I can march, I can walk, I could fly, but I won't sit still and see the boys march by." But he falls helpless and motionless, and he recognizes that he must sit still and let the drums march by. Recovering himself, he remembers that the troops who are passing by are not his comrades, and the poem closes as follows:

Of all the crowd I just yelled at so loud,
There's hardly a one but is killed, dead, and gone!
All the old regiment, excepting only I,
Marched out of sight in the country of the night.
That was a specter band marched past so grand.
All the old boys are a-tenting in the sky.
Sarah, Sarah, Sarah, hear the drums moan by!

Laura E Richards, in the *Century Magazine*, writes a page of verse, entitled "The Cry of Russia," on the text, "Let the sorrowful sighing of the prisoner come before Thee." It is not without power:

Where all the Russias sweep northward and eastward,
League on and league on, the black land, the white,
We in our misery, sorrowful prisoners,
Send up our voice through the deep winter night.
Dost thou hear, Lord God?

From the foul mine, from the gray, squalid prison,
Where the chained and wand'rers toil onward to die,
Over the whip-crack and over the death-shot,
Rises to heaven our desolate cry.
Dost thou hear, Lord God?

* * * * * * * *

We that were women, once delicate, beautiful,
Nursed amid roses, on lily leaves laid,
Naked now, bleeding now, scourged and tormented,
Cry with a strong voice and are not afraid.
Dost thou hear, Lord God?

Miss Richards answers their sorrowful sighing in the last stanza—

Courage, O brothers! O sisters of steadfastness,
Look up once more through the anguish, the pain!
Where love is there is God, mighty, all-merciful.
Now are our tears and our blood not in vain.
Thou *dost* hear, Lord God!

The following lines, under the title "The Life Mask," by Mary Virginia McClurg, appear in the *Cosmopolitan* for June:

Lo! one wayfaring on a devious track,
The while a changeful mask concealed his face—
Sometimes it smiled with all compelling grace,
Or lowered with a frown of thunderous black,
Was flushed with hope, or lingeringly looked back.

ART TOPICS.

The Art Amateur.—June.

The Salon at the Champs Elysées.
An Art Student's Holiday Abroad. III. Belgium. (Illus.)
Our Art Schools. V. Chicago. (Illus). Ernest Knaufft.
Flower Painting. III. H. C. Gaskin.
Tapestry Painting. II. (Illus.) Emma Haywood.
Lessons in China Painting. M. B. Alling.

Magazine of Art.—June.

"The Night Before the Shearing." Photogravure after E. A. Waterlow.
Current Art: The Royal Academy and the New Gallery. (Illus.) M. H. Spielmann.
Hokusai. (Illus.) II. S. Bing.
The Royal Holloway College Picture Gallery. (Illus.) W. Shaw-Sparrow.
The English School of Miniature, with special reference to the Exhibition at the Burlington Fine Arts Club. (Illus.) J. L. Propert.
Constable's Country. (Illus.) C. L. Burns.

Portfolio.—June.

"The Dutch Kitchen." After Brekelenkam.
"The Chess-Players." After François Flameng.
"A Fisherman's Wife." After David Artz.
Recent Wall Papers. (Illus.) A. H. Church.
Fine Arts in France.—VI. Historical Genre. P. G. Hamerton.

Art Journal.—June.

"Battledore and Shuttlecock." After Alma Tadema.
The Clyde and the Western Highlands. (Illus.) I. R. Walker.
A. W. Franks and Sydney Colvin. (With portraits.) J. F. Boyes.
The Alps of New Zealand. (Illus.) M. Ross.
Damask, Napery and Needlework. (Illus.) Rosa C. Gill.
The Royal Academy and the New Gallery. (Illus.) Claude Phillips.

L'Art.—May.

The Salon of 1891. (Illus.) L. Benedite.
Abraham Bosse. A. Valabrèque.
The French Painters in Water Colors and the French Pastellists. L. Brès.

Antiquary.—June.

The Antiquary among the Pictures.

Atalanta.—June.

The New English Art Club. (Illus.) Alan Wright.

Contemporary Review.—June.

Holman Hunt's "May Day, Magdalen Tower." Archdeacon Farrar.

Fortnightly Review.—June.

Paris Salons of 1891. Mabel Robinson.

Macmillan.—June.

Frederick Walker. Julia Cartwright.

Month.—June.

English Art in 1891. C. Goldie.

Cosmopolitan.—June.

Gustave Doré. (Illus.) Mary D. Wellcome.

The Chautauquan.—June.

New York as an Art Center. C. M. Fairbanks.

Overland Monthly.—June.

The Revival of Art Interests in California. C. D. Robinson.

But none beneath that plastic mask could trace
The truthful features of the traveler's face—
Know if his soul were fed or suffered lack.

One day men found him wrapt in pale repose;
His face, before unseen, effulged with light,
And fixed eyes with a deep gladness rife,
As his, who sees at length the way he goes—
Dead brow upturned to the red East dawn-bright—
A shattered mask beside, that had been Life.

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

Magazine of Art (English). Mr. Spielmann continues his notice of the Royal Academy. This year's show is not so striking as usual, he thinks, but there are some works in it which stick strangely in the mind, and which, the more they are thought of, give increased food for reflection and enjoyment. This characteristic he takes as a sure sign of fine qualities in a picture, supposing the taste of the thinker to be chaste and educated; and the pictures which thus stand out strongly in the memory he regards as the "Pictures of the Year." The great popular success of the year, which he then goes on to describe, is Mr. Fildes' picture of "The Doctor"—intensely dramatic, novel in subject, and admirable alike in composition and technique. Among the other most notable pictures—not including those by the President—are Mr. Waterhouse's "Ulysses," Mr. Swem's "African Panthers," Mr. Sargent's "La Carmencita," M. Van Beers' "Portrait of a Gentleman," Mr. Orchardson's "Portrait of Sir Andrew Walker," and Sir E. Millais' "Lingering Autumn." The New Gallery is also noticed at some length, Mr. Burne-Jones' "Star of Bethlehem" coming in for special criticism.

Portfolio.—There is an interesting article on "Wall Papers" by A. H. Church, illustrated with designs by Walter Crane, G. R. Kennerley, and G. F. Bodley. Mr. Hamerton's paper on "Historical Genre in France" is for the most part an able, critical study of François Flameng and his work.

Among the articles on art subjects to be found in the other magazines, Archdeacon Farrar's note on Holman Hunt's "May Day, Magdalen Tower," is perhaps the most interesting:—

"The noble work which Mr. Holman Hunt is now exhibiting, though it might seem less directly religious than those which were devoted to the illustration of great thoughts and scenes of Holy Scripture, is in reality a religious picture, and that in the highest sense. And in the element of simple loveliness the artist has never surpassed this last and enchanting production of his artistic imagination. . . . . Its glory is its exceeding manliness and naturalness, its resolute exclusion of all namby-pamby æstheticism. There is not a touch of false sentiment about it. Its elements of beauty are undegraded by a single taint of morbid ecclesiasticism, and the whole effect of the picture is healthy and ennobling."

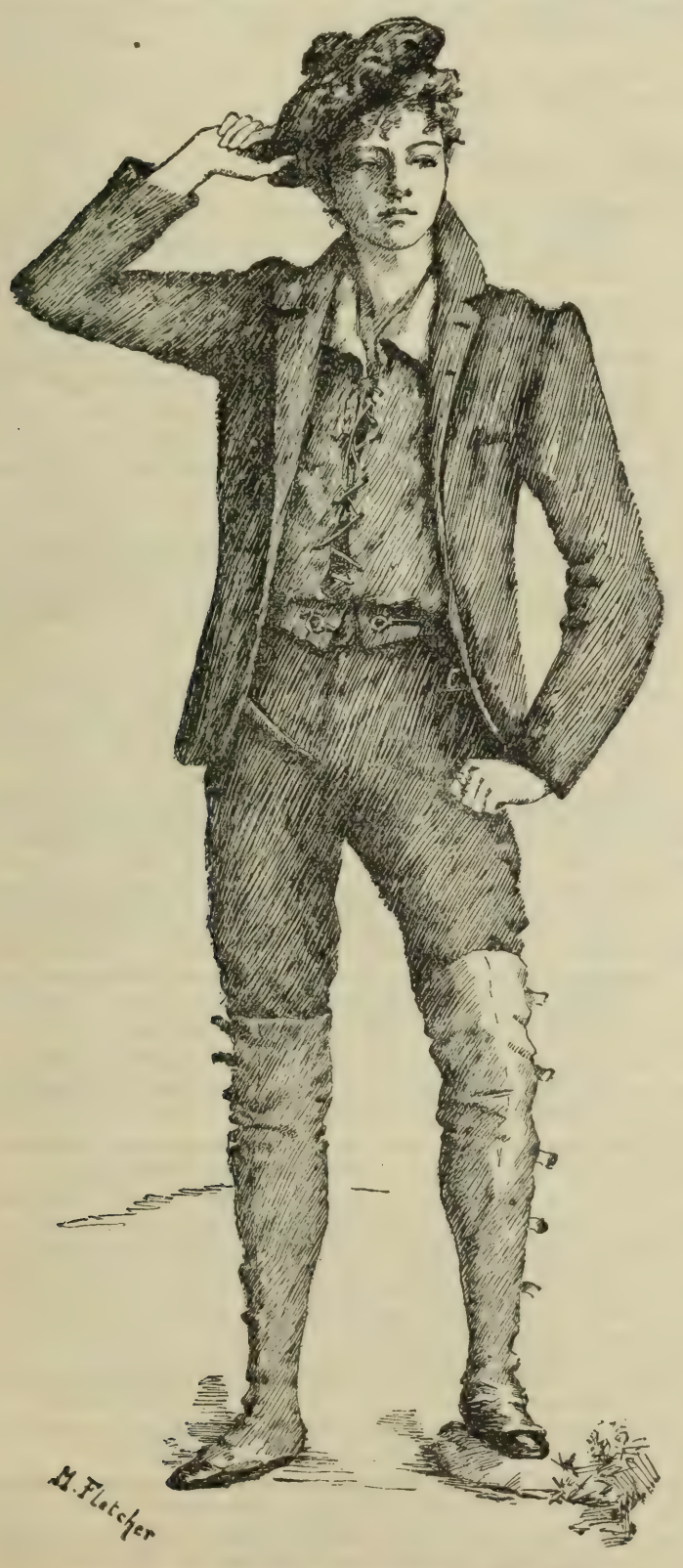
In the *Cosmopolitan*, Miss Mary D. Wellcome reviews at considerable length the work of Gustave Doré, under the title of "A Remarkable Artist." Miss Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Henry Ady) has an article on Frederick Walker in *Macmillan*, and in *Atalanta* there is notice of the New English Art Club and its current Exhibition, the sixth annual show of the club. The *Month* tries to give "a general and unbiased appreciation of contemporary English Art." The *Antiquary* is also to be found among the pictures of the year. With regard to sacred art, disappointment, it says, again asserts itself at Burlington House. The New Gallery, on the other hand, is worthy, not of one, but of many visits, if only for Mr. Burne-Jones' "Star of Bethlehem." "It is the great picture of a great man." Mr. Spielmann sees it differently.

Regarding the school of impressionists, which now embraces so large a number of the best painters in New York City, Mr. C. M. Fairbanks, in his article on "New York as an Art Center" in the *Chautauquan* for June, has this to say: "It aims to paint nature as she appears to the eye trained to the perception of her subtler qualities of color and tone and atmospheric vibration and the light of heaven, and all this upon a foundation of strong and accurate drawing. It is a revolt against the art that is literal and photographic, the art that records the grain of wood, the individual sphere of grass, and the known color of objects instead of the apparent tints and tone as affected by conditions of light and atmosphere and reflection."

THE NEW BOOKS.

SOME RECENT BOOKS BY WOMEN.

In London the most noticed, and in some respects most noticeable, book of the month is Miss Muriel Dowie's "A Girl in the Karpathians." The notoriety belongs more to Miss Dowie than to the book. The portrait of the author as she dressed among Karpathians is the best explanation of the fact. Miss Dowie is—well, Miss Dowie is Miss Dowie, a bright, humorous, lively, unconventional, spoiled child, who is clever enough to be capable of great things, but who has contented herself at present with doing clever things with a sunny and impudent audacity which has charmed the reviewers, and given her book as remarkable a success as its writer achieved at the meeting of the British Association last year. So prominent is the airy, laughing cheekiness of the book that its solid value has been somewhat overlooked; but the map which she gives of the territorial dismemberment of Poland is as serious a contribution to the understanding of the tragedy of history as has been published this year. At one time greater in extent than the German Empire after Sedan, to-day Poland is a disembodied phantom with Miss Dowie's map as a tombstone. The dates of each successive partition illustrate the long unbroken series of sentences of judgment and of doom passed upon a race which has been weighed in the balances and found finally wanting.



MISS DOWIE IN HER KARPATHIAN COSTUME.

Mrs. Sutherland Orr's "Life of Robert Browning" is the most important book of the month. The letters of Mr. and Mrs. Browning would alone suffice to give it the first place among the new books.

Although it is not exactly a new book, a noteworthy event in May justifies calling special attention to Miss Povey's little book on "Nunnery Life in the Church of England." Miss Povey was one of Father Ignatius' nuns. In this book she described, from a close acquaintance of many years, the interior of the strange nunnery that zealous missioner had established at Llanthony. No one could read it without feeling that, whatever evils there may be in conventual life in the Church of Rome, the Roman rule provides securities against abuse of authority which do not exist in this semi-Anglican Ignatian variety. It is therefore only natural, although a very significant fact, that all the Ignatian sisterhood last month deserted their convent and went over bag and baggage to the nearest Roman convent. Miss Povey predicted this last year in her book, which is now in its fifth thousand, and any one who wants to know how this inevitable evolution came about cannot do better than read "Nunnery Life in the Church of England."

Mrs. Margaret O. W. Oliphant is to be credited with having given the public what is perhaps the most fascinating biography that has appeared this season. Her "Memoir of the Life of Laurence Oliphant and of Alice Oliphant His Wife," is a book that will receive the conspicuous attention that it deserves, because it depicts in a charming, intelligent and intimate manner the life of as remarkable a man as this generation has seen—a life almost incredibly full of strangeness and romance—together with sketches of his almost equally remarkable life partner. Every reader of this memoir will agree with an accomplished reviewer who says of Laurence Oliphant: "Cynic and mystic, philosopher and journalist, satirist and politician, man of fashion and recluse, at once the sanest, shrewdest and maddest of men, three parts intelligible but wholly interesting, Laurence Oliphant was one of the most vivid and individual figures of our time."

A year or two ago an American lady published a compilation of aphorisms from George Meredith's writings. Meredith is unquestionably the favorite novelist of many intellectual women, both in England and in this country. Miss Hannah Lynch now publishes a little volume entitled

"George Meredith: A Study." This handbook to the study of Meredith is the outcome of a lecture recently delivered by her to an appreciative audience of Frenchmen in Paris; and it has all the merits and all the shortcomings of the lecture. It is interesting but not critical, popular but not profound. In spite of its obvious faults it may be safely recommended as a useful and stimulating introduction to the works of England's most enigmatical, if not greatest, novelist.

In the letters and records of two famous and brilliant women we find hundreds of delightful glimpses of other famous people and of traits and manners in the English and American society of this century. The "Diary and Letters of Madame d'Arblay," who was better known as Fanny Burney, are made accessible in a low-priced edition. Madame d'Arblay lived to a great age and died in 1840. She was called by Madame de Staël the first woman of England, and her diary is full of extremely interesting word-pictures of the time in which she lived, for she knew every one and went everywhere, numbering among her friends Johnson, Burke, Sheridan and Warren Hastings. Frances Anne Kemble adds a new volume entitled "Further Records, 1848–1883," to her books already published, "Records of a Girlhood" and "Records of Later Life." The book is made up of letters written after her retirement, and is largely devoted to personal and confidential matters, being particularly full of spicy comment about the celebrities, English and American, with whom Mrs. Butler came in contact. Its sharp, and at times unfriendly, criticisms of America and American ways will amuse rather than vex readers in this country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS CLASSIFIED.

HISTORY.

Historic Towns: Boston. By Henry Cabot Lodge. With two maps. 12mo, pp. 250. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

The American Revolution. By John Fiske. Two vols., 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.

The Old Navy and the New. By Rear Admiral Ammen, U. S. N. With appendix of Personal Letters from General Grant. With portrait. 8vo, pp. 553. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.

With the Admiral of the Ocean Sea: A Narrative of the First Voyage to the Western Sea. Drawn mainly from the Diary of Christopher Columbus. By Charles Paul MacKie. 12mo, pp. 371. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.75.

The Founding of the German Empire by William I. By Heinrich von Sybel. Vol. III. 8vo, pp. 478. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

Documents Illustrative of American History, 1606-1863. With introduction and references by Howard W. Preston. 8vo, pp. 320. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

The Spanish Conspiracy: A Review of Early Spanish Movements in the Southwest. By Thomas Marshall Green. 8vo, pp. 407. Cincinnati: Robert Clark & Co. $2.

The Communes of Lombardy from the VI. to the X. Century. By William Knapp Williams, Ph. D. 8vo, pp. 86. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

History of South Africa, from the year 1486 to 1872. By George McCall Theal. In five volumes. 8vo. New York: Macmillan & Co. $20.

Herodotus. By Henry Carey. 8vo, pp. 512. London: Routledge. 3s. 6d.

The Irish Parliament Houses. By H. G. Whitton. Dublin: Thom. 1s.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

The Memoirs of the Tenth Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales' Own), Historical and Social. Collected and arranged by Col. R. S. Liddell, late commanding Tenth Hussars. With three portraits. 8vo, pp. 584. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Henry Ward Beecher: A Study of his Personality, Career and Influence in Public Affairs. By John R. Howard. Three portraits. 8vo, pp. 161. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 75 cents.

Early Days Recalled. By Janet Ross. 12mo, pp. 203. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

Lewis Cass. By Andrew C. McLaughlin. 12mo, pp. 33. "American Statesmen" series. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Marie Louise, the Island of Elba, and the Hundred Days. By Imbert de Saint-Amand. With portrait. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Sovereigns and Courts of Europe. By "Politikos." With portraits. 16mo, pp. 439. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Viscount Hardinge. By his son and private secretary in India, Charles Viscount Hardinge. Edited by Sir William Wilson Hunter. "Rulers of India" series. 12mo, pp. 200. New York: Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.

Letters of Samuel Rutherford. Rev. Andrew A. Bonar. 8vo, pp. 744. London: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier. 10s. 6d.

The Diary and Letters of Madame d'Arblay. Vols. I and II. 8vo, pp. 447-468. London: Vizetelly. 2s. 6d. each.

Horace Walpole: A Memoir. By Austin Dobson. 8vo, pp. 370. London: Osgood & McIlvaine. £3 3s.

Sir John Franklin. By Capt. A. H. Markham. 8vo, pp. 324. London: Philip. 4s. 6d.

Sir Robert Peel: His Early Political Life as Secretary for Ireland, 1812-18, and as Secretary of State, 1822-27. Edited by C. S. Parker, M. P. 8vo. London: John Murray. 16s.

Memoir of the Life of Laurence Oliphant, and of Alice Oliphant, his Wife. By Mrs M. O. W. Oliphant. 2 vols., 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $7.

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Essays and Poems of Leigh Hunt. Selected and edited, with introduction, by Reginald Brimley Johnson. Two vols. 18mo. New York: Macmillan & Co. $4.

Essays and Monographs. By William Francis Allen. Memorial volume, with memoir by Prof. D. B. Frankenburger, and a bibliography. 8vo., pp. 392. Madison, Wis.: D. B. Frankenburger. $2.25.

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On the Stage—and Off: The Brief Career of a Would-Be Actor. By Jerome K. Jerome. 12mo, pp. 170. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

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Younger American Poets. 1830—1890. Edited by Douglas Sladen, B. A. With an appendix of Younger Canadian Poets, edited by Goodridge Bliss Roberts. 12mo, pp. 666. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. $2.

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The Safety Bicycle: Its Practical Construction.

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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.
A.A.P.S.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political and Social Science.
A. C.	Australasian Critic.
A. C. Q.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.
All W.	All the World.
A. M.	Atlantic Monthly.
Ant.	Antiquary.
A. Q.	Asiatic Quarterly.
A. R.	Andover Review.
Arg.	Argosy.
As.	Asclepiad.
Ata.	Atalanta.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.
Bel. M.	Belford's Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
Bk.-wm.	Bookworm.
B. O. P.	Boy's Own Paper.
B. T. J.	Board of Trade Journal.
C.	Cornhill
Cal. R.	Calcutta Review.
Cape I. M.	Cape Illustrated Mag.
C. F. M.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
Ch. Mis. I.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.
Ch M.	Church Monthly.
Ch. Q.	Church Quarterly Review.
C. J.	Chambers' Journal.
C. M.	Century Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
C. R.	Contemporary Review.
Crit. R.	Critical Review.
C. S. J.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.
C. W.	Catholic World.
D.	Dial.
D. R.	Dublin Review.
Econ. J.	Economic Journal.
Econ. R.	Economic Review.
Ed. E.	Education (England).
Ed. R.	Educational Review.
Ed. U. S.	Education (United States).
E. H.	English Historical Review.
E. I.	English Illustrated Magazine.
E. R.	Edinburgh Review.
Esq.	Esquiline.
Ex	Expositor.
F.	Forum.
Fi	Fireside.
F. R.	Fortnightly Review.
G G. M.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.
G. M.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G. O. P.	Girl's Own Paper.
G. T.	Great Thoughts.
G. W.	Good Words.
Help.	Help.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
High. M.	Highland Monthly.
Hom. R.	Homiletic Review.
H. M.	Home Maker.
H. R.	Health Record.
Hy.	Hygiene.
Ig.	Igdrasil.
I. J. E.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
I. N. M.	Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine.
In. M.	Indian Magazine and Review.
Ir. E. R.	Irish Ecclesiastical Record.
Ir. M.	Irish Monthly.
J. Ed.	Journal of Education.
Jew Q.	Jewish Quarterly.
J. R. C. I.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.
Jur. R.	Juridicial Review.
K. O.	King's Own.
Lad.	Ladder.
L. A. H.	Lend a Hand.
Lamp.	Lamp.
L. H.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
L. Q.	London Quarterly Review.
L. T.	Ladies' Treasury.
Luc.	Lucifer.
Lud. M.	Ludgate Monthly.
Ly.	Lyceum.
M	Month.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
M. A. H.	Magazine of Am. History.
M. C.	Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend.
Men.	Menorah.
Mind.	Mind.
Mis. R.	Missionary Review of World.
Miss. H.	Missionary Herald.
M. N. C.	Methodist New Connexion.
Mon.	Monist.
M. P.	Monthly Packet.
M. R.	Methodist Review.
Mur.	Murray's Magazine.
M. W. H.	Magazine of Western History.
N A. R	North American Review.
Nat.	Nationalist.
Nat. R.	National Review.
N. C.	Nineteenth Century.
N. E.	New Englander.
N. E. M.	New England Magazine.
New R.	New Review.
N. H.	Newbery House Magazine.
N. N.	Nature Notes.
O.	Outing.
O. D.	Our Day.
O. M.	Overland Monthly.
Pater.	Paternoster Review.
P. E. F.	Palestine Exploration Fund.
P. F.	People's Friend.
Photo. Q.	Photographic Quarterly.
Photo. R.	Photographic Review.
Phren. M.	Phrenological Magazine.
P. L.	Poet Lore.
P. R.	Parents' Review.
P R. R.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
P. S.	Popular Science Monthly.
P. S. Q.	Political Science Quarterly.
Psy. R.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research.
Q.	Quiver.
Q. J. Econ.	Quarterly Jour. of Economics.
Q. J. G. S.	Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.
Q. R.	Quarterly Review.
S.	Sun.
Scot. G. M.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
Scot. R.	Scottish Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Str.	Strand.
Sun. M.	Sunday Magazine.
Sun. H.	Sunday at Home.
Syd. Q.	Sydney Quarterly.
T. B.	Temple Bar.
Tim.	Timehri.
Tin.	Tinsley's Magazine.
U. S.	United Service.
U. S. M.	United Service Magazine.
W. P. M.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
W. R.	Westminster Review.
Y. E.	Young England.
Y. M.	Young Man.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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